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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

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—(6.)—

EMIGRATION:  
LABOUR (COLONIES).

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Session

19 *January* — 23 *July* 1847.

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VOL. XXXIX.

1847.

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# ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1847.

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### SIXTH VOLUME.

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
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COPIES of “all PAPERS relative to the further Progress of EMIGRATION from  
*Africa to the West Indian Colonies.*”

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Colonial Office, Downing-street, }  
15 March 1847.

B. HAWES.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen, Esq.* to *H. G. Ward, Esq.*,  
Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 November 1846.

WITH reference to a suggestion under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that an attempt should be made to obtain a supply of free labourers for the West Indian colonies, by immigration from that part of Africa known as the Kroo Coast, and that the success of such an attempt would be greatly promoted by employing a Government steamer in conveying African emigrants from the Kroo Coast to British Guiana and Trinidad, I am directed by Earl Grey to request, that you would move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause him to be informed whether there is any steamer suitable for this object, which could be spared from naval purposes, and experimentally employed in the above service for the period of one year. If there should be such a vessel, which could be spared thus long without inconvenience, Earl Grey wishes to be informed at what cost she could be so employed, under their Lordships' orders, on the footing of a troop ship or as a packet, as may be deemed most convenient by the Board of Admiralty.

It is proposed, should the present suggestion be carried into effect, that the West Indian colonies should pay at the rate of 10 *l.* per head for each emigrant introduced. With a view, therefore, to ascertaining how far this sum would suffice to reimburse Her Majesty's Government for the outlay on the vessel engaged, I am to request that Earl Grey may be informed of the number of emigrants which the vessel might be able to take, and of the number of voyages she would probably make within the year. I am to add, that it would be desirable that she should, if possible, be capable of taking not less than 300 persons.

As it is supposed that the success of the measure would much depend upon affording to some of the emigrants from Africa every possible facility for returning to their native country, in order that they might report to their countrymen the advantages offered by a residence in the British colonies, and the ease with which the passage may be accomplished, Earl Grey would wish also to be informed what additional cost would be incurred by granting return passages.

I am at the same time to request, that you will acquaint me whether there is any vessel of smaller description, fitted with the screw propeller, which could be made available for keeping up a communication between the different British Possessions on the coast of Africa and the Kroo Coast, and what would be the cost per annum of such a vessel.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *H. G. Ward, Esq.* to *B. Hawes, Esq.*

Sir,

Admiralty, 18 January 1847.

IN reply to the letter of Mr. Stephen of the 3d of November, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, that a steamer of 1,059 tons, and 280 horse power, manned with from 50 to 80 men, and under the orders of a commander, might be set apart for the service indicated, at an annual cost of 14,217 *l.*

This includes the cost of repairs for the hull, rigging and machinery, the wages and victualling of the crew, and the coals at 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, at which price it is understood



understood that they could be delivered upon the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies, assuming the vessel to be under steam for 122 full days.

It is calculated that this steamer will make six voyages backwards and forward in the year, from the Kroo Coast or Sierra Leone to British Guiana, a distance of about 3,000 miles; and my Lords have selected Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Growler," as the fittest for the purposes in view. It appeared to them, however, that some alterations would be advisable for the better accommodation both of the crew and the passengers; and they have, consequently, directed the "Growler" to be provided with a poop, which will be fitted with cabins for the officers, leaving more space for the Negro passengers below.

These alterations will take from four to five weeks; and my Lords hope that, in this interval, the coast agencies may be organized, and brought into an efficient state, as it is an object of pre-eminent importance with them, that the European crews should be detained on each voyage for the shortest time possible, in the rivers or harbours of the African coast.

The "Growler," when fitted as proposed, will be able to carry from 400 to 500 passengers, whose rations will cost about 1 *l.* each. The total cost of her equipment, including hull, masts, rigging and machinery, has been 39,900 *l.*; and my Lords beg to be informed, whether it is intended or expected that the passage-money to be received, after covering the expenses of the transit, will cover, to any extent, the expenses incurred; for if the vessel is to be borne upon the Naval Estimates, the consent of the Treasury must be obtained, or the cost must be provided for by a separate Parliamentary Vote.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. G. Ward.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Expense of Building and Equipping a Steam-Vessel of the "Growler" Class; showing also the Annual, Monthly and Daily Expense.

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(signed) *J. W. Edwards* for the Secretary

—No. 3.—

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen, Esq.* to *C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 January 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that, in consequence of the changes which have taken place in the commercial policy of this country, his Lordship's attention has been directed to the justice of furnishing the West India proprietors with every reasonable facility in procuring a supply of free labour, to enable them to compete with foreign producers. The Coolie emigration is found so expensive, that it may be considered as gradually coming to an end. From our British settlements on the coast of Africa, from whence the cost of importing labourers would be far less than from our Eastern possessions, it has not been found practicable to procure them in any number. But it is strongly urged, by gentlemen interested in the West Indies, that a larger supply might be obtained from amongst the natives of the Kroo Coast, and where it is stated, by witnesses entitled to credit, the slave trade does not exist. It has therefore been thought expedient to comply with the repeated wishes of the West India body, so far as to make an attempt to procure emigrants from this quarter, but under the immediate superintendence of officers in Her Majesty's service.

Under these circumstances Lord Grey was desirous to ascertain at what cost a naval steamer could be employed in the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone and the Kroo Coast, alternately to British Guiana and Trinidad; and I am directed to enclose the copy of a letter which has been received from the Admiralty on the subject.

The Lords Commissioners will observe, that the vessel which has been selected by the Board of Admiralty for this service, is stated to be capable of making six voyages backwards and forward in the course of the year, and of carrying from 400 to 500 passengers on each occasion. The annual expense of maintaining her, including repairs, wages, victualling the crew and coals, is estimated at 14,217*l.*, and the cost of rations for the passengers will be about 1*l.* for each.

It is very probable that some of the first voyages would be made with very short complements of passengers, and also that the officers in charge may not find it expedient to fill the vessel up to the highest limit contemplated in the above statement. But if the confident expectations which have been communicated to Lord Grey by some of the gentlemen interested in the colonies concerned, should be only so far fulfilled that two-thirds of the number of passengers which was estimated to fill the vessel can be obtained, 1,800 people would be carried in the year, and (by means of the payment of 10*l.* for each passenger), 18,000*l.* realized, which would more than defray the current expenses, including the victualling.

Lord Grey proposes, therefore, to instruct the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad to assign, under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinances passed in those colonies, a bounty at the rate of 10*l.* for each passenger who shall be conveyed thither on board this vessel.

Lord Grey concurs with the proprietors and merchants connected with the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad, in attaching great importance to the trial of the experiment of employing a Government steamer in this service, as proposed. If that experiment should be attended with sufficient success to warrant an extension of the period of one year for which the vessel is to be engaged, Her Majesty's Government would probably be reimbursed all or great part of the expenses attending it. In the meanwhile, however, it will be necessary that provision should be made for any deficiency of the funds derived from the proposed bounty; and I am to request that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury Lord Grey's recommendation, that authority should be communicated to the Board of Admiralty, to place on the Naval Estimates to be submitted to Parliament, a sum sufficient for all the expenses of the vessel, to be replaced by the colonial bounty as fast as received.

I have, &amp;c.

Admiralty,  
18 January 1847

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from *C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.* to *James Stephen, Esq.*

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 19 February 1847.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that my Lords have directed a communication to be made to the Board of Admiralty, stating that my Lords do not object to provision being made in the Navy Estimates, in such manner as the Lords of the Admiralty may deem necessary, for defraying any excess of the expense attending the employment of one of Her Majesty's steam-vessels for the conveyance of labourers from the Kroo Coast to the West Indies, beyond the amount of the bounties to be paid from the emigration funds of the colonies in which the labourers are received.

I am, &amp;c.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen, Esq.* to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 30 January 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has for some time been occupied by the question as to what means may best be adopted with the view of obtaining an additional supply of labourers for our West Indian colonies. The recent changes in our commercial policy render this object one of even greater importance than it had previously been felt to be, in consequence of the effect produced by the Act of Emancipation in so materially reducing the amount of labour at the command of the British planters. To meet this difficulty, several of the West Indian colonies have entered into arrangements to procure the requisite number of labourers from the East Indies. But the expense of doing so has been found so heavy, that in all probability the emigration from our Asiatic possessions will be brought to a close. Similar attempts have been made to obtain labourers from our possessions in Africa, but they have been restricted to those possessions, and have proved unsuccessful, in consequence of the indisposition of the labouring population there resident to emigrate to the West Indies.

Lord Grey has therefore been induced to take into consideration the strong representations which have been made to him by gentlemen interested in the West Indies, in favour of resorting for this purpose to the Kroo Coast. The evidence of witnesses entitled to credit seems to establish the fact, that this part of the African coast is free from any taint of slave-dealing, and also that the tribes by which it is inhabited are of an industrious disposition, and by no means unlikely to avail themselves of any facilities which may be afforded to them of proceeding to those of our colonies in which they would have the prospect of receiving high wages in return for their labour.

This being the case, Lord Grey has thought it right to recommend to his colleagues (who have approved of the proposal), that an experiment should be made as to the practicability of obtaining, with advantage, emigrants from this quarter for the West Indian colonies.

In order, however, to guard against abuse of any kind, it is not intended that ~~such~~ emigrants shall be permitted to be conveyed to the West Indies in any vessels except those in the service of Her Majesty, and under the superintendence and direction of officers appointed by Government.

It is, therefore, proposed, that a steamer belonging to the Royal Navy shall be fitted out and employed upon this service, and shall proceed from Sierra Leone to the Kroo Coast, and from thence alternately to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad, with such emigrants as may be procurable. These colonies being the nearest to the African coast, and having made provision for the payment of bounties upon emigration, it is considered advisable that, while the measure is  
only

only experimental, its operation should be restricted to them ; but if it should prove successful, it may hereafter be extended to other colonies also.

The expense of this vessel will be provided for on the Naval Estimates, or by a distinct Vote to be proposed to Parliament, but the governments of the two above-mentioned colonies will be instructed, under the provisions of the existing Ordinances, to fix a bounty of 10% upon each emigrant so introduced,—a sum which, it is computed, will, in case the plan shall succeed, and the vessel procure full complements, go far towards reimbursing the current expenses of the vessel. By the enclosed letter from the Admiralty, you will perceive that these are estimated at 14,217*l.* per annum.

18 January 1847.

Such being the outline of the intended plan, I am desired by Lord Grey to request, that you will prepare a draft of the Instructions which will be required for the officer in charge of the steamer ; and also a scheme of the agency to be employed on shore in collecting emigrants ; and that you will furnish a statement of the instructions which appear to you necessary, to place the Governor of Sierra Leone in possession of the views and intentions which have been communicated to you on the present subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas Stephen.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 23.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governor of Jamaica.\*

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 February 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of a correspondence which has passed between this office and those of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Treasury, and the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, relative to the employment of a Government steam-vessel in the conveyance of emigrants from the Kroo Coast to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.

I will not fail to communicate further with you on this subject, so soon as the details of the proposed arrangements shall have been more matured ; but in the mean time I am anxious that you should be apprized, without delay, of the general intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

— No. 7. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *James Stephen, Esq.*

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
8 March 1847.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, we have duly considered what instructions would be requisite, in order to give effect to the proposed emigration of Africans from Sierra Leone and the Kroo Coast to British Guiana and Trinidad, in one of Her Majesty's steamers. We have the honour to report, that in order to put the Governor of Sierra Leone in possession of the general views with which the present plan is adopted, we apprehend that it will be sufficient to communicate to him the full explanations which are embodied in the letter addressed to us on the subject. He might be referred to Lord Stanley's despatch of the 6th February 1843, printed for Parliament in that year, for any explanation of the circumstances under which a well-regulated emigration from the coast of Africa, was, in 1843, judged by a Committee of the House of Commons, and deemed by Her Majesty's Government, to be calculated to promote the welfare and civilization of the African, at the same time that it would

Mr. Stephen to Admiralty, 3 November 1846.  
Admiralty's Answer, 18 January 1847.  
Mr. Stephen to Treasury, 27 Jan. 1847.  
Mr. Stephen to Land Board, 30 Jan. 1847.

No. 7.

Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to J. Stephen, Esq. 8 March 1847.

\* Similar Despatches to the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad.

would be beneficial to the West Indies. It will be of great importance that the Governor should give the benefit of his cordial co-operation to the measure, and that he should be fully sensible of the interest which Her Majesty's Government take in its success.

The three chief points to be provided for, are the duty on board the steamer, the agency for procuring the emigrants on the coast, and the reception of the people on their arrival in the West Indies.

For the first named of these purposes, however, we have found, on entering into the details, that it will be better to wait for some addition to communications which we have already had the honour to have with the several departments of the Admiralty; and we shall proceed to the others, on which it is more immediately necessary to act, by writing to the Governors of the Colonies. We will merely observe, that one of our number attended at Deptford on Saturday last with the Board of Admiralty, to visit the "Growler." It was settled that the Africans should be berthed on substantially the same plan which was so successful in the sailing transports. The vessel appears likely to be fitted in a fortnight, and can possibly be manned within a month afterwards.

On the subject of agency upon the coast, the following are the arrangements which have occurred to us as necessary at the outset. Mr. Hook, whose appointment of agent for the collection of emigrants in lieu of Mr. Pike, has never been cancelled, although his duties have from unavoidable circumstances almost ceased, should be charged with the superintendence of the service; for which he should continue to receive his present remuneration, consisting of a salary of 300*l.* per annum, and an allowance of a dollar a head for each emigrant despatched to the West Indies. He should be directed to select forthwith, and despatch to the best sites on the Kroo Coast, a few subordinate agents to collect emigrants there. We recommend that he should assign provisionally, and with the approval of the Governor, moderate salaries in addition to an allowance of half a dollar a head to each of them, for all emigrants despatched from his station; such salaries, with any remarks which they may require in explanation, being submitted at the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of State for confirmation. The whole of the expenses will, of course, be divided between Guiana and Trinidad, instead of any of them falling on Jamaica, as at present.

We are aware that at Sierra Leone the allowance of a rate per head was deemed objectionable, because it was thought that to the schoolmasters who formed a large proportion of the agents, it might afford an improper motive to induce their scholars to emigrate. But this objection is inapplicable to the circumstances of the Kroo emigration; the proposed rate is far too low to create the only general danger which could be suggested as to such a mode of remuneration; viz. that it might afford a stimulus, however remote, to attempting to kidnap or deal in men; and the principle has long been admitted in the remuneration of the principal agent. The amount of the duty is so extremely uncertain, and also to be performed at a distance where there are so little means of seeing that due exertions are made, that we think it would be found extremely difficult to find any other so satisfactory mode of remuneration.

The subordinate agents should be placed no where except within the proper limits of the Kroo Coast, and should on no pretence go or be sent to any place where slave trading has ever prevailed. We apprehend that this is a rule which ought to be most strictly enjoined, on pain of the immediate dismissal of any officer concerned in its violation.

We understood from Mr. Hook, the chief of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, when he was in England, that there would be no difficulty in finding places on the Kroo Coast, where agents accustomed to the climate could reside, nor yet in selecting within the colony fit persons for discharging the duty.

It would seem desirable that on the first, and perhaps each succeeding voyage, when the steamer goes from Sierra Leone to the Kroo Coast, Mr. Hook should proceed in her to visit the several agents, and see the embarkation of the people. But we regret that we have no means of learning how far he would be able to

We think that these proceedings in reference to the Kroo Coast, ought not to relax any encouragement which may be practicable to emigration from Sierra Leone, or any of the other British Possessions on the coast; and that if a slaver should have been recently captured before the steamer comes, the latter should be available for the conveyance of the liberated Africans.

We annex such Instructions to the Chief Agent for collecting emigrants, partly founded on the preceding suggestions, and partly adopted from instructions previously in use, as appear to us suitable to the circumstances of the present emigration.

After these remarks respecting the collection of emigrants on the coast, it remains to consider the mode in which the various payments for the service should be made. This has engaged our serious attention. If nothing but fixed salaries had required to be paid, we should have been disposed to suggest that the Lords of the Treasury should be requested to permit them to be advanced out of the Commissariat chest, and to be repaid into the respective Commissariat chests in the West Indies. But when it is remembered that besides salaries, there would have to be paid fluctuating amounts depending on the number of emigrants embarked, and, possibly, some small charges for depôt expenses and clothing, as well as the expenses of the chief agent in communicating between Sierra Leone and the Kroo Coast, all which expenses would require to be apportioned between the West India colonies receiving the emigrants, we fear that the object could not possibly be provided for in that manner. The expenditure could not really be controlled, except at this office, where alone the nature of the service, and of the general instructions from time to time issued would be known, and where, therefore, it would be much the most convenient course that the several payments should be ordered.

The directions which will be requisite to the agent on the time and mode of drawing his bills, are placed at the end of the Instructions to which we have above referred, as hereto annexed.

Under this arrangement, it would of course be necessary that sufficient funds to meet the demands made upon us should be placed to our account at the Bank of England, by the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad. We are disposed to think that for the present a sum of 2,000*l.* should be so placed by each colony. At the end of each year, we should propose that the whole expenses of the emigration agency should be apportioned by us between the two colonies, in proportion to the number of emigrants despatched to each, in the same manner as we have already apportioned the disbursements of a similar nature on account of the agency for selecting Cooly emigrants at Calcutta and Madras.

We need scarcely add, that in the whole of the preceding suggestions on the matter of account, we have assumed that our recommendation on the 22d January, that we should open an account at the Bank of England, will be adopted, without which arrangement it will be impossible to carry out the service efficiently.

It only remains at present to notice the reception of the Africans on arrival. Upon this subject, much experience must by this time have been accumulated in the proper departments at British Guiana, and Trinidad; and we doubt not that the Governors have established fitting regulations on the subject, as we know that they have done in respect to Cooly immigrants. But as the difference between the two kinds of people may have required some distinction in the rules, and as it is at any rate desirable that the Secretary of State should be in possession of them, it will probably be deemed right to request copies of such regulations as are followed in the two above-mentioned colonies for the reception and distribution of the African immigrants.

We would take the same opportunity of suggesting, that the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad should be requested to furnish any statements of wages and other particulars which they would wish to be transmitted to the agents at Sierra Leone, in order to be made use of in communicating with intending emigrants, as proposed in the Fourth Article of the Instructions to those agents.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred<sup>k</sup> Elliot.*  
*C. Alex<sup>r</sup> Wood.*  
*Fred<sup>k</sup> Rogers.*

## Enclosure in No. 7.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Chief Emigration Agent for the *West India Colonies*.

1. ONE of Her Majesty's steamers will repair almost immediately to the coast of Africa for the purpose of taking emigrants from Sierra Leone and the Kroo Coast to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.

2. The Chief Agent for Emigration will select forthwith and despatch to the places which he judges best on the Kroo Coast, a few trustworthy subordinate agents to endeavour to collect free emigrants for Her Majesty's steamer.

3. The subordinate agents may explain that the steamer is one of Her Majesty's vessels of war.

4. The Chief Agent will also be at liberty to furnish the subordinate agents for their use with any printed papers which may from time to time be officially communicated to him for the purpose, containing information relative to the respective West India colonies. The intelligence thus conveyed will consist of any general statements which it may be practicable to supply from authentic sources, of the average rates of money-wages for different kinds of labour, the other advantages afforded by employers, and the sort of labour which is most in demand.

5. The different agents will inform all emigrants from the coast of Africa, whether from Sierra Leone or elsewhere, that they will be entitled to demand a free passage back after five years from their arrival, provided they shall, during that time, have been engaged under written agreements to labour for owners of land in the colony.

6. The Chief Agent will assign to the subordinate agents, with the approval of the Governor, moderate salaries in addition to an allowance of half a dollar a head to each of them for all emigrants despatched from his station. The Chief Agent's report of such salaries, with any remarks which they may require in explanation, being transmitted by the Governor at the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

7. The subordinate agents are to be placed no where except within the proper limits of the Kroo Coast, nor on any pretence to go or be sent to any place where slave trading has prevailed—a rule which is enjoined on pain of the immediate dismissal of any officer concerned in its violation.

8. In case it should be necessary to establish any depôts on the Kroo Coast for the reception of emigrants waiting for the steamers, the Chief Agent will make the requisite arrangements, and report them through the Governor of Sierra Leone for approval; but he will avoid every unnecessary measure of this description.

9. On the first, and if possible each succeeding voyage of the steamer, it would be desirable that the Chief Agent should proceed in her to visit the other agents, and attend to the embarkation of the people on the Kroo Coast. With regard to the mode of returning to Sierra Leone, he should make an early report on the means of communication coastwise; and in the meanwhile may incur, with the Governor's approval, any expenditure indispensable for that purpose, and may hire a coaster expressly for it if no better arrangement can be made.

10. While these arrangements are made on the Kroo Coast, the steamer is also to be available for the conveyance of any emigrants who may be procurable at Sierra Leone.

11. The Chief Agent should spare no endeavour to secure, if possible, the presence of an interpreter in the steamer for each voyage.

12. He will inspect personally every emigrant to ascertain that he goes out with his free consent, and has not been deceived, but really understands the nature of the countries to which he is going, and the contract he is about to enter into.

13. He will see that each emigrant has such clothing or blankets as may be requisite for decency and for health during the voyage.

14.—He will render all the assistance in his power to facilitate the embarkation of the emigrants, and will furnish the officer in command with a nominal list, in Form (A.), of all the passengers embarked. He will sign this list himself, and see that there be appended to it a certificate from the surgeon on board that he has examined all the emigrants previous to embarkation, and found them to be in good bodily health, and with no infirmity or defect incapacitating them from labour.

15.—He will transmit through the Governor, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a quarterly return of emigration, according to the Form (B.); and he will make a general report at the close of every year, upon the mode in which the plan has worked, and upon the alterations, if any, which may have occurred to him as desirable for its improvement.

16.—The Chief Agent will continue to receive a salary of 300*l.* per annum, but divided for the present between British Guiana and Trinidad; and will also receive an allowance of a dollar a head for each emigrant despatched respectively to those two colonies.

17. For his salary and head-money he will draw bills quarterly upon the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; being careful duly to advise their Secretary of each bill, and also to transmit a certificate from the Governor of Sierra Leone, that he has been in the performance of his duties for the period referred to, as well as a statement signed by the officer in command of the steamer, showing the number of free emigrants despatched by him during the quarter to British Guiana and Trinidad respectively.

18. For

**AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.**

18. For the pay and head-money of the sub-agents, and for all miscellaneous and petty disbursements, the Chief Agent will also draw bills duly advised on the same Board, carefully forwarding at the same time any accounts which may be necessary, together with proper receipts for all sums paid by him. As regards the amount of head-money paid by him to the sub-agents, he should transmit a certificate signed by himself, of the accuracy of the numbers in respect of whom payment is thus made. All bills to be drawn at sixty days' sight.

**FORM (A.)**

**NOMINAL LIST of EMIGRANTS Embarked for** \_\_\_\_\_ **in the Ship** \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Government Emigration Agent at \_\_\_\_\_

, 184

I hereby certify that I have examined all the Emigrants of which the above is a list, and found them to be in good bodily health, and without any infirmity or mutilation incapacitating them from labour.

Naval Surgeon, Superintendent of the \_\_\_\_\_

, 184



Return of EMIGRATION from \_\_\_\_\_ during the Quarter ended on the \_\_\_\_\_ 184 \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

**Government Emigrant Agent.**

**Fill in Totals as above for any other destination to which the Emigrant may proceed.**

— No. 8. —

No. 60.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governor of Sierra Leone.

Downing-street, 13 March 1847.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT, for your information and guidance, the copy of a letter addressed by my desire to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, relative to the employment of a Government steam-vessel in the conveyance of emigrants from the Kroo Coast to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.

I also enclose a copy of Instructions to the Chief Emigration Agent for the West India Colonies, for carrying this scheme into effect.

I propose that Mr. Hook, the Collector of Customs, should be charged with the superintendence of the service, provided that the duties required of him shall not prove to be incompatible with those which he has to perform as Collector of Customs.

I have only further, on the present occasion, to refer you to the despatch addressed to you by Lord Stanley, on the 6th February 1843, respecting emigration from the West Coast of Africa; and to impress upon you the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that you should lend your cordial co-operation in the prosecution of this scheme.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

No. 8.  
Earl Grey to the  
Governor of Sierra  
Leone,  
13 March 1847.

Original by Her  
Majesty's sloop  
"Mariner," 13 March;  
duplicate by the ship  
"Wilson."

Page 4.

Page 8.

For Lord Stanley's  
Despatch, 6 Feb. 1843,  
vide Papers relative to  
Emigration from the  
West Coast of Africa to  
the West Indies. Pre-  
sented by command,  
Session 1843, page 3.

— No. 9. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners  
to James Stephen, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
12 March 1847.

Sir,

WITH reference to the fitting of the "Growler," we have the honour to transmit the following documents, which we think it will be desirable to forward to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their information and use in ordering the supplies.

1st. The victualling scale, framed on the experience acquired in the sailing transports. By the latest report of the laying out of the berths, we find that the extreme number of passengers may be assumed at 316. We learn from the owners of some of the sailing transports, that they found no difficulty in renewing these stores, both on the coast of Africa and the West Indies; and consequently that they deemed it prudent, the articles being perishable, to start with only a moderate supply.

2dly. A scale of medicines for the Africans. This scale was prepared with some pains in 1844, by comparing the reports of the three naval surgeons employed in the transports on the list of medicines originally supplied to them for this service.

3dly. A list of the articles of clothing required for the Africans. Some of the officers thought that both the males and females ought to have two each of these articles of clothing, whilst others considered that, for the males, one suit was sufficient. We would suggest, that the steamer should take out at least 700 suits of clothing, leaving it to the discretion of the Commander whether to issue one or two suits to each male; and that the surplus not required for the first voyage should be left in store at Sierra Leone.

We believe that the clothing was furnished on a former occasion by the Board of Ordnance. We would suggest, that in conformity with that precedent, the enclosed requisition (No. 4.) should be sent by the Colonial Department to that

191.

C

9.  
Colonial Land and  
Emigration Com-  
missioners to  
J. Stephen, Esq.  
12 March 1847.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

that Board; and that the expense should be defrayed out of the Emigration Funds remitted by Guiana and Trinidad to meet the charges of the present service.

A subject to which we may be excused for drawing attention is, the extra provision that will be necessary for carrying water for the African passengers. These people use and also waste, unless carefully watched, a great deal of water. It has been customary to allow them a gallon a day. This, with a full complement of passengers, would amount to 316 gallons daily; and if we are right in supposing that it would not be deemed prudent to provide for less than 20 days, the total capacity required would be for 6,300 gallons of water, exclusive of that required for the crew. We enclose a return of the average length of voyage of the two sailing transports to Guiana and Trinidad.

No. 5.

We may state, in conclusion, that it appears to us very desirable that the commander of the vessel should be requested to undertake all the duty connected with the management of the emigrants, and to carry on the necessary correspondence with this Board on the particulars of each voyage, as was done in the case of the sailing transports; and we beg leave to suggest, that for this service he be allowed by the colonies, if the Lords of the Admiralty are pleased to permit it, an extra pay of 7 s. per day. We also think it would be very desirable that a moderate allowance should be made by the colonies to the medical officers on each emigrant landed in the colony, which might perhaps be fixed for the present at 2 s. per head to the surgeon, and 1 s. to the assistant surgeon.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred<sup>k</sup> Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

#### Enclosures in No. 9.

##### No. 1.

##### AFRICAN VICTUALLING SCALE.

Men and Women to receive the same Ration; Children between the ages of One and Ten to receive half a Ration.

Per Day :					Per Week :						
Rice	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Vinegar	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
Beef, Pork or Salt Fish	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Palm Oil	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gill.
Lime Juice	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Salt	-	-	-	-	2 oz.
Sugar	-	-	-	-	2 oz.	African Pepper	-	-	-	-	2 oz.
Water	-	-	-	-	1 gal.						

##### No. 2.

##### SCALE OF MEDICINES, &c. FOR 100 ADULTS.

Prepared from the Reports of the Surgeons in the three African Transports, "Glen Huntley," "Senator," and "Arabian."

lb. oz.		lb. oz.	
- 3	Acaciæ Gummi Pulv.	- 1	Ext. Opii Colat.
- 4	Acid : Sulphur. (carefully packed in a small case with sand).	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Ferri Sulph.
- 4	Alumen.	- 2	Hydrarg. Submur.
- $\frac{1}{2}$	Antim. Tartaris.	- 4	Pulv. Jalapæ.
- 2	Ammon. Carb.	- $\frac{3}{4}$	Pulv. Ipecac.
- $\frac{1}{2}$	Argenti Nit.	- 1	Pulv. Ipecac. comp.
- 8	Cerat. Calaminæ.	- 12	Pulv. Sinapis.
- 10	Cerat. Cetacei.	- 6	Liq. Ammon. Pur.
- 4	Cretæ P. Ptæ.	- $\frac{1}{4}$	Morphii Acet.
- 12	Empl. Lyttæ.	12 -	Magnesiæ Sulph.
- 2	Gum. Camphor.	- 3	Magnesiæ Ust.
- 8	Bals. Copabiæ.	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Ol. Menth. Pip.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ext. Coloc. comp.	- 3	Potassæ Nit. Pulv.
		- 4	Sodæ Carbon.

Pulv.

<i>lb. oz.</i>		<i>lb. oz.</i>	
— 3	Pulv. Potass. Supertart.	— 3	Sp. Terebinth. Rect.
— $\frac{1}{2}$	Pulv. Antimonialis.	— 1	Sp. Vini.
— 1	Pulv. Kino comp.	— 5	Acid Tartaric.
— 3	Pulv. Rhæi Ind.	6 8	Pulv. Sem. Lin.
— $2\frac{1}{2}$	Pil. Hydrarg.	1 8	Ol. Ricini Opt.
— 1	Sulph. Quininæ.	— $\frac{1}{4}$	Ol. Tigllii Croton.
— 4	Fol. Sennæ.	— 2	Plumbi Superacet.
— 2	Sp. Ammoniac C.	— 6	Ammon. Muriat.
— 4	Sp. Ætheris Nit.	— 1	Pil. Hydrarg. Submur.
— 4	Tinct. Opii.	— 1	Cupri Sulph.
— $\frac{1}{4}$	Tinct. Digitalis.	— 4	Rad. Gentianæ Incis.
— 5	Tinct. Rhæi.	— 1	Acet. Colchici.
— 5	Ung. Hyd. Fort.	— 4	Liq. Plumbi Acet.
— 4	Ung. Hydrar. Nit.	— 6	Sodæ Tart.
1 4	Ung. Sulph. comp.	2 —	Common Tow.
1 8	Flor. Sulph.	— 8	Ol. Lini S. S.
— $1\frac{1}{2}$	Zinci Sulph. Purif.	— 3	Empl. Resinæ.
2 —	Fine Tow.	— 1	Ergot of Rye.
1 8	Lintei. Opt.	56 —	Chloride of Lime.

- No.
- 2 Yards Emp. Resinæ extens.
  - 2 Male syringes.
  - 1 Two-ounce graduated glass measure.
  - 1 Bolus knife.
  - 2 Dozen assorted phials.
  - $\frac{1}{2}$  Gross phial corks.
  - 6 Yards of flannel.
  - 6 Yards of calico.
  - 2 Sponges.
  - 1 Bed-pan.
  - 2 Complete sets of splints.
  - 1 Pint enema syringe.
  - 1 Bleeding porringer.

- No.
- 1 Set copper scales and weights.
  - 1 Box small scales and weights.
  - 1 Wedgwood mortar and pestle.
  - 1 Iron mortar and pestle.
  - 1 Plaster spatula.
  - 1 Pair scissors.
  - 1 Skin of leather.
  - 1 Pill tile.
  - 1 Paper of pins.
  - 2 Pieces of filleting for bleeding bandages.
  - 2 Trusses for hernia (right and left).
  - 1 Paper of pill-boxes.
  - 6 Galipots.

## No. 3.

## LIST OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING for AFRICANS.

For Men and Boys.		For Women and Girls.	
Shirts.	} One or two for each person.	Woollen Gowns.	} Two for each person.
Guernsey Frocks.		Shifts.	
Trowsers.		Flannels.	
Hats.		Handkerchiefs.	

Two blankets, or one blanket and one rug for each person.

## No. 4.

## REQUISITION.—CLOTHING for AFRICANS.

For Men and Boys :	For Women and Girls.
600 Shirts.	100 Woollen Gowns.
600 Guernsey Frocks.	100 Shifts.
600 Trowsers.	100 Flannels.
600 Hats.	100 Handkerchiefs.

700 blankets, or 350 blankets and 350 rugs. The rugs are perhaps preferable, as they are in lieu of mattresses to lie down on.

## No. 5.

## AVERAGE Length of Voyage of Two Sailing Transports to British Guiana and Trinidad.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.	RETURN from the WEST INDIES.
Ship "Arabian."	
From Sierra Leone to Demerara, average of six voyages, $28\frac{1}{2}$ days.	From Demerara to Sierra Leone, average of five voyages, $58\frac{1}{2}$ days.
Ship "Senator."	
From Sierra Leone to Trinidad, average of seven voyages, $27\frac{1}{4}$ days.	From Trinidad to Sierra Leone, average of five voyages, 31 days.

N.B.—The "Senator" was considered a fast sailer, and the "Arabian" a remarkably dull one.

**EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA.**  
**(TO THE WEST INDIES.)**

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**COPIES of all PAPERS relative to the further  
Progress of EMIGRATION from Africa to the  
West Indian Colonies.**

**(Mr. Barkly.)**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
16 March 1847.*

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**191.**

***Under 2 oz.***

FREE EMIGRANTS, &c.  
(WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.)  

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RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 18 March 1847;—for,

“ RETURNS, showing the Number of FREE EMIGRANTS into *Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad* and the *Mauritius*; showing separately the Number Imported into each of these Colonies, as well as the Places whence the Emigrants were Imported, for each Year since the Abolition of Slavery in August 1834.”

RETURN, “ showing the Number of LIBERATED AFRICANS, and their Destination, as far as practicable.”

RETURN, “ showing the Number of EMIGRANT LABOURERS now ordered by the above-mentioned Colonies.”

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }  
10 June 1847.

(signed) B. HAWES.

(Lord Seymour.)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
11 June 1847.

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RETURNS showing the Number of FREE EMIGRANTS into *Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad* and the *Mauritius*; showing separately the Number imported into each of these Colonies, as well as the Places whence the Emigrants were imported, for each Year since the Abolition of Slavery in August 1834.

RETURN of IMMIGRATION into *Jamaica*, from 1834 to 1846 inclusive.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
Canada - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	110	-	35	
United States - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	161	3	23	-	-	
West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	314	-	-	255 *	156†
Africa - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	292	301	339	42	
St. Helena - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	201	-	463
East Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	551
Europe - - -	2	864	1,145	360	-	-	-	1,333	19	-	-	13	
St. Michael's - -	-	24	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1,170</b>

\* Apparently liberated Africans from the Havannah.

† These were liberated Africans from the Havannah.

(signed) S. Walcott, Secy.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS into *British Guiana*, from 1834 to 1846 inclusive.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
West Indies - - -	-	157	981	1,411	967	37	871	2,791	484	37	-	722	428
Rio de Janeiro - -	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	578	563	-	145	-	-
Surinam - - -	-	-	-	252	58	-	4	-	-	31	-	-	-
Africa - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	148	239	378	1,425	278
St. Helena - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	86	-	-	819
East Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	816	4,019
Madeira - - -	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	4,312	348	45	140	668	5,975
Places not stated -	-	-	143	132	388	155	1	-	-	112	255	-	-
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>8,096</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>11,519</b>

(signed) S. Walcott, Secy.

RETURN of IMMIGRATION into *Trinidad*, from 1834 to 1846 inclusive.

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
United States - - -	-	-	-	-	-	314	909	63	-	3	12	-	-
West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	692	1,106	1,719	1,956	2,075	1,708	990	-
Rio de Janeiro - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	504	-	-
Africa - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	514	476	246	420	-
St. Helena - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	289	60	-	100
East Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	2,456
Madeira - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	379
<b>TOTAL - - -</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>2,872</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>2,935</b>

Note.—This Return includes only the Emigrants who have been introduced at the public expense.

(signed) S. Walcott, Secy.

SUMMARY of the Number introduced into *Mauritius* in each Year since the Immigration from *India* was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from *India* by Government Officers alone.

YEAR.	NATURE OF SYSTEM.	No. of Ships.	INDIANS.				CHINESE, &c.	GRAND TOTAL.
			Males.	Females.	Children.	TOTAL.	Males.	
1843 - -	Bounty System - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258	838	32,096
1844 - -	1st January to 31st March, Bounty System - - -	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060	- - -	9,060
	1st April to 31st December, Emigration conducted by Go- vernment Officers alone -	20	4,045	646	401	5,092	- - -	5,092
	TOTAL 1844 - - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152	- - -	14,152
1845 - -	Emigration conducted by Go- vernment Officers alone -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285	5	10,290
1846 - - (to 30 Nov.)	Emigration conducted by Go- vernment Officers alone -	26	4,628	1,128	789	6,545	- - -	6,545
GRAND TOTAL, January 1843 to November 1846 - - }		290	50,689	7,766	3,785	62,240	843	63,083

(signed) *S. Walcott, Secy.*

#### RETURN of LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

Whence Introduced.	JAMAICA.							BRITISH GUIANA.							TRINIDAD.						
	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	TOTAL.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	TOTAL.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	TOTAL.
Africa - -	592	292	301	339	42	-	1566	415	148	239	378	1425	278	2883	170	514	476	246	420	-	1826
St. Helena -	-	400	-	201	-	463	1064	-	1112	86	-	-	819	2017	-	402	289	60	-	100	851
Havannah and Rio - }	-	-	-	-	255	156	411	578	563	-	145	-	-	1286	-	-	-	504	-	-	504
	592	692	301	540	297	619	3041	993	1823	325	523	1425	1097	6186	170	916	765	810	420	100	3181

*Note.*—The Returns received from the colonies do not afford the means of furnishing this information otherwise than by assuming as liberated Africans all the Immigrants introduced from the places named in this Return. From Returns received from Sierra Leone it would, however, appear that in the number above stated to have been introduced from Africa in the period from 1st July 1843 to 31st December 1846, there were 320 natives of the Kroo Coast; about one-half of the remainder were Africans liberated immediately previous to their departure for the West Indies, the other half being residents in the colony, but probably liberated at previous periods.

(signed) *S. Walcott, Secy.*

#### STATEMENT showing the Number of EMIGRANT LABOURERS now ordered by the Colonies of *Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Mauritius.*

THERE are no means of replying with precision to this order. At present 6,000 Coolies are annually sent from Calcutta to the Mauritius; and a question is now under consideration, whether 5,000 Coolies are to be sent to British Guiana next season, and 1,000 Coolies to Trinidad. The Assembly of Jamaica has requested that none may be sent to that island. One of Her Majesty's steamers is to convey to Guiana and Trinidad all Emigrants which may be procurable at Sierra Leone or the Kroo Coast.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, }  
8 May 1847.

(signed) *S. Walcott, Secy.*



**FREE EMIGRANTS, &c.  
(WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.)**

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**RETURNS, showing the Number of FREE EMIGRANTS into Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and the Mauritius, since the Abolition of Slavery in 1834; the Number of LIBERATED AFRICANS, and their Destination; and the Number of EMIGRANT LABOURERS now ordered by the above Colonies.**

*(Lord Seymour.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
11 June 1847.*

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496.

*Under 1 oz.*

EMIGRATION.

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PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

EMIGRATION

TO

THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN  
NORTH AMERICA.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty,  
February, 1847.*

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

## SCHEDULE.

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# P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

## EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES

IN

## N O R T H   A M E R I C A .

(No. 11.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to the Earl of ELGIN.

Downing Street, 31st December, 1846.

MY LORD,

EMIGRATION.

No. 1.

IN consequence of the distress which unhappily prevails in Ireland and parts of Scotland, a very large emigration may be expected at the earliest moment when the season will admit of it. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, have deemed it incumbent upon them to deliberate on the measures best calculated to prevent either suffering amongst the emigrants, or any undue pressure upon the provincial resources.

In the emigration which takes place annually from this country to North America, including the United States, and which amounted last year to 90,341 persons, and has this year, during the first three quarters, amounted to 110,196,\* it would appear that a large proportion of the people consists of persons proceeding to join their friends, who in many cases have remitted the means of transit to those by whom they are followed. In these instances it may be expected that no difficulty will arise. The newly-arrived emigrants will disperse themselves throughout the various localities where their friends are already established, and where, from the manner in which they are sent for, it may be presumed that they will find the means of subsistence.

Another large proportion of each year's emigration consists of detached families, or small parties of persons having no particular destination, who spread themselves over the country in quest of employment, and many of whom adopt no permanent residence until after they have had sufficient time to save, out of the earnings of their labour, the means of purchasing for themselves a moderate extent of land. This also may be regarded, so far as it goes, as a wholesome course of proceeding. It enables the emigrant, when he is able to acquire land, to maintain himself till it can be rendered productive, and it affords him time to become acquainted with the nature and peculiarities of the country before undertaking any cultivation on his own account. In this point of view, the feeling which prompts large numbers of emigrants to travel about the country in pursuit of wages, and only at a comparatively later period to choose their permanent homes, may be considered as one extremely well suited to the peculiar nature of the country to which they have proceeded.

There is, however, another description of emigrants for whom also it is very desirable to ensure suitable facilities, but for whom at present no provision is made. By the accounts which reach Her Majesty's Government, it would appear that large parties of people, assisted by their landlords or by persons interested in their condition, would gladly emigrate in company from the same neighbourhood, if they could have a reasonable prospect of being settled together after their arrival; and there seems reason to suppose, that could measures be devised for securing this

\* The numbers were :—

	North American Colonies.	United States.	Total.
1845 . . . . .	31,803	58,538	90,341
First three quarters of 1846	42,404	67,792	110,196
			B 2

EMIGRATION.  
No. 1.

object, the clergyman would in many instances be found willing to accompany his flock. Proprietors also would feel much more confidence and satisfaction in contributing to a plan which would relieve their tenants from the necessity of separation after reaching the province. Without wishing, therefore, to interfere with the natural flow of ordinary emigration, which disperses itself over the province, without occasioning an overwhelming pressure in any one place, Her Majesty's Government have thought that they might confer much benefit on some portion of the persons who are desirous to emigrate, as well as upon the districts where they are to be settled, if they could devise the means of offering to parties proceeding from the same village or parish in this country, especially if accompanied by their clergyman or priest, the prospect of finding ready for them an opportunity of establishing themselves in a body.

Such being the general views which are entertained on the subject, I proceed to inform you in what manner it is proposed to carry them into effect; in doing so, I must, however, remark that it is not in my power to convey to you more than very general instructions upon the subject, leaving it to your judgment when on the spot, to supply the necessary details.

It will then in the first place, be requisite that the situations in which villages are to be formed should be carefully selected. In making this selection, it should be particularly considered what prospect there might be, that the locality would afford immediate employment for the people at wages, since if the immediate difficulties of a first settlement can be surmounted, there is little reason to fear the ultimate success of the emigrants in a country where there is so large an extent of fertile land available for the supply of their wants. In laying out the villages, each should consist of a sufficient number of log-houses constructed at a moderate cost, to accommodate at least 300 souls, and to every house should be allotted a small piece of land as a garden, sufficient to occupy the tenant's spare time, but insufficient solely to provide for his subsistence, or make it unnecessary that he should also work for wages.

In every village there should be a cottage of a somewhat better description for the accommodation of a clergyman or priest, and contiguous to it there should be a plain and inexpensive wooden building to serve both as a school and a church. It is, however, absolutely necessary in order to limit the expense to be incurred, that these buildings should be of the very cheapest and simplest kind, trusting that hereafter the settlers will be able to provide better accommodation. At the rate of five persons to a family, 60 log-houses would suffice for the reception of 300 people, but the size of the villages must of course vary and depend on local circumstances of which the officers presently to be named, should judge.

The most important question is, as to the mode in which the cost of preparing these villages for the reception of emigrants, should be defrayed. It is not intended that this should be undertaken immediately by the Government, since if it were so, a very large permanent sacrifice of public money, which I do not consider to be indispensable, must be anticipated. Experience sufficiently proves that it would be most unwise for the Government to undertake the first cost of forming settlements of this description, under the expectation that the money so laid out, would ultimately be repaid by the emigrants. No such attempt, though more than one has been made, has ever been successful, nor is this by any means surprising, considering how much patient and persevering industry is indispensable for the success of a settler, and what hardships and privations he must in the first instance encounter, it can be no matter of astonishment that the energy of an emigrant should be damped, and his exertions discouraged by the thought that for some years, the result of all his toils must be not to improve his own condition, but to pay off a part of an apparently hopeless debt to the Government, so that practically, such debts never are paid.

Hence it is most important that the settler should never be induced to commence life in a new country in debt and that if the preparation of such villages as I have described, for the reception of emigrants, is to be attempted by the advance of public money, in the expectation that it will be ultimately repaid, that advance ought to be made, not to the emigrants themselves, but to some other party. Nor does it appear impossible that such an arrangement might be made. Considering how greatly the value of land in North America is enhanced by settlement, there is reason to believe that an arrangement might be made with the proprietors of large estates of wild land, by which, in consideration of an advance from the Government of a part of the money required, they should take upon

themselves the task of preparing villages for the reception of emigrants. Proprietors making such agreements would of course look to obtaining from the emigrants the means of ultimately repaying the advances received from the public, and with the arrangements made between the parties for that purpose, the Government would have no right to interfere; but, without doing so, it would be proper to endeavour by advice to lead them to adopt such arrangements as would be most likely to promote the success of the measure. With this view it would, I think, be right to call the attention of the landowners to the considerations to which I have already adverted, as to the inexpediency of a settler's being induced to commence his new career under the burthen of debt, pointing out, at the same time, that this might be avoided by their becoming in the first instance not purchasers upon credit of the cottages in which they were placed, but tenants paying a moderate rent, which probably should not commence till the termination of the first winter after their arrival, and then be payable at short intervals, perhaps weekly or monthly. It would be expedient further to grant them the privilege of purchasing, whenever they had saved the means of doing so, not only their cottages, but also allotments of land attached to them, the price of which should be settled beforehand. I have no doubt that an arrangement of this sort would afford a far greater stimulus to industry, and that the desire to become a proprietor would be a far stronger motive with the emigrant to exertion than the mere wish to pay off a debt, if he were at once placed in possession of his cottage and land. Landowners might thus, I am persuaded, with good management, calculate upon receiving from the settlers the means of repaying the advances made to them by the Government; but it is not to be overlooked that this would form but a small part of the advantage to be obtained by them, their chief profit would arise from the increased value given to the adjoining wild lands from the formation of the proposed settlements. To carry these views into effect, I have to authorize you to make it known, both in Canada and in New Brunswick, that you are prepared to make advances out of British funds to proprietors, upon the security of their lands, on condition of their undertaking the construction of villages of the required description. The managing agents of any of the chartered companies would of course be entitled to be viewed for this purpose like any other proprietors.

It is proposed that officers of the army upon full pay, whether of the line or other branches of the service, and also officers of the Commissariat service, should be employed in carrying out this service. One of them should be sent into Gaspé, two to the Eastern Townships, and two into Western Canada. They will, while so employed, be allowed, in addition to their full pay, extra pay at the rate of £1 per day, and their actual expenses in travelling. This extra pay may be paid by the officer in charge of the Commissariat in each province, on abstracts approved by the Governor.

These officers must be furnished with instructions which your Lordship will best know how to adapt to local circumstances, founding them upon the general views already explained.

In no case should any officer be allowed to conclude an agreement with a proprietor for the formation of a village until the agreement has been submitted to and approved by your Lordship. Officers should especially be cautioned to ascertain that the proprietors seeking advances are in earnest in their intentions, and likely to be capable of carrying them out successfully. And I must here especially observe, that officers should never fail to bear in mind that one essential element of success is, that villages should only be erected in situations where either the proprietor himself has such capital and opportunities of employment, that he will be able from the first arrival of the people to afford them work which shall continue at least during the first winter; or else where public and other means of constant employment will be within easy reach of the village.

Before any advance of money is made, a certificate should be furnished by the Inspecting officer that work has been already executed to the extent of at least half the estimated cost of the village. Upon the production of such a certificate, one moiety of the estimated cost of the village may be advanced, and the remaining moiety when the village shall be reported to have been completed. The sum to be advanced for the construction of each village, including the church or chapel, and the residence of the clergyman, is not to exceed the rate on the whole of £5 a-head on each settler to be located, including women and children, and assuming, in the absence of more specific information, that each family will consist of five persons.

The sums to be advanced to landowners for this purpose are to be repaid in not

EMIGRATION.

No. 1.

**EMIGRATION.** less than ten years, by equal annual instalments, and interest is to be charged at the rate of five per cent.

No. 1.

Another very important element of success is to ensure an adequate supply of food for the people throughout the first winter. The officer reporting upon a location should be required to state what provision the proprietor is himself willing to make ; and whether any danger of scarcity of food might be apprehended during the first winter from settling together at the same time such a body of persons as I have alluded to.

The number of villages which each officer should be at liberty to recommend ought to be communicated to him in his instructions. Your Lordship will be the best judge whether each should have discretion to propose the same number, or whether more would be fitting in the district of one officer than of another. I have only to desire that the total amount of money to be advanced is not to exceed £50,000, leaving it to your Lordship to determine in what manner that sum may most advantageously be applied. I trust that by the assistance of some of the great land companies, as well as of the owners of large tracts of wild land in the different districts of Canada and of New Brunswick, your Lordship will find no difficulty by means of advances to this amount, in preparing villages for the reception of a considerable number of emigrants ; but if I should be disappointed in this respect, it will deserve your consideration whether it might not be proper to apply to the provincial legislature for power to allow the purchase of considerable tracts of land, either by companies or by individuals, upon the condition that any money expended by them in preparing villages for the reception of emigrants should be considered as part of the purchase-money. In this manner a great inducement might be afforded to capitalists to embark in enterprises of this description, and the arrangement, though not altogether free from objection, would not be open to any which, in a great emergency, should be regarded insurmountable. To any attempt to meet immediate difficulties by departing from the principle of alienating lands only by sale, I have to instruct your Lordship to refuse your assent. I am persuaded that a rigid adherence to that principle is the very foundation of every good system of colonization.

When each officer has recommended those proposals which appear to him most advantageous for the expected immigrants, your Lordship will decide which proposals are to be accepted, and will then apprise the Emigration Agents at the ports of disembarkation, of the sites and particulars of the intended villages, as well as communicate them to me without delay, and I will place the Emigration Commissioners in possession of the information.

Such is a general outline of the measures which Her Majesty's Government think it will be desirable to adopt in Canada. They are well aware that the scheme will be far from adequate to provide for the whole number of people who may be expected to arrive in any season, nor have they the least wish to interfere with the ordinary means by which the mass of the emigration is usually spread over the country without serious difficulty or distress ; but they trust that in endeavouring to provide an acceptable resource for collective bodies of emigrants, they may at the same time increase the chance of a favourable issue to the other portions of the year's emigration.

Combined with these arrangements in Canada, there will be corresponding measures adopted in this country. When considerable parties of people are emigrating together, the Commissioners of Emigration will be empowered to undertake, if wished, to expend their funds for them in providing passages ; and they will also be authorised to furnish such parties with letters to the Emigrant Agents in Canada, describing the kind of village for which the people may be supposed to be best fitted. The precise manner, however, in which this part of the scheme can be worked will require some deliberation, and as it is less urgent in point of time, than the measures to be adopted in the province, it is unnecessary that I should enter further into detail on this subject. Much must arise in so new a scheme which cannot be foreseen or provided for beforehand ; but I feel entire confidence in the discretion with which you will supply any defects, or correct any inadvertencies, in this outline of the plan, which on the other hand, is I hope, explained with sufficient fulness to give you the necessary conception of its general scope and objects.

I have, &c.

Right Hon. Earl of Elgin,  
&c. &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

(No. 160.)

No 2.

EMIGRATION.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from EARL CATHCART to EARL GREY.

Government House, Montreal,  
28th December, 1846.

MY LORD,

I SUBMIT herewith the Annual Reports of the Chief Emigration Agent, and of the Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment for the year 1846. As it is desirable that these documents should be transmitted to your Lordship as soon after the close of the season as possible, and as I have only this day received Mr. Buchanan's Report, I must reserve until I am furnished with the duplicate copy, whatever remarks it may be necessary for me to lay before your Lordship; but it appears to me that these Reports will be found to supply very full and clear information on all the particulars connected with the Emigration to Canada during the past season.

I beg leave to observe that I have not yet received instructions to draw from the Commissariat chest the sums which in Mr. Gladstone's Despatch of the 31st of January last, No. 12, I was informed would be proposed to Parliament for the service of Emigration to Canada during the year terminating the 31st of March, 1847, and as the greater portion of the expenses of the year's emigration are incurred during the summer months, and the creditors are becoming anxious for the settlement of their accounts, I would request your Lordship to direct the payment of those sums into the hands of the Receiver-General of this province.

I have, &amp;c.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,  
&c.

CATHCART.

## REPORT ON EMIGRATION.

Report.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration in  
Canada.

MY LORD,

Quebec, 24th December, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit to Your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, my Annual Report on the Emigration to this Province during the season of 1846.

I have, as in former years, compiled from the records of this Department, a number of tabular statements, intended to show more plainly the results of the emigration of the season, under different points of view. These, together with my weekly reports and other papers connected with the transactions of the Department, will be found in the Appendix. Paper No. 1 is the usual tabular statement of the arrivals during each week; distinguishing adults, males, and females, from children; as also the proportion who were ascertained to have received parochial or other assistance to aid their emigration. On reference to this return in the Appendix (page 16), it will be seen that the total number of emigrants who have landed at this port during the past season, is 32,753, six hundred of whom come within the class of cabin passengers. A comparison of this aggregate with the returns of 1845, shows an increase of 7,378—equal to 29 per cent.

Emigration males,  
females, children.

Total Emigration.

Paper No. 2 shows the total number of vessels which arrived with emigrants from each country, with an average of their passages, the number of cabin and steerage passengers embarked, the deaths during the voyage and in quarantine, and the number landed in the colony, distinguishing males from females, and adults from children.

Vessels from each  
country.

Paper No. 3 furnishes a list of the ports from whence these emigrants have sailed, with the particular number from each port and country. The numbers have been as follows:—

Ports from whence  
they came.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
From England .	273	8,890
„ Ireland .	207	20,842
„ Scotland .	120	1,525
„ Germany .	..	896



## EMIGRATION.

Report.  
Comparison with  
the Emigration of  
1845.

These numbers, on comparison with the emigration of 1845, show an increase on the steerage passengers, from England, of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and from Ireland of 48 per cent., while the emigration from Scotland shows a decrease of 24 per cent.

	1845.	1846.	Increase.	Decrease.
England . .	8,511	8,890	379	..
Ireland . .	14,060	20,842	6,782	..
Scotland . .	2,011	1,525	..	486
Germany . .	..	896	896	..
Total . .	24,582	32,153	8,057	486

## Port of Liverpool.

Of the emigration from England nearly two-thirds was from the port of Liverpool, the number being 5701, of which number, 5,344 were natives of Ireland, 175 were English, 107 Scotch, 61 Welsh, and 14 Germans, making the total amount of the Irish emigration of this season, 26,186, or equal to nearly five-sixths of the whole.

## German Emigrants.

There has been an emigration this season direct from Germany, numbering 896 persons, the only arrivals direct from any foreign port, since the year 1836. A further party of Germans, numbering 144 persons, came from the port of Hull, to which they had proceeded, not being able to procure a vessel direct from Hamburg. These, added to some others from the port of Liverpool, will make the total number of foreigners who have landed at this port this season, 1084.

## Emigration of 1846 compared with former years.

The emigration of the past season is the largest since 1832, with the exception of 1842, when the number was 44,374. Paper No. 4 furnishes a statement of the total aggregate emigration to this important province since the year 1829 inclusive, a period of 18 years. The total number of emigrants landed here has been 466,178.

## Total number arrived during the last 18 years.

## Number of admissions and deaths in Hospital.

Paper No. 5 furnishes a return of the admissions, discharges, and deaths at the Quarantine Station, and at the Emigrant Hospital, in this city. The number of admissions at these two establishments, in the course of the season of 1846, has been 1325, viz., 454 men, 492 women, and 379 children. The deaths have been 105, viz., 31 men, 30 women, and 44 children. This return, I regret to say, shows a very great increase, both in admissions and deaths, over any former year. There has been also, in the course of this year, a very great increase in the mortality among the emigrants during their passage. According to the reports made to this office, the deaths at sea were 25 men, 43 women, 85 children, between 1 and 14 years; and 51 infants: total, 204; and to these are to be added the number of deaths in Quarantine Hospital referred to, 68, making the total of the deaths previous to the landing at this port, 272, which is an increase of near 100 per cent. over the year 1845.

## Deaths during the passage.

## Cause of increase of sickness and deaths.

This great increase in the proportionate sickness and mortality has been, no doubt, fully brought under the notice of your Excellency, by the Medical Superintendent of the Quarantine Establishment, in his Annual Report. In my weekly reports made from time to time during the season, I have had occasion to remark on the sickly state in which a number of vessels arrived. Disease, in many cases, has been plainly increased by the want of proper care and cleanliness among the passengers themselves.

## Passenger vessels.

The number of passenger-vessels arrived during the past season has been 306, having a tonnage of 119,402 tons, and navigated by 4670 seamen. Of this number of vessels, 171 came within the regulations of the Passenger Act, there being from England, 45; from Ireland, 109; from Scotland, 10; and from Hamburgh and Bremen, 7, having a tonnage of 68,570 tons; and their crews numbered 2670 men. The number of vessels which had their full complement of passengers on board was 54, viz., from England, 5, and from Ireland, 49; and 135, having less than 30 adult passengers, were exempt from the operation of the law.

## Vessels sufficiently found.

These vessels have been generally sufficiently found in provisions and stores, so far as the law requires. But the passengers, in many cases, were dependant almost entirely on the allowance the law afforded them, their own private stock being, after a few days at sea, wholly consumed; from which it appears that but little attention is paid to the private supply which the emigrants may provide, so that the ship have the requisite quantity of bread stuffs-which the law requires on board. Since the passing of the existing Act, the masters of passenger-vessels, being bound to issue a certain supply throughout the voyage, are indifferent as

to the amount of private stock laid in; and when the desire to emigrate is strong, instances will occur in which the ship's issue alone is depended on. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that there should have been a great deal of dissatisfaction caused this season, in consequence of the substitution of Indian corn meal for a portion of the provisions to be furnished by the ship. The emigrant, on engaging his passage, is informed that he will receive a pound of oatmeal, flour, or biscuit, each day during his passage, but on getting to sea, finds that one-half of this allowance is replaced by Indian corn meal, an article of food wholly new to him, and one which requires considerable care and attention in its preparation. He is naturally at once prejudiced against this article, and makes use of it in its unpalatable form, only when reduced to actual want. This description of food, although highly valuable under different circumstances, is not proper for issue throughout a long voyage, to people who have been wholly unaccustomed to its use, and who do not know how, indeed, to prepare it. Dr. Douglas has found that a great extent of sickness prevailed in the vessels in which the meal was used; and he confirms me in the impression, that it is desirable the permission accorded for the substitution of Indian corn meal, for the potatoes and oatmeal prescribed by the Act, should not be extended to another season.

## EMIGRATION.

## Report.

Substitution of  
Indian Corn Meal.

Several cases of infringement of the provisions and regulations of the Imperial Passenger Act have been brought under my notice during the past season, and legal proceedings were instituted by me in six cases. In five of these cases I obtained convictions. The masters of the barque "Eleuthera," from Tralee, and brig "Hope," from Westport, for having an excess of passengers over their legal complement, were fined in a mitigated penalty of 5*l.* sterling each. The master of the barque "Triton," from Penzance, for not having the passenger-deck of his vessel properly constructed, was similarly fined 1*l.* 5*s.* sterling and costs. The master of the barque "Minna," from Sligo, was prosecuted for not issuing the regular allowance of water to his passengers; and the case being fully proved, he was fined the full penalty of 50*l.* sterling. The last case was against the master of the brig "Arab," from Bideford, for neglecting to make the issue of provisions during the passage; which being fully proved, he was fined in the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* sterling. The proceedings which I had caused to be entered against the master of the "Sarah Milledge," from Galway, for having an excess of passengers over the legal number, failed in procuring a conviction, as stated to your Excellency in my Report of the 15th July last.

Passenger Act  
infringements.

Prosecutions.

With regard to the proceedings which I considered it my duty to adopt in the very aggravated case of the barque "Elizabeth and Sarah," from Killala, on board of which vessel so great a mortality and suffering occurred, I beg to refer to my reports to your Excellency of the 4th and 8th of August last. These reports will fully explain the circumstances under which I felt myself called upon to engage a steamer to proceed to the relief of the passengers on board this ship. My weekly report of the 22nd of August, which will be seen at page 30 of the Appendix, and the Report of Dr. Douglas, which accompanies it, will fully detail the condition in which the passengers and vessel arrived at Grosse Isle. Having in my final report of the 9th of September, entered fully into all the particulars of this case, and having also reported to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject, it becomes unnecessary for me to re-enter into the details connected with it.

Ship "Elizabeth  
and Sarah."

From the information I was enabled to collect from the passengers and crew of this vessel on their discharge from the Quarantine Hospital, their distress and suffering may be attributed, in a great measure, to the neglect of the officer of customs at Killala, whose duty it was to have carefully inspected the accommodations, and the supply of water and provisions on board, previous to her sailing.

It is satisfactory to be able to state, that this case has no parallel among the emigrant vessels arriving at this port since the passing of the present beneficial law. It would, however, appear, that notwithstanding the care and attention with which the Act has been framed, the intervention of the legislature is yet required to render it complete. The law appears to be sufficiently stringent, but experience has shown the possibility of its evasion.

Passenger Act.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners have remedied several of the minor difficulties experienced in the early working of this law, and particularly one of some consequence in the measurement of the capacity of the ship. The uniformity of system established by the instructions in their printed memorandum

**EMIGRATION.**  
**Report.**

**Suggested amend-  
ments.**

**Quality of provi-  
sions.**

**Liability for penal-  
ties.**

**Cases of shipwreck.**

**Persons aided to  
emigrate.**

**Number from  
England.**

**From Ireland.**

on the duties of the Government Emigration Agents, in carrying out the Passenger Act, has produced great relief to the department here.

The Commissioners, from the terms of their last year's Report laid before Parliament, seem to contemplate some amendments to the Act, and will, I have no doubt, render its provisions in every way efficient. The suggestions which my experience would authorize me to offer, are confined to a few heads only. I conceive it worthy of consideration whether all vessels carrying emigrants should not be brought under the operation of clause 6. Under the Act, as at present worded, no vessel having less than 30 adult passengers, is subjected to any of its provisions. It is not to be supposed, that when this number of persons only are received on board a vessel of the usual burthen employed in the Quebec trade, any absolute privation or suffering can be experienced. But instances have come under my view, in which considerable inconvenience and injury has been caused to the passengers from the master of the vessel having neglected to issue a proper supply of water; and from emigrants, under the impression that the regulations for the issue of provisions by the ship, were to be observed in all cases, having omitted to provide a sufficient supply for themselves.

I conceive there should be some standard established in regard to the quality of biscuit to be issued by the ship. My report of 1844 will be found to allude to this subject, as also to the desire expressed by all parties connected with the Irish passenger trade, that the quantity of biscuit should be reduced, and a corresponding increase made in the allowance of oatmeal; 2lbs. of the former, and 5 lbs. of the latter per week, in lieu of the present scale, would be, I conceive, a supply not more expensive to the ship, while it would prove, in most cases, much more available to the passenger.

On the subject of liability for penalties inflicted under the Passenger Act, I have to remark, that while it is the master only who is held subject to the judgment, it is probable that its evasion will frequently occur. The master, and no other, is the guilty party in almost all cases of infringement of the law. But it seems desirable to provide, if possible, a recourse even against the ship, if from death or desertion, the master should avoid the consequences of his neglect or misconduct.

I have this year to report the loss of three emigrant vessels proceeding to this port, fortunately, however, without serious loss of life. The brig "Brilliant," from Cork, with 162 passengers, was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland on the 12th of May. The passengers, with the exception of two, were saved, and succeeded in reaching St. John's, and were forwarded by the authorities to this port, with the exception of 30, who proceeded to Halifax on their route to the United States. The barque "Hebe," from Liverpool, with 39 passengers, was wrecked on the Manicougan shoals on the 30th August. The passengers were all saved and brought to this port on the 12th September.

The barque "James and Mary Sinnott," from Tralee, was lost at sea in the severe gale of the 19th of September. Her passengers, 20 in number, were fortunately taken from the wreck by the ship "Lord Glenelg," and all landed safely at Richabucto, on the 24th October; 11 of them reached this port on the 12th November.

The number of emigrants who have been aided in their removal to this country, by their landlords, or parish authorities during the past season, shows a considerable decrease when compared with that of the year 1845. In paper No. 6 of the Appendix, (page 20.) I have set forth, as nearly as it can be ascertained, the number assisted from these sources. As no official return, or notification, is made from the authorities or parties who assist these people, I am dependant entirely for my information on personal inquiry of the individuals themselves, who very often return unsatisfactory replies. The number from each country was as follows, viz., from England, 245, seventy-nine of whom only appear to have come out under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners, against 804, who were sent out last year. These persons were paid the usual landing money here, viz., 20s. sterling each adult, amounting to the sum of 63*l.* 10*s.* sterling. The remaining persons from England, 166, received assistance from their respective parishes to the extent of 104*l.*

From Ireland the number assisted was 1013, being nearly equal to those of last year. These people were nearly all assisted by their landlords. Those from

latter gentleman, received, on landing here, a sum equal to two guineas each, amounting to 91*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

Those from the Ports of Dublin, Waterford, and Liverpool, 421 in number, landed here in extreme poverty, with the exception of a small party sent out by Earl Fitzwilliam in the "Industry," who had been provided with a free passage and 30*s.* each, to assist them on their voyage and on arrival here. The others, so far as I could learn, had received only a free passage and provisions. With reference more particularly to these last, I would refer to my weekly report of the 30th June.

In the ship "Londonderry" there were 14 persons sent out by the Londonderry Union, who received the sum of 10*s.* each, amounting to 8*l.* 15*s.* sterling, which had been remitted to this office for their benefit after arrival.

In the "Belinda," from Belfast, there were a number of poor families sent out by the Coleraine, Armagh, and Magherafelt Unions, who received the sum of 10*s.* each from the master on landing here. Many of them, more particularly those from the Coleraine Union, were very helpless, consisting of sickly people and widows with families of helpless children. One or two of these families have been inmates of the hospital ever since their arrival here, and are now dependant on the charitable institutions in this city for their support.

Paper No. 7, furnishes a return of the trades and callings of the male adult emigration of the year, from which it will appear that upwards of one-half come under the denomination of unskilled labourers. Of the remainder four-fifths are classed as agricultural labourers and farmers. The number of mechanics and tradesmen are stated at 715, of which number 98 are miners from Wales, Cornwall, and Waterford. All these proceeded with their families for employment in the copper and lead mines in the Western States and on Lake Superior.

In Paper No. 8 of the Appendix, will be found a statement of the distribution of the emigrants of the year, compiled from the monthly reports received from the chief Agent in Canada West, and the local agents of the department. Of the total immigration by the route of the St. Lawrence, Mr. Hawke estimates that the large proportion of 24,655, have arrived in Canada West. The number who have arrived *via* the route of the United States, is stated at 2,864, which makes the total immigration into the western section of the province during the year upwards of 27,500 souls.

The difficulty of ascertaining with correctness the number of persons who have proceeded from Canada to the United States along our extensive frontier must be obvious. Mr. Hawke, after strict inquiry from the sources within his command, estimates the number who have left Canada West at about 2,000 persons less than the amount of the immigration we have received by that route.

I am aware of several parties of emigrants having arrived at this port with the fixed intention of proceeding to the Western States. Of the German immigrants about 800 have gone to that quarter, and several parties of Welsh immigrants have also left the province with the same destination in view.

From the information collected from the emigrants previously to their landing here, compared with such reports as I can obtain of the passengers proceeding to the United States by the various routes crossing the frontier of Canada East, I am led to estimate the number who have passed through the province at about 5,000, making the whole amount of the emigration from both parts of the province about 7,000.

The largest portion of this number have proceeded direct from Montreal, by the route of St. John's and Lake Champlain, having emigrated with that intention, and have been induced to choose the route of the St. Lawrence as being much cheaper than the passage direct from Great Britain to any of the United States' ports. I may here remark that during the greater part of this last season, owing to the competition among the steam-boat proprietors on the St. Lawrence to Montreal and on Lake Champlain, an emigrant might be conveyed from this port to Albany, the centre of the States of New York, for about six shillings sterling, or less than half the sum it would require to convey him to Kingston.

Notwithstanding the large number who have gone to the United States, the accession to the population of the province consequent on the year's emigration, I estimate at not less than 28,000 persons.

Among the immigrants who have come into the province by the route of the United States were a party of Germans, 500 in number, who arrived at Hamilton in the month of November. They were represented as having but limited means

## EMIGRATION.

Report.

From Belfast,  
Coleraine Union.Return of trades-  
men, &c.Distribution of the  
year's emigration.Estimate of the  
number who have  
left Canada West  
for the United  
States.Number *via*  
Montreal and Lake  
Champlain.Accession to the  
population.

Germans.

EMIGRATION.  
Report.

on arrival, but they were proceeding to their friends and countrymen in the townships of Waterloo and Wilmot, who are competent to afford them the most efficient aid in their establishment. This party, with the German emigrants who have arrived by the route of the St. Lawrence, of whom 200 have settled in the same section of the province, will prove a valuable addition to our population. They are generally hardy and industrious, and from their extreme thriftiness, usually make successful settlers. The townships in the Wellington district, established by the Pennsylvanians, of German origin, are amongst the finest and most thriving settlements in the province, and they have served as a nucleus around which a very extensive and now populous district has grown up.

Character of the  
Year's Emigration.

The character of the emigration to the province for the year 1846, is very similar to that of the two previous seasons. The proportion which the Irish emigration bears to the whole has considerably increased, and as in former years this class presents, in its appearance at least, the greatest deficiency of means. Mr. Hawke, in his report, which will be seen at Paper No. 10 of the Appendix, writes, "I am not aware that the number of indigent settlers this season has been much greater in proportion than usual, but there certainly was a large number of the Irish emigrants in a state of destitution as to clothes and bedding far exceeding anything I ever before witnessed."

So far as I have been able to judge there have been but few instances of wealthy emigrants from any part of the United Kingdom. A good many persons, both from England and Ireland, have possessed capital, varying from 100*l.* to 500*l.*, sufficient for their advantageous settlement in the country, and a fair proportion of the remainder have been furnished with sufficient to keep them from immediate want. Of the emigrants from Wales, several families possessed funds amounting to from 300*l.* to 400*l.*, and many of the German families from Hamburg also brought out considerable sums of money with them. These parties, however, have all gone to the western states. The great bulk of the Irish and a proportion of the English emigrants of the season have been exceedingly poor, indeed, dependent on immediate employment for their subsistence.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of this department in the direct relief and assistance of destitute immigrants, from the commencement of the season to its close, may be stated at 8542*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* currency, under the following heads, viz:—transport, 7207*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; provisions, 782*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; medical aid, including the salaries of the emigrant physicians at Montreal and Kingston (170*l.*) 551*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; and contingencies, being the expenses incurred in sending a steamer to the relief of the emigrant ship "Elizabeth and Sarah," before alluded to, 265*l.* The charge for agencies in both provinces, amounts to 1742*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, which added to the above will make the total disbursements of the year amount to 10,549*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, currency.

Comparison with  
1845.

The gross expenditure of 1845, was 8812*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, being less than that of the present year by 1737*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* On a comparison of the several heads of expenditure for the two years, the only material difference will be found under the head of transport, which on the inland routes shows an increase of 1661*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* The expense for provisions is nearly the same, but there is an increase in the expenditure for medical relief of 123*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

The total increase in the expenditure is equal to about 20 per cent. over that of last year, and will be in a great measure accounted for by the increase in the emigration, equal to 29 per cent.

Rates of Transport.

The rates of transport on the several inland routes for the emigrants, forwarded by the department during the past season, have been scarcely more favourable than last year. But on some of the routes increased facilities of conveyance have been afforded. The class of vessels employed has been materially improved, and the time required to perform the passage very considerably reduced. This has been more particularly the case on the route between Montreal and Kingston. In former years the passage vessels for all emigrants proceeding to the western section of the province, were required to be conveyed upwards, *via* Bytown and the Rideau Canal; a passage which required from four to six days. During the past season, owing to the completion of the Beauharnois and St. Lawrence Canals, the shorter and more direct route has been opened. Large class steamers have been enabled to perform the distance regularly in from 28 to 30 hours, and without any increase in the charge for passage. At the same time a considerable saving is

boat proprietors on Lake Ontario for transport west of Kingston, were about 25 per cent. cheaper than last year. The rates in this section of the province were much the same as last year.

EMIGRATION.  
Report.

The following were the rates paid on the main route from Quebec to Hamilton, for indigent emigrants forwarded by the department, viz :—

	Contract with the Department.	To the Public.
	s. d.	s. d.
From Quebec to Montreal . . . . .	2 0	2 6
" Montreal to Beauhar ois . . . . .	3 4	5 0
" " Lancaster . . . . .	5 10	8 9
" " Cornwall . . . . .	6 8	10 0
" " Williamsburg . . . . .	7 6	11 3
" " Matilda . . . . .	8 4	12 6
" " Prescott . . . . .	8 4	12 6
" " Brockville . . . . .	8 4	12 6
" " Kingston . . . . .	10 0	15 0
" " Bytown (Ottawa) . . . . .	7 6	10 0
" " On the line of the Rideau Canal or to } Kingston . . . . .	10 0	12 6
On Lake Ontario :—		
" Kingston to Coburg or Port Hope . . . . .	4 0	7 6
" " Bond Head to Darlington . . . . .	5 0	8 9
" " Windsor Bay or Toronto . . . . .	6 3	10 0
" Toronto to Port Cudet . . . . .	1 3	2 0
" " Oakville . . . . .	2 0	2 6
" " Wellington Square or Hamilton . . . . .	2 6	3 9
" " Niagara or Queenstown . . . . .	2 6	5 0

The actual cost to the Department of an adult passage, with an allowance of 1 cwt. of luggage, from Quebec to Hamilton, a distance of 571 miles, is 20s. 9d., = 16s. 4½d. sterling. The time required is 72 to 80 hours, a less time than was formerly required to go from Montreal to Kingston, by the Rideau canal route.

The same person paying his own passage would be subjected to a charge of 30s. or 24s. sterling.

In the course of the season there have been assisted by the provision of a free passage from this agency, chiefly to Montreal, 6,038 persons, equal to 4,497 adults, viz., 1,431 men, 2,062 women, 1,998 children from 3 to 12 years, and 547 under 3 years, of whom were natives of England, 311; of Ireland, 5,680; of Scotland, 16; and of Germany, 31. The number of free passages granted to Montreal, was 5,692; to Port St. Francis, 307; to New Brunswick, 39; at an outlay of 414l. 3s. 10d. To this is to be added the sum of 16l. 18s., for the inland transport of 82 persons forwarded from Port St. Francis, which makes the entire expenditure for transport 431l. 1s. 10d. There has been expended for provisions, 87l. 19s. 11d.; and for medical relief, 49l. 19s. 10d.; making the expenditure in the direct relief of the season's emigration at this agency, 569l. 1s. 7d.

Assistance in Trans-  
port at Quebec.

On a comparison of this expenditure with that of 1845, there is found an increase on the account for provisions and medical comforts, of 43l. 5s. 8d. But the expenditure for transport has been reduced by 201l. 10s. 2d., so there would have been a decrease in the expenditure of the season at this port, equal to 158l. 4s. 6d., had not the extraordinary contingent expense involved by the assistance afforded in the case of the "Elizabeth and Sarah," been necessarily incurred (265l.), thus making the total expenditure 834l. 1s. 7d. currency, being an increase of 106l. 15s. 6d. on the year 1845.

From the active competition carried on during the greater part of the season, by the rival steam-boat proprietors between Quebec and Montreal, the steerage passage has been so low as 7½d. or 6d. sterling, for each person, and to take advantage of this circumstance in favour of the indigent emigrant, I have replaced the passage-ticket, which would necessarily involve the contract rate of 2s., by a donation to the applicant of 7½d. in money. But, in general, I have found room to refuse the assistance altogether. This low rate has been the means of relieving this agency from a large number of applications, which in the case of higher charges for passage would have required relief.

At Montreal, from the returns of that agency, it appears that 9,035 persons, equal to 8,188 adults, received a free passage from that place, chiefly to Kingston, at an expense of 3,841l. 1s. 9d.: and that provisions were issued to them to the amount of 143l. 11s. 5d. The expense of medical attendance and care, including

Montreal Agency.

**EMIGRATION.** the physician's salary, (120*l.*.) was 142*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, making the total expenditure at the Montreal agency, 4,126*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

**Report.**

This expenditure shows an excess over that of 1845, amounting to 1,429*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The increase in the number of free passages granted, is 2,999; so that the excess is altogether accounted for under the head of transport.

**Canada West.**

From the returns furnished by the chief agent for Canada West, I find that the total number of free passages granted by the several agents in that section of the province, was 13,553, viz., at Kingston, 5,740; Coburg and Port Hope, 346; Toronto, 4,707; Hamilton, 1,522; at Bytown, 756; and at Port Stanley, 468.

**Expenditure.**

The expenditure at the agencies in Western Canada, has been as follows: for transport, 2,935*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; provisions, 551*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; medical relief, &c., 359*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; total 3,846*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; to which is to be added the amount of the agents' salaries and contingencies, 1,076*l.* 6*s.*, making the total expenditure for the western section of the province, 4,922*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* currency.

This amount, when compared with that of 1845, shows an increase of 289*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which is not disproportionate to the increased emigration.

The total number of applications for relief which have been examined into by the officers of the Department, and admitted, has been, in Canada East, 15,073; and in Canada West, 13,553; total 28,626, being an increase on the number in 1845, of 2,205.

**Mortality.**

The mortality among the emigrants at the agencies throughout the province, shows a large increase when compared with former years. According to the Reports of the medical officers, it appears that 66 deaths have occurred, out of 1,291 cases that have required medical treatment.

**Emigrant Tax.**

The emigrant tax has produced the sum of 6,729*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* currency; of which 71*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* was collected at Montreal, and 6,657*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* at this port. The Imperial appropriation for the service of the Emigrant Department for 1846, was 2,500*l.* sterling, equal to 3,041*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* currency. These two amounts, together with a balance remaining unexpended of the former year's fund, 1,004*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, forming a total of 10,775*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* currency, have constituted the Emigrant Fund, from which all the disbursements of the season have proceeded.

**Fund.**

The expenditure incurred in the course of the year, already detailed, is shown to amount in the whole to 10,549*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* So that, on the close of the accounts, there will remain a balance on hand, applicable to the purposes of 1847, amounting to 226*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

I beg to submit a statement of the emigration, and the public appropriation for emigration purposes in the province, from the year 1841, the date at which the law imposing the emigrant tax came into force:—

Years.	Emigration.	Imperial Appropriation.
	£.	
1842 . . .	44,374	5,000 sterling
1843 . . .	21,727	2,244 "
1844 . . .	20,142	1,000 "
1845 . . .	25,375	1,000 "
1846 . . .	32,753	1,000 "
	144,371 souls.	10,244

From this statement it will appear that the expenditure of the Department, exclusive of the agency expenses, has been, on the average, at the rate of 71*l.* sterling, per 1,000 souls, over and above the amount realized from the emigrant tax.

In 1843, the appropriation made was equal to 105*l.* per 1,000 souls; and in 1842 it was at the rate of 113*l.* per 1,000. For the three past years it has been reduced considerably, so that the balance, which had annually remained over, up to 1844, has been wholly absorbed in equalizing the resources of the Department up to this time. The appropriation made for the purposes of the two last years,



reasonable ground for a calculation for the future, in regard to the relation which the demands for assistance will bear to the amount of the emigration. I know at present of no circumstance which promises to reduce the expenditure below its past average rate of 71*l.* per 1000 souls, after application of the emigrant tax.

EMIGRATION.  
Report.

On the contrary, the extensive distress in the United Kingdom, and particularly in Ireland, from the failure of the potatoe crop, and the high price of other descriptions of food, threatens us with an emigration in the ensuing season, such as the province has not yet seen equalled in destitution. If this should prove the case, and particularly if, with such a general character, the emigration of 1847 should be greatly increased in numbers, the department will find itself exposed to claims for assistance that will require the fullest resources.

Future Emigration.

The balance now remaining of the last year's fund, is only 226*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and this will be entirely absorbed by the expense of the support of the emigrant patients admitted into the Quebec hospital, in the course of the season, should your Excellency direct the admission of the claim now brought forward. With no balance in hand, applicable to the purposes of 1847, I conceive that an appropriation by the Imperial Parliament, equal only to that of the last year, will fail to meet the demands of an average emigration; while in the case either of an increase of numbers, or a greater degree of destitution, an appropriation so limited must leave the department totally incompetent to carry out the objects of its institution.

An average emigration of 29,000 souls will require, upon the foregoing calculations, upwards of 2,000*l.* sterling; an addition of 10,000 souls to the number of the past season, making an emigration of 42,000—or greater destitution on arrival—or difficulty in procuring ready employment and support within the province—will involve the outlay not less than 3,000*l.* sterling, beyond the amount of the emigrant tax that may be collected.

Future Imperial  
Appropriation.

The beneficial results of the continued working of the present system for the assistance of the emigration to this province, are experienced in the greatest degree by the emigrants themselves. But they are experienced by the province also; and, although it is in a less direct manner, the mother country must share in them to some extent. To reduce the privation, distress, and discomfort, attending the emigrant's voyage, to promote him, without delay after arrival, from idleness and want, to employment and competent means of support; and to supply him with the means of removal from the ports of debarkation, where labour is already redundant, to the distant interior districts, where his services are required, are the primary objects sought to be realized.

Result of Emigra-  
tion Superintend-  
ence.

But it is plain that the ultimate effort of the intervention of the government, under the present system, is to permit, if not to encourage, the emigration from the mother country, of a class whose private means are only sufficient to provide their passage to the port of landing. An emigration, in fact, from among the poorest of the population.

Pauper Emigration.

It is well worthy of consideration whether an appropriation of the amount that has been devoted to emigration purposes in Canada, could have been directed in any other manner, so efficiently to promote the interest of the pauper population of the United Kingdom, or to further the views of a beneficent government.

With reference to the subject of provision for the future emigrant fund, I have only further to remark that, should an increasing confidence in the assistance afforded by the Government, leading to an extended, and, at the same time, destitute emigration, be met by deficient resources in the department, or the want of an adequate discretionary power in the provincial authorities, to provide for the case, the consequence to every interest engaged, must prove exceedingly hurtful. Accumulations of destitute labourers, with their families, in the towns of the eastern part of the province; want and disease inducing crime; a hostile feeling created between the inhabitant and the stranger, and certain reaction upon the disposition of the poorer classes at home, must attend any relaxation of the system with which the superintendence of the emigration has been conducted, or any inability in the department to maintain its course of assistance, to the full extent of the claims that may arise.

With reference to the subject of the prospects of the emigration recently received, as well as of that anticipated, I must refer principally to the annexed report, from the chief agent for Canada, West. I might, at the same time, quote the reports in general of the district agents of the department.

Prospects for 1847.

They concur in representing that there is little, if any, distress among the emigrants of the last year, unless the consequence of their own fatuity. Employment is generally to be procured at remunerative wages, and provisions and necessaries are plentiful.



## EMIGRATION.

Report.  
Employment.

Some of the public works, which have hitherto afforded employment for recent emigrants, are already, or will shortly be, completed. But other works of similar character are in progress. The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, the Montreal and Lachine Railway, as well as other lines about being commenced in the western section of the province, will probably demand a large amount of emigrant labour in the ensuing season. Very general attention has been recently drawn to the minerals of the country, also; and it is possible that one or more associations, for mining and smelting ore, may go into early operation. The more closely the resources of the country are examined into, the more extensive appears the field for enterprise and industry.

Without desiring to raise unreasonable expectations, I may conclude by repeating Mr. Hawke's remarks, that the province is steadily advancing in wealth and population, and is capable of sustaining in comfort a large annual accession of labourers, provided they be transported to the places where their services are required.

Having endeavoured to bring before your Excellency every subject connected with this department, which has appeared worthy of notice, and in such a manner as to afford a condensed view of the transactions of the year, I beg to submit this report to your Excellency's favourable consideration.

I have the honour, &c.,

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

## APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

## Appendix No. 1.

The following Statement shows the Weekly Arrivals of Emigrants at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal, during the year 1846, specifying the number of adults, males and females, as also the male and female children under 14 years of age, with the number of infants; as well as the number of voluntary emigrants, and those who received parochial aid, with the number of cabin passengers.

Date of Return.	No. of Cabin Passengers.	Adults.		Children 1 to 14 Years.		Children under 1 Year.	Received Parochial Aid.	Voluntary.	Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
16th May . . . . .	88	1,169	932	248	240	118	86	2,503	2,589
23rd „ . . . . .	66	1,102	811	323	286	80	47	2,475	2,522
30th „ . . . . .	48	1,596	1,279	420	428	82	686	3,037	3,723
13th June . . . . .	32	1,708	1,463	513	513	176	153	4,049	4,202
20th „ . . . . .	15	1,335	1,151	389	395	141	76	3,194	3,270
27th „ . . . . .	59	1,794	1,722	589	555	160	118	4,542	4,660
31st July . . . . .	72	1,849	1,724	610	607	207	22	4,768	4,790
22nd August . . . . .	34	689	647	224	240	75	5	1,795	1,800
5th September . . . . .	47	360	323	189	187	38	35	1,024	1,059
26th „ . . . . .	55	391	437	166	165	54	..	1,159	1,159
3rd October . . . . .	57	222	220	143	115	28	21	679	700
31st „ . . . . .	27	151	183	87	78	21	9	490	499
	600	12,366	10,892	3,901	3,814	1,180	1,258	29,715	30,973

Steerage Passengers . . . . .	30,973
Children under 1 year . . . . .	1,180
<b>Total Steerage . . . . .</b>	<b>32,153</b>
Cabin . . . . .	600

Return of the Number of Emigrants embarked, with the Number of Deaths and Births during the Voyage and in Quarantine, the total number landed in the Colony, distinguishing Males from Females and Adults from Children, with the Number of Vessels from each Country, and the average Length of Passage, during the Season of 1846.

Country.	Number of Vessels.	Average Length of Passage.	Number of Cabin Passengers.	Number of Persons Embarked.						Number of Deaths on the Voyage, and in Quarantine.						Number of Births.				Number Landed in the Colony.				Total.																																																																																															
				Adults.		Children 1 to 14 Years.		Children under 1 Year.	Adults		Children 1 to 14 Years.		In-fants.	M. F.		M. F.		Adults.		Children 1 to 14 Years.		Children under 1 Year.																																																																																																	
				M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																				
England .	113	49	273	3,344	2,660	1,243	1,241	455	8	10	19	16	15	4	11	3,336	2,650	1,224	1,225	455	4,560	3,875																																																																																																	
Ireland .	146	46	207	8,057	7,573	2,376	2,302	668	29	45	36	29	42	25	22	8,028	7,528	2,340	2,273	673	10,368	9,801																																																																																																	
Scotland.	39	43	120	581	458	237	224	32	1	1	2	2	3	2	..	580	457	235	222	31	815	679																																																																																																	
Germany	8	56½	.	425	260	104	98	15	3	3	2	4	2	1	7	422	257	102	94	21	524	351																																																																																																	
	306	47½	600	12,407	10,951	3,960	3,865	1,170	41	59	59	51	62	32	40	12,366	10,892	3,901	3,814	1,180	16,267	14,706																																																																																																	
<table><tr><td colspan="12">Number of Deaths on the Voyage . . . . . 204</td><td colspan="12">Number Steerage . . . . . 30,973</td></tr><tr><td colspan="12">Ditto ditto in Quarantine . . . . . 68</td><td colspan="12">Children under 1 Year . . . . . 1,180</td></tr><tr><td colspan="12">Total Deaths . . . . . 272</td><td colspan="12">Cabin Passengers . . . . . 600</td></tr><tr><td colspan="12"></td><td colspan="12">Total Persons landed in the Colony . . . . . 32,753</td></tr></table>																								Number of Deaths on the Voyage . . . . . 204												Number Steerage . . . . . 30,973												Ditto ditto in Quarantine . . . . . 68												Children under 1 Year . . . . . 1,180												Total Deaths . . . . . 272												Cabin Passengers . . . . . 600																								Total Persons landed in the Colony . . . . . 32,753											
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Government Emigration Office,  
Quebec, 24th December, 1846.

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

EMIGRATION.  
Appendix No. 2.

## EMIGRATION TO THE

## EMIGRATION.

No. 3.

## Appendix No. 3.

Names of Ports from whence Emigrants came during the Year 1846.

## ENGLAND.

Names of Ports.			
	Number from each		Number from each Port.
Bristol . . . . .	34	Liverpool . . . . .	5,701
Bideford . . . . .	105	Mary Port . . . . .	8
Bridgewater . . . . .	3	Padstow . . . . .	276
Beaumaris . . . . .	182	Plymouth . . . . .	617
Cardiff . . . . .	2	Poole . . . . .	8
Dartmouth . . . . .	2	Penzance . . . . .	143
Fowey . . . . .	12	Stockton . . . . .	33
Falmouth . . . . .	32	Sunderland . . . . .	4
Gloucester . . . . .	18	Southampton . . . . .	174
Hull . . . . .	542	Shields . . . . .	9
Hale . . . . .	73	Weymouth . . . . .	38
London . . . . .	419	Children under 1 year . . . . .	455
Cabin Passengers . . . . .			8,890
			273
Total . . . . .			9,163

## IRELAND.

Names of Ports.			
	Number from each Port.		Number from each Port.
Baltimore . . . . .	189	Newry . . . . .	359
Belfast . . . . .	2,562	Sligo . . . . .	2,746
Balidehob . . . . .	330	Tralee . . . . .	535
Ballina . . . . .	153	Westport . . . . .	280
Cork . . . . .	2,158	Waterford . . . . .	1,108
Donegal . . . . .	499	Youghal . . . . .	193
Dublin . . . . .	1,739	Infants under 1 year . . . . .	673
Galway . . . . .	461	Steerage Passengers . . . . .	20,842
Killala . . . . .	1,056	Cabin ditto . . . . .	207
Londonderry . . . . .	919	Total . . . . .	21,049
Limerick . . . . .	4,068		
New Ross . . . . .	814		

## SCOTLAND.

Names of Ports.			
			Number from each Port.
Aberdeen . . . . .			281
Alloa . . . . .			3
Cromarty . . . . .			47
Dundee . . . . .			50
Glasgow . . . . .			1,013
Greenock . . . . .			39
Leith . . . . .			13
Thurso . . . . .			48
Children under 1 year . . . . .			31
Steerage Passengers . . . . .			1,525
Cabin ditto . . . . .			120
Total . . . . .			1,645

## GERMANY.

## EMIGRATION.

Appendix No. 3.

	Names of Ports.	Number from each Port.
	Antwerp . . .	11
	Bremen . . .	117
	Hamburgh . . .	747
	Infants under 1 year . . .	21
	Total . . .	896

Government Emigration Office,  
Quebec, 24th December, 1846.

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

## No. 4.

Comparative Statement of the Number of Emigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 inclusive. Appendix No. 4.

	5 Years, 1829 to 1833	5 Years, 1834 to 1838	5 Years, 1839 to 1843	1844	1845	1846
From England . . . .	43,386	28,624	30,813	7,698	8,833	9,163
„ Ireland . . . .	102,264	54,898	74,981	9,993	14,208	21,049
„ Scotland . . . .	20,143	10,998	16,289	2,234	2,174	1,645
„ Germany . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	896
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ports in the River St. Lawrence . . . .	1,889	1,346	1,777	217	160	..
Continental Ports . . . .	15	485	..	..	..	..
Totals. . . .	167,697	96,351	123,860	20,142	25,375	32,753

Total . 466,178

## No. 5.

Return of the Number of Emigrants admitted at the Quarantine and Emigrant Hospitals, from the 15th May to the 1st November, 1846.

Appendix No. 5.

	Quarantine Hospital.			Marine Hospital, Quebec.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Men . . . .	226	210	16	228	213	15
Women . . . .	319	303	16	173	159	14
Children . . . .	347	311	36	92	24	8
	892	824	68	493	396	37

Total Admissions . 1325  
Do. Deaths . 105

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

Government Emigration Office,  
Quebec, 24th December, 1846.

## EMIGRATION.

## Appendix No. 6.

## No. 6.

NUMBER of PERSONS who received Assistance to enable them to Emigrate during the Season  
1846.

Vessel's Name.	Where from.	Date of Arrival.	England.		Ireland.
			Poor Law Commissioners.	Parish Funds.	
Jane Black . . . .	Limerick . .	12th May . .	..	..	51
Spermacety . . . .	Plymouth . .	13th ,, . .	..	35	..
Charlotte . . . .	London . .	20th ,, . .	18	..	..
Ditto . . . .	Ditto . .	,, ,, . .	..	13	..
Amazon . . . .	Hull . .	,, ,, . .	..	5	..
Dahlia . . . .	Tozer . .	21st ,, . .	..	11	..
Despatch . . . .	Waterford . .	27th ,, . .	..	..	60
Peelsone . . . .	Hull . .	,, ,, . .	..	5	..
Volcanio . . . .	Padstow . .	28th ,, . .	..	5	..
Naparvinia . . . .	Dublin . .	29th ,, . .	..	..	120
Ann Moore . . . .	Limerick . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	10
Industry . . . .	Dublin . .	30th ,, . .	..	..	143
Bryan Abba . . . .	Limerick . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	148
Parkfield . . . .	Southampton . .	31st ,, . .	61	..	..
Lady Bagot . . . .	New Ross . .	7th June . .	..	..	53
Ellen Forriatel . . . .	Limerick . .	8th ,, . .	..	..	36
Lady Gordon . . . .	Dublin . .	13th ,, . .	..	..	5
Undine . . . .	Limerick . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	43
Defence . . . .	Liverpool . .	16th ,, . .	..	..	40
Mary Lyall . . . .	Dublin . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	9
Orlando . . . .	London . .	,, ,, . .	..	7	..
Londonderry . . . .	Londonderry . .	18th ,, . .	..	..	14
Stadacona . . . .	Limerick . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	63
Cornwallis . . . .	Waterford . .	19th ,, . .	..	..	20
Dumbrody . . . .	New Ross . .	23rd ,, . .	..	..	17
Fawcett . . . .	Sligo . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	2
Miltiades . . . .	Belfast . .	24th ,, . .	..	..	21
Horatio . . . .	Sligo . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	4
Pursuit . . . .	Liverpool . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	8
Odessa . . . .	Dublin . .	27th ,, . .	..	..	24
Belinda . . . .	Belfast . .	20th July . .	..	..	93
Queen . . . .	Hull . .	24th ,, . .	..	10	..
Brindo . . . .	Donegal . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	15
Graham . . . .	Plymouth . .	26th ,, . .	..	18	..
Mertown . . . .	Belfast . .	27th ,, . .	..	..	4
Lord Collingwood . . . .	London . .	19th August . .	..	5	..
Leander . . . .	London . .	25th ,, . .	..	13	..
Spermacety . . . .	Plymouth . .	27th ,, . .	..	8	..
Arab . . . .	Bideford . .	28th ,, . .	..	14	..
John Francis . . . .	Cork . .	30th ,, . .	..	..	10
Clio . . . .	Padstow . .	1st October . .	..	8	..
Marquis Abercorn . . . .	Londonderry . .	2nd ,, . .	..	..	3
Parkfield . . . .	Southampton . .	8th ,, . .	..	9	..
			79	166	1013

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

Government Emigration Office,  
Quebec, 24th December, 1846.

## No. 7.

## EMIGRATION.

## Appendix No. 7.

RETURN of the Trades or Calling of the Emigrants who arrived at the Ports of Quebec and Montreal during the year 1846.

Bakers . . . . .	14	Brought forward . . . . .	5,300
Butchers . . . . .	15	Labourers . . . . .	6,733
Bricklayers and masons . . . . .	60	Millers and millwrights . . . . .	10
Blacksmiths . . . . .	61	Miners . . . . .	98
Bookbinders . . . . .	16	Painters . . . . .	10
Boot and shoemakers . . . . .	87	Plasterers . . . . .	5
Block-makers . . . . .	1	Papermakers . . . . .	1
Cabinet-makers . . . . .	7	Quarrymen . . . . .	23
Carpenters and joiners . . . . .	162	Ship-builders . . . . .	2
Coopers . . . . .	12	Sawyers . . . . .	1
Coach-makers . . . . .	1	Saddlers . . . . .	4
Cart and wheelwrights . . . . .	8	Stone-cutters . . . . .	2
Curriers . . . . .	2	Servants, male . . . . .	87
Dyers . . . . .	1	Tailors . . . . .	84
Drapers . . . . .	3	Watchmakers . . . . .	6
Engineers . . . . .	4		
Farmers and farm labourers . . . . .	4,831		
Gardeners . . . . .	14		
Hatters . . . . .	1		
	5,300	Total . . . . .	12,366

## RECAPITULATION.

Mechanics and tradesmen . . . . .	715	} 12,366
Farmers and farm labourers . . . . .	4,831	
Common labourers . . . . .	6,733	
Servants, male . . . . .	87	
Female Servants . . . . .	379	

Government Emigration Office,  
Quebec, 24th December, 1846.

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

## No. 8.

DISTRIBUTION of the Emigrants who arrived in the Province of Canada during the year 1846, as near as can be ascertained. Appendix No. 8.

Number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom, <i>via</i> the River St. Lawrence, over one year . . . . .	31,857
Number from Germany . . . . .	896
Number arrived in Western Canada, <i>via</i> the United States . . . . .	2,864
Total . . . . .	35,617

## DISTRIBUTION.

Estimated number remaining in the City and District of Quebec . . . . .	200	} 1,909
Proceeded to the Eastern Townships, <i>via</i> Port St. Francis . . . . .	209	
Remaining in Montreal, and settled in District . . . . .	1,500	
Estimated number settled in the Ottawa, Dalhousie, and Bathurst District, including Bytown, and along the route of the Rideau Canal . . . . .	1,200	} 26,730
At Kingston, Picton, and Belville, and settled in the Johnston, Midland, and Victoria Districts . . . . .	1,528	
At Coburg, Port Hope, and settled in the New Castle and Colborne Districts . . . . .	1,868	
At Whitby, Windsor, and Darlington . . . . .	1,142	
At Toronto, and settled in the Home and Simcoe Districts . . . . .	14,881	
At Hamilton, and settled in the Gore and Wellington Districts . . . . .	3,594	
At St. Catherine, and settled in the Niagara District . . . . .	843	
At Port Stanley, and by land to London, and in the Talbot and Western Districts . . . . .	1,674	
Total number settled in Canada . . . . .	28,639	
Estimated number gone to the United States from Upper Canada . . . . .	1,989	} 6,978
Ditto, from Montreal <i>via</i> Lake Champlain . . . . .	4,989	
Total supposed gone to the United States . . . . .	6,978	35,617

Government Emigration Office,  
Quebec, 24th December, 1846.

A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

## EMIGRATION.

No. 9.

Appendix No. 9. EXTRACTS from the several Weekly Reports made to the Governor-General by the Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration at Quebec.

Week ending 16th of May, 1846.

NOTE.—2,600 emigrants have arrived at this port from the opening of the navigation to this date, and have all landed in good health. They consist chiefly of young men and women; the proportion of children being unusually small, and are respectable in appearance and well clothed. The male adults are classed in the several passenger lists as follows:—mechanics 52, farmers 350, labourers 760, servants 13. Among the farmers there are a great many possessing small capital, from 50*l.* to 150*l.*

Their destination is principally the western section of the province, where a large number of them have friends. A good many of those from the ports of Limerick and Galway are going to the United States. They appear to have chosen this route as being the cheapest, the rate of passage to this port being from 40*s.* to 50*s.*, while to ports in the United States it has ranged from 65*s.* to 80*s.*

In the ship "Spermaceti," from Plymouth, there were some very respectable farmers with good means, who intend settling in the Newcastle and Home districts. A few families, numbering 35 persons, received partial assistance from their parish to the extent of about 4*l.* each family. They were without means on landing here, and were assisted by this department to proceed to their friends in Darlington.

The passengers per "Sarah Milledge," from Galway, are farmers and labourers, and a few masons. The latter were immediately employed here at 6*s.* per day. Upwards of 70 of the passengers by this vessel are going to Boston to their friends. Several families with capital are going to Upper Canada to settle. On inspecting the vessel I found that she had more persons on board than she could legally carry. I have accordingly placed the necessary information in the hands of the Crown officer for prosecution, a separate report of which I shall forward so soon as the proceedings are closed.

Employment has been very plenty so far, and labourers are receiving 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day. The number of free passages granted to emigrants on board the several vessels included in this return are as follows:—113 adults, 95 children under 12 years, and 30 under 3 years.

The rate of passage charged by the steamers between this port and Montreal this season, is 2*s.* 6*d.* for adults, children half price, and luggage free.

The rates from Montreal to Kingston by the route of the St. Lawrence, in the mail steamers from Lachine through, in from 26 to 30 hours, 15*s.* each adult, children 7*s.* 6*d.*, one cwt. of luggage allowed each passenger free; over that quantity 2*s.* per cwt. By Bytown and the Rideau Canal through in three and a half days, the same price as by the St. Lawrence.

Week ending 23rd May, 1846.

The emigrants arrived during the week ending this date have landed in good health. They are chiefly of the labouring class. The male adults are classed as follows, viz., 702 labourers, 296 farmers, 87 mechanics, and 17 servants. These vessels have generally had favourable passages, the average being 40 days. They have been well supplied, and no complaints worthy of notice have been made.

In the "Charlotte," from London, there were 31 persons sent out under the superintendence of the Poor Law Commissioners. They were well supplied, and received the usual landing money on arrival here, viz., 20*s.* sterling each adult. The remaining passengers were respectable in appearance, and appeared to possess some means. They are all proceeding to Upper Canada.

The emigrants per "Clio," from Padstow, are all of the labouring class and very poor. Their destination is the Newcastle and Home districts, where they have friends. A large number required assistance to enable them to proceed, and 36 adults and 47 children were forwarded free by this office.

The emigrants from Hull (108), Dundee (45), and Aberdeen (94), 247 in number, are all respectable persons, and generally in good circumstances. Of those from Hull, 15 were going to Cleveland and Philadelphia. One family of five persons received assistance from their parish to enable them to emigrate, and the master paid them 10*l.* on landing here. The remainder have all proceeded direct to Upper Canada.

154 passengers by the "Lively," from Galway, are from the counties of Clare, Galway, and Mayo. Six families brought out capital, and intend settling in Canada West. The remainder are stout, able young men, and single females; some going to their friends, and others seeking employment. There were all able to pay their way, with the exception of three families, 8 adults, and 12 children, who received a free passage.

The emigrants from the ports of Limerick, Cork, and Youghal, 483 in number, are mostly young single men and women. They are chiefly labourers; a considerable number, at least one-third, of whom are going to their friends in the United States. A few are employed here, and the remainder have gone to different stations of Upper Canada.

The passengers per Aberdeen, from Liverpool, are all Irish, from the counties Cavan, Cork, Waterford, and Tipperary. They have gone chiefly to the Ottawa, Johnston, and midland districts, and were, with the exception of two families, 12 in number, able to pay their way.

166 passengers by the "Industry," from Sligo, and 247 by the "John Bell," from New Ross, are mostly poor people. 40 adults and 14 children, by the former vessel, and 19 adults and 27 children, by the latter, received assistance at this office to enable them to join their friends in Upper Canada. About 75 persons (I could learn) from these two vessels were going to the United States; the remainder were proceeding to Upper Canada.

Among the passengers per "Marchioness of Abercorn," from Londonderry, 493 in number, there were some very respectable farmers. Nearly the whole of these people came out to join their friends, a large number of whom are settled in the Home and Simcoe districts. Many had received assistance from this country to enable them to emigrate; and I was consequently obliged to give assistance to 35 persons to enable them to proceed.

Those by the "Albion," from Ballinahob, are all extremely poor; from 20 to 30 are going to the States; the remainder to Montreal and different sections of the province. 38 adults and 29 children were assisted with a free passage to their friends.

Total assistance rendered this week among the emigrants included in this return is equal to 233 adults, at an expenditure of 237. 6s. currency.

Week ending the 30th of May, 1846.

3741 emigrants have landed at this port during the past week, of which number 1600 were male adults, 1264 females, and 857 children. They are chiefly of the agricultural class, with the exception of 147 mechanics. They landed in good health, and all speak favourably of the treatment they received on the passage. A good many have remained in this neighbourhood employed, and more would stop, but from the difficulty of getting lodgings. From 300 to 400 are, as far as I can ascertain, going to their friends in different parts of the United States, among whom are a considerable party of miners from Waterford, who are proceeding to the copper and lead mines in the Wisconsin territory, for employment.

Among the emigrants of this week there have been 491 persons who have been sent out by their landlords; 481 of whom are from Ireland, from the ports of Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick; those by the "Despatch," 60 in number, stated they were sent out by Lord Ormond, and received a free passage and provisions for the voyage. They were generally able to provide for themselves, and only one family received assistance here.

By the "Naparima," from Dublin, there were a number of families, 120 persons, who were sent out from Kilkenny. They all landed in extreme poverty, and I was under the necessity of giving a free passage and provisions to 115 persons to different parts of the province. These people are of a similar class to those sent out for several years past.

Two families, 18 persons, in the "Anne More," were sent out by their landlord, and were well provided. They received the sum of 6*l.* sterling to assist them.

By the "Industry," from Dublin, 18 families, 143 persons, were sent out by Earl Fitzwilliam. They were provided with a free passage, and 30*s.* each adult. Five families, 25, and two families, 12 persons, were sent out by the agents of Lords Darnley and Farnham. These parties all appeared to have means to proceed to their several destinations.

In the "Bryan Albs," from Limerick, there were 26 families, 148 persons sent out by Colonel Wyndham. They were well provided, and were paid on landing here, 20*s.* each adult, to enable them to reach their friends. They are all proceeding to the Newcastle and Home Districts.

Of those who have emigrated voluntarily there are some very respectable farmers, with good means, who are proceeding to settle in the western section of the province, where they appear to have friends.

Employment continues abundant, and those who are desirous of availing themselves of it, procure it without difficulty; wages for labourers, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per day.

Total number of free passages granted to the emigrants by the vessels included in this return has been 677, equal to 493 adults.

Week ending the 13th of June, 1846.

Over 4000 emigrants landed at this port during the week ending this date. They are chiefly of the labouring class, the number of mechanics being only 69, and over nine-tenths are Irish. Of those from ports in England, 1089 were from Liverpool, comprehending 1024 Irish, 32 English, 23 Scotch, and 10 Germans. The average passage was 46 days; and the passengers have landed generally in good health, with the exception of those by a few vessels from the ports of Liverpool and Limerick.

Their destination is generally to the western section of the province; but a large number appear to have no fixed destination in view, and may find their way into the adjoining states. The number of those who are proceeding to that quarter is larger than usual. From the information I am able to collect, on boarding the vessels, I estimate from 800 to 1000 of those arrived this week intend proceeding thither.

Of the emigration this week, 3839 have come out voluntarily, and 195 have been sent out by their landlords or parish authorities. Of this number, 61 persons from Southampton, were sent out under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. The remainder, 134, were from Ireland, and sent out by their several landlords. The means of these, and also of a large proportion of those who have come out voluntarily, were very limited; and I have been under the necessity of assisting, with a free passage, nearly 700 persons, equal to 505 adults. Those who required the most relief were from Belfast, Liverpool, and the small ports on the west coast of Ireland.



**EMIGRATION.**  
Appendix No. 9.

There have been but few complaints by the passengers of any of these vessels, with the exception of those caused by the permission granted by the authorities in the United Kingdom, to substitute Indian meal in place of oatmeal or potatoes, as required by the Passengers' Act to be issued by the master. Whether from prejudice on the part of the people, or a want of knowledge as to the mode of preparing it, but few or none of the emigrants would make use of this article as food.

This was more particularly the case on board the "Dominica," from Cork, and "Rockshire," from Liverpool. On board both these vessels the passengers were under the necessity of purchasing meat, and tea, and sugar, from the master, and from such of the passengers as were fortunate enough to have some of their private stock to spare. I am of opinion that it would be desirable, that the permission to issue Indian meal to the passengers in future should be withdrawn, and the regulations for the Act enforced.

Week ending 20th of June, 1846.

Over 3,300 emigrants have landed at this port during the past week, generally in good health, with the exception of a few cases of fever, which at this season emigrant vessels are seldom entirely free from. These vessels have had long passages, the average being 49 days. The emigrants are mostly farmers and labourers, the male adults being classed as follows.—527 farmers, 764 labourers, and 79 tradesmen and mechanics. Of this number 36 are carpenters, 9 masons, 4 blacksmiths, 6 shoemakers, 14 weavers. The remainder are tailors, bakers, and butchers.

The passengers per "Perseverance" and "Catherine," from Hamburgh, are all Germans, mechanics and farmers, and generally in good circumstances. A few of the mechanics have obtained employment in this city. A few of the farmers intend settling among their countrymen in the Gore and Wellington districts, but the greatest portion of them are proceeding to the United States.

Nearly the whole of the emigrants of this week are Irish, and with but limited means. A large number are seeking employment; and not having any fixed destination in view, I have endeavoured to induce them proceed to the eastern townships, where they would be certain of employment, but without success. Of a large number of young men and women, directed to that quarter, and to whom were given recommendations and directions to different parties who would employ them, I find on inquiry of Mr. Leith, the agent at Port St. Francis, that scarcely one landed at his port, or proceeded as directed. The emigrants from the port of Liverpool, 750 in number, are all Irish, of which fully one-half intend proceeding to the United States. On board the "Defence" from that port, there were 40 persons sent out by their landlords. They are from the county Monaghan, and were provided with a free passage. They were without means on landing here, and were assisted with a free passage to their friends in Upper Canada.

Fifteen persons in the "Londonderry," were sent out by the Derry union, and received the sum of 8*l.* 15*s.* sterling on landing here.

Sixty-one persons in the "Stadacona," from Limerick, and 20 in the "Cornwallis," from Waterford, were, so far, as I could learn, provided with a free passage to this port, and all were on landing claimants on this office for assistance, to enable them to proceed to their friends, who reside in different parts of Upper Canada. The number of persons relieved at this agency of the emigrants on board the several ships included in the return was 649 persons, equal to 477 adults, at an outlay of 45*l.* currency.

Week ending June 27, 1846.

4,568 emigrants have landed at this port during the past week, generally in good health. They are chiefly agriculturists, and the male adults are classed in the several passenger lists as follows, viz., farmers, 662; labourers, 995; tradesmen, 117. Of the last there were 5 bakers, 4 butchers, 17 masons, 10 smiths, 11 carpenters, 28 miners, 15 tailors, 4 bookbinders, 5 shoemakers, 3 coopers, 8 weavers, 1 hatter, 3 millers, and 3 gardeners.

The great majority of them intend settling in the province with their friends, and from the information I have been able to collect, the number proceeding to the United States may be stated at 600 persons. Their means generally are but limited. The number of persons assisted at this agency was 913, equal to 677½ adults. They are principally forwarded to Montreal on their route to the western section of the province.

A number of pensioners were sent out by Her Majesty's Government in the "Horatio," from Cork. They are all proceeding to Toronto, and will be put under stoppages (I am informed) until they repay the cost of their passage to this port. As they were totally without means on landing here, and no orders having been received by the Commissariat respecting them, they were sent forward to their destination at the expense of this department.

132 passengers, per "Hero," from Hamburgh, are chiefly mechanics, and a few farmers. They have no fixed destination, and will settle wherever they can meet with employment. A few of the farmers intend proceeding to the Wellington District, C.W.

There have been but few complaints made by the passengers of these vessels with the excep-

for improper construction of passenger-deck; brig "Hope," from Westport, for excess of passengers over her tonnage; "Eleuthera," from Tralee, for excess of passengers on her superficial measurement. On the proceedings being closed a separate report will be made.

As this return closes the month of June, I have to remark that the emigration for this season has been satisfactorily provided for, and that I am not aware of any emigrants being in distress or out of employment in this city or neighbourhood. The reports which I have received from the agricultural districts generally complain of a want of labourers and domestic servants.

Our total emigration to this date is 21,533, being larger than that of any season during the past five years, with the exception of 1842, when our number to the same date was near 27,000 souls.

The total number of persons assisted at this agency is 3,762, equal to 2,845½ adults, at an outlay of 270*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* This number, when compared with that of last year, shows a decrease of 210 passengers, and 117*l.* in the amount of expenditure, which, on an increased emigration, is satisfactory evidence as to the description and respectability of this season's emigration.

I have advices of 15 vessels, with nearly 5,000 emigrants, which had sailed for this port between the 1st and 16th of June.

Amount of emigrant tax received this date is equal to 4,504*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* currency.

#### Period comprehended between June 27 and July 25.

The period embraced in this report includes four weeks, there having been but very few arrivals in the early part of this month. The vessels have all been making long passages, the average being over 50 days. Several of them have had a good deal of sickness, and the passengers have been suffering under the effects of measles, small-pox, and fever; there has consequently been a large addition to the number of patients in the quarantine hospital.

The emigrants generally are respectable in appearance, but with limited means. A considerable number are going to the United States, say from 600 to 700 persons. There were a few Scotch and English settlers, who appear in comfortable circumstances, and intend settling in the western section of the province. Among the emigrants included in this return are two parties of Germans, one by the "Jane and Anne," numbering 138 persons, direct from Hamburgh, the other per the "Sir Edward Hamilton," 145, by the way of Hull. These people are respectable agriculturists and mechanics. Some few, about 100 persons, intend settling among their countrymen in the townships of Waterloo and Wilmot, in the Wellington district; but the greater part are going to the western states.

The brig "Ida" brought up from St. John's, Newfoundland, 136 of the passengers per "Brilliant," from Cork, which vessel was wrecked near St. Peter's on the 12th of May. One young woman and a child were drowned, and the remaining passengers were conveyed to St. John's. They were sent on here by the authorities, who chartered the "Ida" for that purpose. The "Brilliant" sailed from Cork on the 16th of April, with 166 passengers. The remainder proceeded direct from St. John's to Halifax, on their route to the United States. These people, on their arrival here, were without means, and having lost nearly all their luggage, were forwarded to their destination by this department.

The passengers, per "Sea King," and "Virginia," from Liverpool, 508, are nearly all Irish. About 80 of the passengers, per "Sea King," are going to the United States, the remainder intend settling in Upper Canada. Those from the "Virginia" all appear inclined to remain in the province. They are from the north of Ireland, and generally poor. This vessel was detained seven days in quarantine, and left between 60 and 70 of her passengers in the island with small-pox. 65 adults and 45 children were forwarded up the country from this vessel, and 16 from the "Sea King."

325 passengers per "Sarah," from Limerick, are chiefly labourers and farmers. There were a few cases of measles on board this vessel, and six children died on the passage. They are generally poor, and about one-third of their number are going to friends in the United States. A number of the others will remain in Montreal, and the remainder are going to the Ottawa, Johnston, Home, and Niagara districts. 60 adults and 61 children were provided with a free passage up the country.

The passengers, per "Belinda," from Belfast, 425 in number, are respectable looking people. There had been a good deal of sickness among them; 12 children had died during the passage of small-pox, and about 40 of the passengers were left at the Grosse Isle Hospital, where the ship was detained for six days. The passengers all speak in the kindest manner of the care and attention which Captain Kelly showed them during the passage, and his unremitting attention to the sick. About 30 of the passengers are going to the States; the rest to the Newcastle, Home, and Simcoe Districts: 93 persons, by this vessel, were sent out by the following unions, and received from Captain Kelly the sum of 37*l.* 15*s.* sterling, being at the rate of 10*s.* to each adult, and 5*s.* to children, *viz.*, Coleraine Union, 61 adults and 40 children; Armagh Union, 15 adults and 5 children; Magherafelt Union, 30 adults and 9 children. Those sent out by the Coleraine Union were mostly old and sickly people and helpless children, many of whom I fear will never be able to earn their support in this country. The others appear stout healthy men and women, all apparently willing to work.

The emigrants from Sligo and Donegal, 545 in number, are all poor. They landed in good

EMIGRATION.

## EMIGRATION.

Week ending 31st of July, 1846.

2164 emigrants landed at this port during the past week, three-fourths of whom are Irish. The remainder consist in a party of 400 Scotch from Glasgow, and 281 Germans from Hamburg and Bremen. The Scotch are respectable people, and are all proceeding to settle in the western section of the province. The Germans are chiefly going to the United States; from 50 to 60 of those per the "Paragon," are going to settle in the Wellington and Home Districts.

These vessels all have had long passages, the average being 52 days; and on board of two or three of them has been a good deal of sickness. The great majority of the passengers, however, landed healthy. They consist principally of farmers and labourers with but limited means. Owing to the low rates of passage on alternate days, on the route between this city and Montreal, I have not been called upon for much assistance. The number assisted is 286 persons, equal to 200 adults, chiefly from the "Mertoun," "John Bolton," "Minna," and "Bosphorus." There was a good deal of sickness on board the "Mertoun;" seven deaths occurred during the the passage, and 27 cases were admitted to the quarantine hospital.

The passengers per "John Bolton," from Liverpool, are all from Ireland, Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary. About 200 of these people are going to the United States, the remainder to Montreal, Port Hope, Toronto, and Hamilton.

231 passengers in the barque "Minna," from Sligo, landed in a sickly state, 26 cases of fever being detained at Grosse Isle; and on arrival in port, 19 cases were sent from her to the Marine Hospital. In consequence of the complaints made by the passengers respecting the short allowance of water issued during the passage, I instituted proceedings against the master, and the magistrates fined him in the full penalty of 50*l.* sterling, with costs. The water-casks on board this vessel appear to have been very defective, as many of them were found to be nearly half empty, and but three casks remained on her arrival at Grosse Isle, after a passage of 44 days.

Employment is plenty at this season, and persons desirous of it can procure it without difficulty. Masons and stone-cutters are in much request on the Government works; wages 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.

As this return closes the quarter, I annex the following statement of the emigration this season, so far.

	Cabin.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
From England . . .	131	2,581	1,957	880	860	329	= 6,607
,, Ireland . . .	165	7,291	6,675	2,039	2,003	580	= 18,588
,, Scotland . . .	86	345	249	137	131	24	= 886
,, Germany . . .	..	360	229	83	71	10	= 753
Total . . . .	382	10,577	9,110	3,139	3,065	943	= 26,834

Week ending 22nd August, 1845.

The emigrants arrived during the period included in this return number 1845, of whom 133 are Germans, 225 Scotch, 40 English, and 1440 Irish; of the latter number 394 sailed from Liverpool. They, with the exception of those on board three of the vessels, landed generally in good health. Several vessels have, however, had very long passages, the average being over 50 days. The passengers are principally of the agricultural class, and with but limited means. Their destination is chiefly to Upper Canada, but a considerable number are going to the United States.

The German passengers all appear to have means. They are principally going to the western states; a few mechanics intend remaining in Montreal. There was a good deal of sickness among them; eight deaths occurred during the passage, and a few families are still in hospital.

331 passengers by the "British Empire," from Tralee, are for the most part labourers. This vessel was 60 days on her passage. Four deaths occurred at sea, and 60 cases were admitted to hospital on her arrival at Grosse Isle. They are generally poor, and about one-half intend proceeding to the United States.

The barque "Elizabeth and Sarah," from Killala, arrived in quarantine on the 5th instant, with 259 passengers, in a most wretched state of filth and misery, brought on by the crowded state of the vessel, want of cleanliness, bad water, and starvation. The master and 17 of the passengers died during the voyage, and 76 were admitted to hospital at quarantine, 7 of whom have since died.

This vessel was chartered at Sligo. She sailed from Killala on the 26th of May last; and according to her list, as cleared by the custom-house officer at that port, she had 212 passengers, equal to 183½ adults. On the passengers being mustered on arrival at Grosse Isle, there were found to be 259 on board, exclusive of those who had died during the passage, which would make a total of 276, equal to 241½ adults.

On inspecting this vessel, I found that the superficial contents of the space occupied by the passengers was only 1550 feet, or sufficient space for 155 adults, consequently there was an

excess on board, over the number she could legally carry, of 86½ full passengers. The berth places were but 36 in number, and were constructed in the most temporary manner, so much so that the whole of the starboard side fell down after being a few days at sea.

They were of very unusual dimensions, being 6 feet long by 9 feet wide, and in some places more. The passage between the berths was but 7 feet in the widest place, and in some places but 5 feet; and even this limited space was occupied by a number of passengers to sleep on during the whole passage, the berths being insufficient for their accommodation.

No issue of provisions whatever was made to the passengers, and never more than two quarts of water per day was served out. The casks were so defective that many of them were found to have leaked out, and the water in others was quite putrid. Several of the casks used were old rum puncheons and beer barrels, and all were totally unfit for the purpose they were intended.

I have had a survey held on this vessel, and on her fittings, water-casks, &c., a full report of which shall be transmitted in a few days, with all the particulars connected with the distressing state in which the passengers arrived, for the information of Her Majesty's Government. I here beg to add the enclosed copy of a report received from Dr. Douglas, the Medical Superintendent at Grosse Isle, as to the condition in which this vessel arrived at the station, which fully realizes the worst state of a slaver.

SIR,

Quarantine Station,  
Grosse Isle, August 20, 1846.

In answer to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting me to inform you of the state and condition to which the passengers of the barque "Elizabeth and Sarah" arrived at this station, I beg to say that this vessel was brought here in tow of the steamer "Canada," on the evening of the 5th instant. On boarding her I found the passengers in the most wretched state of filth and disease. No order or regulation appeared to have been preserved, or any attempt at enforcing cleanliness. Their excrements and filth had been thrown into ballast, producing a stench which made it difficult to remain any length of time below. I found about 26 cases of fever, and received the names of 20 others, including the master, who had died on the passage. The voyage had extended to the unusual length of 72 days. On landing the passengers at the sheds, I had to send 50 more to hospital, where there is at this moment 76, and six have died in hospital since landing. The remainder, though weak, are healthy at present, and have been made to clean themselves, their clothes and bedding, those of them that have any, but the major part of them are destitute of a second change of clothes.

The causes which have conspired to produce disease and death among these passengers are those so often stated by me in my Annual Reports, and they may be here enumerated in the order of their importance:—

- 1st. Want of cleanliness and inattention to ventilation.
- 2nd. Insufficiency of food and water, and that of an unwholesome quality.
- 3rd. Overcrowding.

These causes conspired to produce fever, and when once disease set in, the effluvia from the persons of the sick, dying, and dead, confined in the hold (the master was kept two or three weeks on board after death), soon rendered the whole atmosphere unfit for respiration.

The captain, from all accounts, was a man unfit, morally and physically, to take charge of a passenger vessel; he was in ill health and of intemperate habits.

It would appear that little or no attention had been paid to the most important clauses of the Passenger Act. The passengers were not provided by the vessel with any allowance of food; their own stock, from improvidence, became soon exhausted; the berth places were badly put up, and came down on the starboard side two or three days after leaving. The vessel itself is the oldest in the north of England, being 83 years old.

The number of passengers put on board exceeded by 60 or 70 the number allowed to the tonnage of the vessel.

Yours, &c.,

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,  
Chief Agent, Quebec.

(Signed)

G. W. DOUGLAS.

Week ending 5th of September, 1846.

The emigrants, arrived since the 22nd ultimo, have landed in good health, although several of the vessels have had unusually long passages; the average of the week is over 56 days.

Several of these vessels have arrived on their second voyage this season, among whom are the "China" and "Ninian," from Limerick, and the "Spermaceto" from Plymouth.

The passengers of the Limerick vessels are all coming out to friends in different sections of the province, with the exception of 30, who are proceeding to the United States. Among those from Plymouth are a number of respectable farmers, with good means, who intend settling in the New Castle and Home districts. There were also a party of miners, who are proceeding to Galena, in the state of Illinois, for employment in the lead mines in that quarter.

The passengers per brig "Arab," from Bideford, had a long passage, having been near 17 weeks on board. This vessel sailed on the 6th May last, and after being out five weeks, put into Crookhaven in distress, with loss of rudder. She remained there 12 days to refit, and sailed a second time on the 17th June, and did not arrive here until 28th of August, the 115th day from their first embarking.

**EMIGRATION.**

They all, however, landed in good health, but complain much of the treatment they received from the master. No issue of provisions whatever was made to them; and when their own stock was out, they were forced to purchase at high prices from the captain, who refused to give any except they had money to pay for it.

In consequence of their complaints, I entered proceedings against the master, and the magistrates fined him in the sum of 12*l.* 10*s.* sterling, with costs, which he richly merited, as it appeared on the evidence of the mate, that a donation of biscuit, which he received from an American vessel, he refused to give to his starving passengers without payment.

Several families in this vessel are respectable farmers, and have brought out considerable capital with them. The greater part intend settling in Upper Canada, and two or three families are going to their relations in the State of New York.

The low rates on the route between this city and Montreal still continue, and there have consequently been but few applications for assistance.

Week ending 26th of September, 1846.

Nothing worthy of particular remark has occurred during the period embraced in this return. The emigrants generally landed in good health, and have all emigrated with a destination in view, and are, with a few exceptions, in possession of sufficient means to enable them to reach their friends.

On board the "Bilton," from London, there were a number of pensioners, with their families, who are proceeding to settle in Upper Canada.

Complaints were made by the passengers in this vessel, in consequence of the insufficient accommodations for cooking, there being only one small ship's cooking stove for their use and that of the crew and cabin passengers, in all 80 persons. There have also been complaints made by the passengers on board of several other vessels, as to the quantity and quality of the water issued to them, and also with respect to the non-issue of provisions, and the high prices charged for those they were under the necessity of purchasing.

These vessels not having a sufficient number of passengers on board to bring them under the regulations of the Passengers Act, the parties complaining were precluded from obtaining any redress. It would be desirable that, in the event of an amendment to the present law being in contemplation, the 36th clause should be reconsidered, and that all vessels carrying passengers, no matter how few in number, should be required to conform to the regulations contained in the 6th clause of the Imperial Passengers Act.

Week ending 30th of October, 1846.

The emigration for this season may now be considered as closed. Those who have arrived during the period embraced in this return have been in good health. They consist of farmers, labourers, and a few mechanics, and have all emigrated to join their friends, or with a particular destination in view.

A party of Welsh miners, with their families, 112 persons, from Beaumaris, are all proceeding to Galena for employment in the mines there. There are also several families from Plymouth and Padstow, who were proceeding to the same quarter.

About one-third of the emigrants in this return are going to different parts of the United States, to join their friends or relations, the remaining two-thirds are proceeding chiefly to the western section of the province, and some few to their friends in this city and Montreal.

The great majority of them are Irish, and all very poor. A large number of those by the "Rockshire," from Liverpool, had left their homes at this late season in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, fearing that if they should delay until next year they would not then have the means of paying their passage. As it was, they landed here quite destitute, and required assistance from this department to enable them to proceed to their friends.

But few of the emigrants of this season have remained in this district. The rates of transport to Montreal have been so low as to enable even the most destitute to leave this city. Labourers have been in demand all this summer, and at this time from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per day is paid on board the ships, in consequence of the large number now in port, and the lateness of the season.

Navigation closed 2nd December.

No. 10.

SIR,

Emigrant Office, Kingston,  
November 24, 1846.

THE number of immigrants to Upper Canada from the opening of the navigation to this date is, as nearly as I can ascertain, 27,519, of whom 24,655 entered this section of the province by the "St. Lawrence" and "Rideau," and 2,864 from the United States. I have found it impossible to ascertain, although I have made every inquiry in my power, what proportion of the emigrants, *viâ* the "St. Lawrence" and "Rideau," had gone to the adjoining States, but I am of opinion that the number who have come to Canada West from that country are much greater than the number who have gone there to settle. The number of actual settlers during 1846 exceeds that of 1845 by about 4,500, from the monthly returns; it appears they have been distributed as follows, *viz* :—

Landed at Coburg and Port Hope, and settled in the Newcastle and Colborn districts . . . . .	1,868
At Whitby, Windsor, and Darlington . . . . .	1,142
At Toronto, settled in the Home and Simcoe districts . . . . .	14,881
At Hamilton, settled in the Gore and Wellington districts . . . . .	3,594
At Niagara and Queenston . . . . .	843
At Port Stanley, and by land to London, Talbot, and Western districts . . . . .	1,674
At Kingston, Picton, and Belleville, and settled in Midland, Prince Edward, and Victoria district . . . . .	1,528
Destination unknown, but supposed to have gone to the United States . . . . .	1,989
Total . . . . .	27,519

## EMIGRATION.

More than one-third of this number obtained relief from this department, either in food, free passages, or medical attendance. A large proportion of them were in such a state of destitution as to require assistance from the day of their landing at Quebec until they reach their friends and relations in Upper Canada. By authority from this office, 4,016 persons were sent free to Toronto, a distance of 180 miles; 416 to Coburg and Port Hope, a distance of 90 miles; 443 to Whitby and Windsor, from 110 to 120 miles; 653 to ports on the Bay of Quinte, average distance, 55 miles; 326 to ports on Lake Erie, average distance, 340 miles. On their arrival at the ports mentioned, the parties, with few exceptions, were again relieved by the sub-agents, so as to enable them to reach the interior of the country. It would be impossible, in the limits of this Report, to name all the places and distances to which the indigent have been forwarded, but enough, I trust, has been stated to show the vast extent over which they have been scattered. I am not aware that the number of indigent settlers this season has been much greater in proportion than usual, but there certainly was a large number of the Irish emigrants in a state of destitution, as to clothes and bedding, far exceeding anything I ever before witnessed; and I fear, if the present distress continues in that country, that we shall be called upon next year to afford relief to a still greater extent. How we are to meet such claims becomes a serious question, for the funds placed at the disposal of this department will not admit of it. I trust, therefore, you will, in your Report, call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the necessity of increasing the grant. It must be borne in mind, that after the emigrant reaches Quebec, it frequently happens that the most expensive and troublesome part of his journey is to come. The indigent, generally burthened with large families, cannot be permitted to accumulate in the towns in any considerable numbers, during our short and hot summers, even if they could get suitable work. They must be scattered, and enabled, if necessary, to reach their relations and friends, otherwise they would become, as they too frequently do at New York and Boston, a burthen to the rest of the community as soon as the winter sets in and puts a stop to most kinds of out-door work. It is a common occurrence to read in the United States newspapers, complaints of this nature, as well as accounts of large numbers returning to Europe; and I have myself witnessed parties of German and British emigrants, suffering the greatest misery while endeavouring to get into the interior of that country; and this, notwithstanding the fact that those who emigrate to the United States are generally persons of a better description than those that land at Quebec. I trust you will excuse me for again dwelling upon this subject, after having so recently adverted to it in my remarks in the "Colonization Circular." But the probability, I may almost say the certainty, of a numerous emigration of destitute persons next year must be my excuse.

Besides, you are aware, that a very considerable amount is remitted annually from this colony in small sums, by those who have emigrated in previous years, to assist their relations to come to Quebec, with the assurance, that if they can only manage to reach that port, they will be assisted to get to their friends. I have recently seen a letter addressed to persons in Ireland, which stated that the "Government in Canada is good to the poor, and will pay their passages up the country, and give them oatmeal or bread to eat on the road, so you may all come if you can pay your passages to Quebec." In fact, thousands have left the United Kingdom during the last two or three years, entirely depending upon the assistance of the Emigrant Department to enable them to reach their destination in Western Canada.

During my visit to the Western Agencies late in September last, I was agreeably surprised to find very few emigrants unemployed, nor do I apprehend any difficulty in finding work for a much greater number next year, if the means to scatter them is placed at the disposal of the agents,—for the province is steadily advancing in wealth and population, and is capable of sustaining in comfort almost any number of labourers, provided they can be transported to the places where their services are required.

The past season in this section of the province has not been as healthy as usual. The prevailing diseases have been fever, dysentery, and cholera morbus; 583 persons have received medical attendance and comforts at the emigrant hospitals, of whom 42 have died. The hospitals were closed on the 31st ulto., except at this agency, which remained open until yesterday, when the last patients were sent to their friends.

Since writing the above, I have received a letter from the agent at Hamilton, dated the 18th instant, stating that a "large number of poor-looking Dutch emigrants arrived here last evening from the United States on their way to the township of Waterloo." He does not state the number, but I was informed, that it was nearly 500. During the past season several parties of

**EMIGRATION.** Dutch and German emigrants landed at this agency, of whom upwards of 200 settled in the province, the remainder proceed to German settlements in the United States.

A. C. Buchanan, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. B. HAWKE,  
Chief Emigrant Agent  
for Upper Canada.

SIR,

Quebec, November 20, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the accompanying general return of sick emigrants admitted, discharged, and died at the Quarantine Hospital, Grosse Isle, during the past season.

Upon a comparison of this Return with that of former years, it will be observed, that there has been a great augmentation in the number of sick, amounting to double that of most previous years. This increase in the number of sick was expected, from the misery and distress that prevailed throughout Ireland last winter, owing to a deficiency of wholesome food. The prevailing type of disease (independent of the ordinary epidemics) was low fever, with bowel-complaints, such as are usually caused by want. The number of passenger-vessels inspected by me at the Quarantine Station during the season was 206, having on board 32,753 passengers. The deaths on shipboard were this year proportionably more numerous than previous years, there having died on board of vessels on the passage out 204 souls, and in the Quarantine Hospital 68. The names, ages, and other particulars connected with these last are given in paper B. The total number of deaths on the voyage and in the Quarantine Hospital was 272; of these 100 were adults, 110 children under fourteen, and 62 infants.

Fever broke out, and prevailed among the passengers of fourteen vessels.

Measles in five and small-pox in eight. A return of these vessels, with the number of passengers, and the port from whence they sailed, is given in paper C.

The following casualties on the voyage, resulting in death, took place:—A boy was killed from a fall into the hold, on board the ship "Marchioness Abercorn;" one was drowned by falling overboard from the brig "Governor;" one was killed on board the "James Fagan," by being crushed by one of the boats breaking loose; a female died in childbirth on board the schooner "Coquette;" and another from the same cause on board the "Jane Black;" a boy was drowned by falling overboard from the "Nancy;" a man, from the same accident, on board the "Davenport;" and another from on board the "John Francis."

The most numerous cases of disease were on board the barque "Elizabeth and Sarah," from Killala. The subjoined extract, from a communication which I made to the Chief Agent of Emigrants, dated the 20th August, 1846, on the subject of the passengers of this vessel on her arrival, will show the extent of misery and disease.

[For Mr. Douglas's letter, 20th August, 1846, vide page 31.]

Another vessel, among the passengers of which fever and dysentery prevailed to an alarming extent, was the "British Empire" from Tralee. Though the deaths on the voyage in this vessel were only three, yet no less than 79 were admitted to the hospital out of 356. From among the passengers by the "Caithness-shire," no less than 36 sick were sent to hospital out of 193 passengers. The sickness of these people was attributed by them to the use of Indian corn meal, in a musty, damaged state. In many other passenger-vessels, where this article had been substituted for biscuit and oatmeal, similar complaints were made. It is found that the Indian corn, from the large size of the grain, is extremely difficult to kiln-dry, and the meal will in consequence be always found liable to attract moisture and become musty in a passenger-vessel where, independent of many other causes, the daily distribution of fresh water in small quantities occasions a constant dampness. A great part of this meal brought out for the use of passengers this year had been imported into Great Britain from New Orleans, thus making two sea-voyages. I have generally found less disease in the Irish vessels, where oatmeal and potatoes alone were used; the biscuit is always very coarse, and frequently mouldy, and, when unexceptionable in other respects, is only eaten by the Irish emigrant when pressed by by severe hunger—he had all his life been accustomed to masticate nothing harder than potatoes or oatmeal, and he tries in vain to overcome his repugnance to biscuit.

A considerable number of pauper emigrants have been sent out this season from the Irish Poor Law Unions. Much sickness has prevailed among these, especially in those that arrived by the ship "Belinda," from Belfast. It is to be regretted that it should not be found necessary to supply these people (many of whom had the appearance of having suffered long from misery) with any other provision for the voyage than a pound of meal per day. They contrast very unfavourably with those sent out under similar circumstances from England; these are generally sent in charge of a medical man, and are supplied with animal food, bread, flour, rice, and medical stores and comforts, in consequence of which I rarely find sick among them, unless epidemic disease has been brought on board. I always understood the pound of biscuit, oatmeal, or Indian corn meal, which the vessel is bound by law to furnish daily to each adult, to be merely a guarantee against the starvation brought on formerly by the improvident use which the emigrant made of his own stores, and to be by no means intended to constitute his only support, as in the case of the Irish paupers in the "Belinda" and other vessels, to whom a pound of damaged Indian meal per day was their only food. If necessary, I might here cite, as evidence of the advantage of a liberal supply of wholesome food in warding off disease, even in a crowded emigrant vessel, the case of the German settlers who arrived this year; these people were supplied abundantly with animal food, bread, flour, lime-juice, and



beer; and though their voyages were longer than vessels coming from Great Britain (in the case of one vessel, extending to eleven weeks), yet out of eight vessels, having on board 902 passengers, I had only to admit seven to hospital. It must be remarked, however, that the sum paid for a steerage-passage by each adult amounted to 100 R. thalers, or 12*l.* sterling, being rather more than what is usually paid for a cabin-passage in most Scotch or Irish vessels.

With reference to the expenditure of the establishment for the past season, I am happy to have it in my power to state that, notwithstanding the number of sick treated in hospital has been nearly double that of former years, yet the amount expended has not been in proportion to this great increase. Last year the number of sick admitted to hospital was 465, and the number of diets issued was 8739. The total expenditure for which, including the pay of the medical superintendent, hospital apothecary, matron, and nurses, was 597*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* This year the number of sick has been 892, the number of diets 16,688, and the expenditure 700*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, being an increase of only 103*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* in the hospital, exclusive of medicine and additional bedding and furniture. It should be observed, however, that the principal expenditure, being the pay of the medical officers and nurses, does not differ much with an increase in the number of sick.

I have to regret this season the death of an old and valued nurse-tender, John M'Cargo, by typhus fever, and who had been for some years connected with the hospital. The Rev. Mr. Mylan, the Roman Catholic missionary to the hospital, was also severely attacked with fever, contracted in his ministrations to the sick, but from which, I am happy to say, he recovered. Upon the whole, our deaths among the persons attached to the hospital have been fewer this season than usual, in consequence of the precaution which I find it necessary to adopt, of employing as nurses those only who have already had typhus fever, as, from the horrible state of filth in which the sick are brought on shore from the vessels where fever has prevailed, it rarely occurs that the hospital attendants, whose duty it is to wash and clean them, escape disease.

The stormy weather in the latter end of September and beginning of October rendered it impossible for the contractor to complete the excellent wharf now in the course of erection at the island. It was so far advanced, however, as to enable us to make use of it for embarking on board the steamer our convalescents and their baggage in the month of October. I understand that it is the intention of the contractor to have it ready for service early in the ensuing season.

From the experience of many years of the causes which produce disease among emigrants, I am persuaded that next season the number of sick will exceed that of any other year; the partial failure of the potato crop last season in Ireland caused much sickness, its almost total failure in that country and the north of Scotland this season will have the effect of pouring upon our shores next season thousands of debilitated and sickly emigrants, and I would beg respectfully to suggest the expediency of making such appropriation of funds at the next meeting of the Legislature as will be adequate to meet such contingency.

I have, &c.,

Hon. D. Daly.  
&c. &c.

(Signed) G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.  
Medical Superintendent.



## EMIGRATION TO THE

(A.)

RETURN of Sick Admitted, Discharged, and Died at the Quarantine Hospital during the Season ending October 31, 1846.

Description.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Total.	DISEASES.									Total.
					Fever.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Inflammation of Lungs.	Inflammation of Throat.	Consumption.	Fractures.	Contusions.	Erysipelas.	
Men . . .	226	210	16	226	196	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	210
Women . .	319	307	12	319	282	17	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	307
Children . .	347	309	38	347	135	84	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	309
Total . .	892	826	66	892	613	106	93	2	1	3	2	1	5	826

(Signed) G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.

(B.)

NOMINAL RETURN of EMIGRANTS who Died at the Quarantine Hospital in 1846.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessel's Name.	Admitted.	Died.	Remarks.
					1846.	1846.	
1	Edward Hays . .	72	Fever . . .	Ship Jane Black . .	May 11	May 17	
2	Nancy M Norton . .	36	"	Bark Borneo . . .	" 11	" 21	
3	John Brenton . .	40	Paralysis . .	Schooner Mary of Milford.	" 20	" 22	Landed in a dying state.
4	Jane Johnston . .	55	Fever . . .	Bark Industry . .	" 29	" 29	Ditto
5	Seba . . . . .	3	"	Bark Margaret Pollok	June 1	June 2	Ditto
6	M. J. Hunter . .	16	"	Ditto . . . . .	" 1	" 5	
7	Catherine M'Guire . .	20	"	Bark Princess Alice .	May 28	" 8	
8	Pat. Milcaryhny . .	14	"	Bark Admiral . . .	" 27	" 19	
9	Edward Flannery . .	1	"	Ship Stadacomer . .	June 16	" 17	Landed in a dying state.
10	John Davis . . .	10	"	Bark Caithnesshire .	" 14	" 21	
11	Martha Fugh . .	14	"	Ship Agamemnon . .	" 17	" 21	
		months.					
12	Mary Beatice . .	20	"	Bark Caithnesshire .	" 14	" 24	
13	Jane Coughlin . .	4	"	Ditto . . . . .	" 16	" 22	
14	Jane Mooney . .	65	"	Sir H. Pottinger . .	" 19	" 26	
15	Thomas Warrington .	6	"	Ship Agamemnon . .	" 16	July 1	
16	Peter M'Cormick . .	30	"	Bark Jessie . . . .	" 23	" 1	
17	Eliza Lane . . .	14	"	Andromache . . . .	" 24	" 2	
18	George Faden . .	3	"	Margaret Wellesley .	" 29	" 2	
19	Susan Medley . .	4	Measles . .	Ship Elizabeth . . .	July 2	" 3	Landed in a dying state.
20	Thomas Martin . .	14	"	Ditto . . . . .	" 2	" 3	Ditto
21	Rose Martin . . .	40	Fever . . .	Ditto . . . . .	" 2	" 4	
22	Sarah Savage . . .	24	"	Ship Miltiades . . .	June 23	" 5	
23	Mary Cadahy . . .	6	Measles . .	Ship Sarah . . . .	July 8	" 9	
24	Catherine M'Wiggin .	1	Small-pox .	Ship Virginia . . .	" 13	" 13	Died three hours after landing.
25	Margaret Larkin . .	1	"	Ditto . . . . .	" 14	" 15	
26	Elizabeth M Kinley .	4	"	Ship Belinda . . . .	" 14	" 17	
27	Alice Lynch . . .	4	Fever . . .	Ship Virginia . . .	" 13	" 17	
28	Bridget Coleman . .	Infant	"	Ditto . . . . .	" 1	" 15	
29	Isabel Parke . . .	2	"	Ship Sea King . . .	" 11	" 12	
30	Karl Blous . . . .	1	"	Brig Perseverance . .	" 11	" 13	
31	William Connor . .	8	Debility . .	Ship Belinda . . . .	" 14	" 22	
		months.					
32	John M'Cargon . .	79	Fever . . .	Nurse Tender . . .	" 14	" 21	
33	Belinda Hunter . .	Infant	Debility . .	Ship Belvidere . . .	" 14	" 20	
34	James Campbell . .	6	Small pox .	Ditto . . . . .	" 14	" 27	
35	William Campbell . .	4	"	Ditto . . . . .	" 19	" 29	
36	Alexander Hunter . .	3	"	Ditto . . . . .	" 19	" 28	
37	Barbara Close . .	15	Inflamed lungs	Barque Queen . . .	" 23	" 30	
38	Jane Beattie . . .	15	Fever . . .	Barque Caithnesshire.	" 14	" 28	
39	Catherine Kelly . .	3	Small-pox .	Ship Virginia . . .	" 14	" 30	
40	James O'Hara . . .	6	Fever . . .	Barque Mama . . . .	" 27	August 4	
41	William Napman . .	25	"	Ship John Boulton . .	" 27	" 6	Seaman.
42	Michael Shea . . .	40	"	Ship British Empire .	August 6	" 8	
43	John Herety . . .	Infant	Debility . .	Barque Elizabeth and Sarah.	" 6	" 12	
44	Donald Gillis . . .	23	Fever . . .	Ship Brilliant . . .	" 10	" 15	
45	Michael Hopkins . .	20	"	Elizabeth and Sarah .	" 6	" 15	
46	Catherine Brushman .	60	"	British Empire . . .	" 6	" 14	
47	Richard Flynn . . .	20	"	Marquis of Normanby	May 29	" 17	
48	James Naugle . . .	19	"	Ditto . . . . .	June 23	" 17	

NOMINAL RETURN of EMIGRANTS who Died at the Quarantine Hospital in 1846—continued.

No.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Vessels' Names.	Admitted.	Died.	Remarks.
					1846	1846	
49	Robert M'Nab . . .	3	Fever	Sarah and Elizabeth .	August 7	August 17	
50	Ann Crane . . .	2	,,	Ditto . . . . .	,, 11	,, 16	
51	Ellen Rowan . . .	24	,,	Ditto . . . . .	,, 13	,, 18	
52	Mary Manahan . . .	1	,,	Ditto . . . . .	,, 20	,, 20	
53	James Ekart . . .	9	Dysentery .	Schooner Coquette .	,, 12	,, 21	German settler.
54	Bridget Dixon . . .	1	Fever . . .	Barque Elizabeth and Sarah.	,, 10	,, 16	
55	Margaret Marily. .	2 months.	Debility . .	. . . . .	,, 19	,, 21	Infant born in hospital.
56	Peter O'Donell . .	60	Fever . . .	British Empire . .	,, 10	,, 30	
57	Benjamin Sullivan .	61	,,	Barque St. Lawrence.	,, 23	,, 30	
58	John Halloran . .	21	,,	Schooner Undine. .	June 11	Sept. 1	
59	Margaret Haveran .	40	,,	St. Lawrence . . .	August 26	,, 5	
60	John O'Donnell . .	6	,,	Ship British Empire .	,, 10	,, 8	
61	Thomas Siffert . .	40	,,	Schooner Coquette .	,, 10	,, 9	
62	Mary Scammon . .	1	Debility . .	. . . . .	,, 24	,, 20	
63	David Harris . . .	16	Fever . . .	Elizabeth and Sarah .	,, 12	,, 23	
64	Alice Dulan . . .	10	Small-pox .	Barque St. Lawrence.	,, 23	,, 24	
65	Ellen Bury . . .	6 months.	Debility . .	British Empire . .	,, 6	August 25	
66	John Joyce . . .	22	Phthisis . .	Barque Superior . .	Oct. 12	Oct. 29	
67	Ann Burke . . .	20	Fever . . .	Barque Elizabeth and Sarah.	August 6	August 9	

(Signed) G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.

(C.)

RETURN of EMIGRATION VESSELS on Board of which Contagious Disease was found at the Quarantine Station in 1846.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Port.	Disease.	Sailed.	Arrived.
				1846.	1846.
1	Barque Borneo . .	Limerick . . . .	Fever . . . . .	April 4	May 11
2	Barque Dromohair .	Sligo . . . . .	Small-pox and dysentery.	,, 6	,, 11
3	Barque Highland Mary	Liverpool. . . .	Measles . . . . .	,, 8	,, 12
4	Barque Fittock . .	Limerick . . . .	,, . . . . .	,, 8	,, 14
5	Barque Fergus . .	Hull . . . . .	Fever . . . . .	,, 9	,, 25
6	Barque Ayrshire . .	Newry . . . . .	Small-pox . . . .	,, 15	,, 25
7	Ship Admiral . . .	Waterford . . . .	Fever . . . . .	,, 17	,, 27
8	Barque Sir H. Pottinger.	Belfast . . . . .	Measles . . . . .	,, 15	,, 28
9	Barque Marquis Normandy.	Sligo . . . . .	Fever . . . . .	,, 20	,, 29
10	Brig Thetis . . .	Limerick . . . .	Fever and dysentery .	,, 18	,, 31
11	Barque Margaret Pollock.	Liverpool. . . .	Fever and measles .	,, 26	June 1
12	Ship Marion . . .	Cork . . . . .	Fever . . . . .	,, 16	,, 6
13	Barque Rockshire .	Liverpool. . . .	Measles . . . . .	,, 25	,, 8
14	Barque Caithnesshire	Belfast . . . . .	Fever and dysentery .	,, 23	,, 14
15	Barque Marquis Wellesley.	Sligo . . . . .	Fever . . . . .	May 8	,, 18
16	Brig Horatio . . .	Sligo . . . . .	,, . . . . .	April 27	,, 20
17	Barque Eleutheria .	Tralee . . . . .	,, . . . . .	,, 14	June 23
18	Brig Hannah . . .	Killalee . . . .	Fever and measles .	May 5	,, 23
19	Ship Elizabeth . .	Liverpool. . . .	Measles . . . . .	,, 26	July 8
20	Ship Sarah . . .	Limerick . . . .	Fever . . . . .	,, 26	,, 8
21	Ship Virginia . .	Liverpool. . . .	Small pox . . . .	June 2	,, 12
22	Ship Belinda . . .	Belfast . . . . .	Small-pox and measles.	,, 3	,, 14
23	Ship Mertoun . .	Belfast . . . . .	Fever . . . . .	May 28	,, 21
24	Barque Minna . .	Sligo . . . . .	,, . . . . .	,, 8	,, 24
25	Ship John Boulton .	Liverpool. . . .	,, . . . . .	June 2	,, 25
26	Barque Elizabeth and Sarah.	Killala . . . . .	Fever and dysentery .	May 26	August 5
27	Ship British Empire .	Tralee. . . . .	Fever . . . . .	June 17	,, 6
28	Brig Coquette . .	Hamburg . . . .	Dysentery . . . .	,, 15	,, 9
29	Barque James Moran	Liverpool. . . .	Measles . . . . .	,, 13	,, 20
30	Barque St. Lawrence.	Cork . . . . .	Small-pox . . . .	July 4	,, 22
31	Ship Rockshire . .	Liverpool. . . .	Dysentery . . . .	Sept. 10	Oct. 19

(Signed) G. W. DOUGLAS, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.

EMIGRATION.  
No. 3.

(No. 20.)

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from EARL GREY to the EARL of ELGIN.

Downing-street, 29th January, 1847.

MY LORD,

Page 3.

SINCE I addressed to your Lordship my Despatch of December 31st, I have received information which leads me to anticipate that you will not find it practicable to carry into effect the design of settling in villages, in the manner I have there described, bodies of emigrants proceeding from this country, and also that the adoption of any such measure (which I never expected to have any extensive operation), will prove to be even less required than I had supposed, for the purpose of enabling the greatly increased number of emigrants that will probably arrive in the British North American Colonies in the ensuing season to maintain themselves by their own industry. From communications which the Emigration Commissioners have had by my direction with some of the public companies possessing land in North America, it appears that the experience of those who conduct the affairs of these companies in the colonies is so unfavourable to the expectation that settlements composed of emigrants of the poorer class recently arrived from Europe can be successfully established in any of the British provinces, that none of the companies are prepared to undertake to carry any such design into effect, and all concur in entertaining a very decided opinion that the only mode by which emigrant labourers arriving in Canada can advantageously be provided for, is by enabling them to disperse themselves over the country, where a demand can be found for their labour. Under these circumstances, as the measure which I had in contemplation depended for its success upon the co-operation of the owners of wild land in the North American provinces, and as it is not to be expected that private owners will be found to engage in an undertaking which is considered too hazardous by great public companies, I fear that, for the present at least, the design must be abandoned. I confess that it is with extreme reluctance I come to this conclusion, as I continue to be of opinion that very great advantage would result from enabling emigrants to proceed from this country in bands associated together, for the purpose of settling in North America, under the guidance of religious teachers, if the practical difficulties of doing so could be surmounted. Much of the pain which must ever attend the breaking of the ties that bind men to their native country would be spared to those who could emigrate in company with a considerable number of their friends and relations, for the purpose of founding on the other side of the Atlantic new societies composed in great part of the same elements as those to which they had previously belonged. Both politically and morally, great benefit would, I think, result from the formation of such societies, and from the substitution of a mode of settlement in villages for that usually adopted, by which the first occupiers of the wilderness are scattered over the surface of the country, removed from those civilizing influences, and deprived of those facilities for obtaining religious instruction and the means of education for their children of which men can only have the advantage when collected together in somewhat considerable numbers. I will not abandon the hope that hereafter the practical difficulties which stand in the way of carrying these views into effect may be overcome, and that means may be discovered of accomplishing that more systematic colonization of the still unoccupied territory of British North America, by which I am persuaded that the welfare of emigrants would be best assured, and the prosperity of these fine provinces would be carried to a far higher point than it can otherwise attain.

For the present, however, I am compelled to acknowledge that I am unable to suggest any method of effecting what I consider to be so desirable; and I have therefore to inform you that I do not expect you to act upon the instructions you have received for the preparation of villages for the reception of emigrants, unless the facilities for doing so should on the spot prove to be much greater than they appear to be from the inquiries which I have here had the opportunity of making. Much as this is to be regretted, I consider it to be less so than it otherwise would have been in consequence of my finding that the annual Report of the Chief

fies a very confident hope that numerous as the emigrants of the approaching season will probably be, no serious difficulty will arise in enabling them to find employment sufficient for their support. It appears, from this Report, that although the emigrants to the Canadas (exclusive of cabin passengers), amounted in the last season to 32,153, and that the accession to the population of the province by the year's emigration is estimated at no less than 28,000 persons, there was at the close of the year "little, if any distress, among the emigrants, unless "the consequence of their own fatuity;" that "employment was generally to be "procured at remunerative wages, and provisions and necessaries were plentiful." Mr. Hawke, the Chief Agent for Canada West, states, that "during his visit to "the Western Agencies late in September last, he was agreeably surprised to find "very few emigrants unemployed, nor does he apprehend any difficulty in find- "ing work for a much greater number next year, if the means to scatter them "are placed at the disposal of the agents, for the Province is steadily advanc- "ing in wealth and population, and is capable of sustaining in comfort almost "any number of labourers, provided they can be transported to the places where "their services are required."

This opinion is confirmed by Mr. Buchanan, the chief Agent at Quebec; and it is a most material fact in corroboration of it, that it is well known that very many of those who have emigrated in the last and some preceding years have been enabled to do so by remittances received from friends or relations who have gone out before them, and who, on their arrival in America, were as completely destitute of means as those whom they are now enabled to assist with the savings they have made from their earnings; thus showing how great must be the demand, and how ample the remuneration for labour in America. Upon the whole, the information before me leaves upon my mind a decided conviction that all that it is necessary to do, in order to provide for the unusually large emigration which may be expected in the present year, is to persevere in the system which has now for some years been acted upon with so much advantage, and to assist the emigrants by affording them information as to the places where they may hope to find work; furnishing them also, when necessary, with the means of conveyance. In this manner, at a comparatively small expense, the whole of the emigrants who have hitherto reached the Province have been satisfactorily provided for; and by extending the means employed, in proportion to the expected increase in the number of emigrants, I see no reason whatever to doubt that a similar result may be hoped for in the ensuing season.

Her Majesty's Government will accordingly submit to Parliament an increased estimate for this service. I need, however, scarcely remind your Lordship that the proposed increase of the vote by no means supersedes the necessity of the same strict caution which has hitherto been observed in extending assistance to emigrants, and in confining that assistance to the cases in which it is really required. The Agents for Emigration, who have up to this time so efficiently performed the duties assigned to them, will, I have no doubt, continue to do so; and will, under your Lordship's superintendence, take care that while all necessary assistance is given to emigrants who require it, that rigid economy of the public money, which is so indispensable, is not neglected. You will convey to Mr. Buchanan and to Mr. Hawke the expression of my entire approbation of the manner in which they have carried on this service.

Your Lordship will observe that in what I have now said I have proceeded on the assumption that the emigration of the present year will be of the same character as that of former years; that is, that it will consist of persons proceeding to America without any direct assistance from Her Majesty's Government, but provided with the means of emigrating either from their own resources or by the contributions of their friends, of their landlords, or, in some few instances, of parishes or unions. It is not proposed by Her Majesty's Government to attempt to give increased activity to the flow of emigration to North America by undertaking to provide for emigrants the means of conveyance, either gratuitously or at a lower cost than that at which they can obtain it for themselves; and as I am aware that a contrary expectation has been very generally entertained, both in this country and in the colonies, and that emigration at the public cost has been recommended as one of the most effectual means that could be made use of for the relief of the distress of Ireland, I

**EMIGRATION.** think it will be convenient that I should shortly state to your Lordship some of the grounds upon which the determination come to by Her Majesty's Government is founded.

No. 3.

The first question which naturally arose in considering whether it would be advisable to undertake the conveyance of emigrants to British North America at the public charge, was as to the extent of the task which would thus have been thrown upon the Executive Government. It is obvious that if free passages to Canada were offered to emigrants, it would be not only difficult but impossible to confine the boon to those who would otherwise be unable to obtain from other sources the means of emigration. A large proportion of the whole number of emigrants consists of persons of the labouring class, who raise the money required for their passage with very great difficulty, and often by the assistance afforded them by others. Such assistance, as I have already observed, is very frequently given by persons who, having themselves emigrated in former years, remit money which they have earned in America to their friends and relations, who are thus enabled to follow them. It is calculated that the remittances thus received and expended in emigration at Liverpool alone amounted last year to no less a sum than 37,000*l*. If passages were provided at the public expense for all who desired to emigrate, these remittances, and the sacrifices now made by so many persons for the purpose of doing so, would cease, and a very large proportion of those who now, by some means or other, find their own way across the Atlantic, would have to be conveyed at the public expense. Even those who now proceed directly to the United States would seek the same ultimate destination by the route of Canada, in order to avail themselves of the gratuitous passage provided for emigrants to the British colonies. Hence, as the object of the measure would be, that emigration should proceed much faster than it now does, it is a very low estimate of the charge which would be thrown upon the public, to assume that the cost of conveyance from this country to America would have to be provided for at least as many persons as now emigrate at their own expense. But in the last 10 years no less a number than 687,000 persons have so emigrated—the emigration of last year alone having been upwards of 110,000. At present, the emigration is conducted at a very cheap rate. The desire to reach America being exceedingly strong, many of the emigrants are content, in order to do so, to submit to very great hardships during the voyage; indeed, so powerful is this feeling, that were it not for the requirements of the law thousands of emigrants would cross the Atlantic in ships so over-crowded and insufficiently provisioned, that a fearful amount of disease and death must inevitably occur.

If, however, this service were undertaken by the Executive Government, the sort of accommodation which is now submitted to without a murmur would not be endured, and a very superior, and therefore a much more costly conveyance would have to be provided. I find that if undertaken by the public, the conveyance of emigrants to Quebec could not be calculated to cost less than about 5*l*. for each adult, while little more than half that sum is more near to the average charge as now defrayed by the emigrants themselves. Nor is this all. It is obvious that Her Majesty's Government could not convey emigrants to North America, without becoming responsible for their not being left destitute when they arrived there. Under the existing system of spontaneous emigration, emigrants are aware that on their arrival in Canada, they have only themselves to trust to, and that except relief in the hospital when sick, and conveyance from the port of debarkation to places where their labour may be in demand, they have no assistance to look for from the Government. Hence they are led to make every possible exertion to maintain themselves, and the result is, that a very large number of emigrants annually find the means of doing so. But for this purpose, very strenuous efforts on their part are necessary, nor is it reasonable to suppose that such efforts would be made by them if they felt that the Government, by carrying them to the colony, had incurred a virtual responsibility for their support. A striking example of the inconvenience hence

by having free passages provided for them, would, for the first winter, at all events, have to be maintained at the public cost. EMIGRATION.

No. 3.

This would be the more probable, as providing for emigrants free passages to Canada, would, it is to be feared, make a great change in the character of the emigrants. At present it is in general (with the exception of those sent out by Parishes and Unions) the strong and the enterprising that emigrate, since these alone will make the efforts necessary for the purpose. But if the means of emigrating were supplied by the public, a very different class of emigrants would make its appearance; the most infirm, or the least industrious, are those whom their neighbours at home would be the most anxious to put forward to emigrate, and of course such emigrants would be far more likely than those who now go to Canada to become dependent upon charity, and as the burthen could not possibly be thrown upon the provincial revenue, it must fall upon the British Treasury. Looking to all these charges, and to that of the large establishment which would be necessary to carry on so vast a system of emigration, it is not an unreasonable calculation of the expense, direct and indirect, of an emigration conducted by the state, to take it at 10% a-head on the whole number of emigrants sent out. But as it is not unlikely, that without any assistance being granted from the public purse, near double the number of emigrants of last year will, in the approaching season, proceed to North America, and as in the present state of Ireland, the offer of free passages would increase that number to the very utmost limit for which accommodation could possibly be provided, (of course, greatly enhancing the price that would have to be paid for passages); the probability is, that a charge of two millions or more might be thrown upon the Treasury, and what is worse, the system of voluntary emigration, which is now working so satisfactorily, and upon so large a scale, would be entirely deranged, and might not again without great difficulty be restored. Such are some of the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Government to come to the determination not to afford any pecuniary assistance towards the conveyance of emigrants from this country to the American Continent. I have been anxious to explain these views to your Lordship, in order that you might be fully aware that they have not been adopted from any doubt of the great importance, for the sake both of the Colonies and of the mother Country, of giving every possible encouragement to emigration. On the contrary, you will perceive that it is mainly their fear that emigration might really be checked and discouraged by an abortive attempt to promote it, which has weighed with Her Majesty's Government in the decision they have come to.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that the reasons I have stated for refusing to provide free passages from this country for emigrants to Canada, are of no force in considering the question of giving assistance to emigrants on their arrival in the colony; such assistance and encouragement, to the utmost possible extent, it is the most anxious wish of Her Majesty's Government to afford; and I have to direct your attention to the subject, as one of the very highest importance.

I have, &c.,  
GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,  
&c.,      &c.,      &c.

(No. 120.)

No. 4.

EMIGRATION.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, to Earl GREY.

No. 4.

MY LORD,

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 29th December, 1846.

23rd December.

31st December.

I do myself the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Emigrant Agent at St. Johns, with his Annual Report, and Quarterly and Annual Returns, made up by anticipation, to the 31st instant, in order to admit of their transmission by the present mail.

In reference to Mr. Perley's observations upon the advantage of selling lands on credit, to be repaid in work on roads, by which the wilderness would be opened, and the settlement of the country accelerated, it may be proper to remark that the adoption of such a plan for opening the wilderness has not been contemplated beyond the privilege proposed to be accorded to settlers of liquidating the sums due for lands purchased by them at the public sales, by means of certificates from the Commissioners and Supervisors of Roads of the sums due to them for work actually and effectively performed, either for wages or on contract by the piece. Such contracts are often taken for the purpose of earning the means of paying for land, and the appropriations for the whole province are necessarily limited to such sums as can be so applied from the commercial revenue, and have no reference to the amount required to meet the growing demand for settlement lands, especially in seasons when emigrants arrive in great numbers, who would be willing to settle them on such conditions.

The forests of New Brunswick being more dense than those of Upper Canada, the settlements for many years were limited for the most part to the margins of the numerous rivers and streams which intersect the province, and the cultivation of the rich alluvial bottoms left dry after the spring floods or freshets. Where roads have been made through the forests, settlements have been formed along them, and in cases where settlers have entered the wilderness before communications had thus been opened, they have been exposed to great hardships and privations, leading sometimes to the abandonment of their locations. The attempts of capitalists to effect such settlements by means of hired labour have not heretofore been successful, although contracts to work by the piece are taken on reasonable terms, the land so reclaimed affording for a long time only a subsistence to actual settlers, and making no return upon the capital so expended, from the difficulty in finding a market for produce.

Such markets in the interior of the country, and remote from the rivers and seaports, must for some time depend on the demands of the lumberers, of whom large parties are annually employed in the forests in cutting timber for ship-building and for exportation, and who require the produce of the neighbouring farms for their horses and cattle.

The advance of funds for the construction of roads and bridges, on security of the lands traversed by them, will not obtain till permanent markets may be established, which would enable the settlers to depend on realizing the means of defraying the incidental charges which such advances would occasion, and the ruder and more simple method of opening roads and settling the forest lands, as practised in the United States, will for some time be alone available.

I have, &amp;c.,

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure No. 1. (Copy.)

Enclosure No. 1, to Despatch No. 120, December 29th, 1846.

SIR,

Government Emigration Office, St. John,  
December 23, 1846.

Returns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

I have the honor to enclose the annual returns from this office, in duplicate, for the year 1846, bearing date the 31st instant, agreeably to the standing directions, in order that one set may be transmitted to England by the January mail.

I also enclose the annual Report from this office to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. Another set of the returns will be forwarded from here by mail on Wednesday to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, in obedience to their instructions.

I have, &amp;c.

Hon. John S. Saunders,  
&c.                      &c.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY,  
Government Emigration Agent.

Enclosure No. 2, to Despatch No. 120, December 29, 1846.

To His Excellency Sir William M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EMIGRATION

No. 4.

Enclosure No. 2.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With the annual Returns from the office for the year 1846, I beg most respectfully to submit the following Report :

The whole number of emigrants to New Brunswick during the year 1846, is nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-five (9,765); of these nine thousand landed at this port, and the remainder at St. Andrew's, Richibucto, and Miramichi. Of the whole number, about four thousand five hundred re-emigrated to the United States very soon after their arrival.

Although it was necessary to land all the passengers from several vessels, in consequence of fever prevailing on board, yet I have great satisfaction in stating that the number of deaths is unusually small, only thirty-four having occurred in the voyage, and in quarantine. Of these, the greater number occurred on the voyage; and I feel that it would be injustice to Dr. Harding, the visiting physician at Partridge Island, if I omitted to notice the very great care bestowed by him upon sick emigrants, and the unwearied pains and attention he has bestowed upon all who have fallen under his charge.

During the past season, no less than thirteen prosecutions were instituted against masters of passenger ships for violations of the Passengers' Act, and convictions were obtained in every instance. As each case has been already fully reported, it is only necessary to notice them at present, with the hope that these prosecutions may have the beneficial effect of preventing violations of the law hereafter, and tend to secure the better treatment of passengers during the voyage.

The emigrants who remained in St. John have had employment during the whole season at very fair wages. In consequence, but few proceeded to the rural districts, where laborers have been much wanted. As the farmers cannot afford to pay the higher rates which may be obtained in the city; they have, in many instances, been obliged to limit their farming operations, from the high price of labour.

There is every reason to believe that there will be employment for a very considerable number of farm-labourers in the province during the coming season, and also for female servants, at moderate wages—say, from ten pounds to fifteen pounds sterling per annum for laborers, and from five pounds to seven pounds ten shillings sterling per annum, for females, with board and lodging in each case.

The settlement of this province is advancing very slowly, and until a system of internal improvement on a large scale is adopted and carried out, it must continue to languish. The want of roads and bridges is the great drawback to settlement; and settlers have hardships and privations enough to encounter, without being subjected to the want of the means of communication.

It is greatly to be regretted that the system of selling land on credit, the amount payable in road-work, has not been adopted in this province. In the present position of New Brunswick, this is the only mode in which its settlement will make any considerable advance. The opposition to this system must arise from the want of information as to the true state of the country; and if the opponents of the measure would visit and examine the interior of the province and the backwoods settlements, the error of their views would be so apparent, that no further argument on the subject would be necessary.

The system of selling land at present in operation in New Brunswick, and the application of the proceeds of the sales, are such as to retard settlement very greatly, and to repel from our shores annually thousands of British subjects, who would willingly cast their lot among us, and retain their allegiance to their sovereign. As it is, these people are driven away—settlement scarcely advances—and the enormous quantity of inaccessible wilderness land, as compared with the amount under cultivation, bears heavily upon the province, chills the energy of its inhabitants, and prevents them from reaping the full fruits of their industry.

I have already had the honor of stating to your Excellency, that a very large number of emigrants may be expected to arrive in this province next season. It would be desirable to retain a portion of these in the colony, for the benefit of the agricultural interest. The most effectual means of doing so, would be to offer such facilities, for their eventually becoming settlers, as would induce them to remain in the province. If some measure of this kind is not adopted, the better class of emigrants, as heretofore, will merely pass through New Brunswick to a foreign land, and the poorest and most destitute will remain to burthen the country.

As connected with this subject, I beg once more to draw your Excellency's attention to the disposal of the tax levied on emigrants, and the absolute necessity of causing this fund to be disbursed for the purposes contemplated by the Act which imposes the tax.

It only remains for me to mention, that although upwards of two thousand pounds (£2,000) has been collected from emigrants during the past year, no funds have been placed at my disposal; and the necessary outlay and expenses of this office have been, as usual, defrayed by myself.

Which is most respectfully submitted by

Your Excellency's very obedient Servant,

M. H. PERLEY,

Government Emigration Agent.

Hon. John S. Saunders,  
&c., &c.



EMIGRATION TO THE

No. 1.

Quarterly Return of Emigrants.

Months composing the Quarter.		Number of Vessels arrived	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Birth on Board or in Quarantine.	Gross number of Emigrants arrived.	Number of Adults.		Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number of Domestic Servants.		Number of Mechanics and Tradespeople.	Numbers for hom cost of passage defrayed by		Number employed on Government Works.	Number assisted out of Public Funds.	Total Amount Paid.		
						Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.		Parochial Funds.	Private Funds.			£.	s.	d.
October	St. John.	3	nil.	nil.	69	18	26	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Miramichi.	2	..	..	30	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Richibucto	2	..	..	38	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	. . .	1	3	..	79	23	28	15	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	. . .	nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals . . .		8	3	..	216	81	82	22	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

M. H. PERLEY, Emigration Agent for New Brunswick.

Government Emigration Office, St. John, New Brunswick,  
31st December 1846.

No. 2.

QUARTERLY RETURN.—Prices.

RETURN showing the Average Retail Prices of Provisions and Clothing in the Colony of  
New Brunswick, in the Quarter ended 31st December, 1846.

Articles.	Quantity.	Average Prices (in Sterling.)		
		£.	s.	d.
Salt Beef . . . . .	per lb.	..	..	3½
Fresh do. . . . .	..	..	..	3
Mutton . . . . .	..	..	..	3
Lamb . . . . .	..	..	..	3
Veal . . . . .	..	..	..	3½
Fresh Pork . . . . .	..	..	..	3½
Salt do. . . . .	..	..	..	4
Fowls . . . . .	per pair	..	1	8
Bacon . . . . .	per lb.	..	..	5
Salt Butter . . . . .	..	..	..	9
Fresh do. . . . .	..	..	..	10
Fresh Milk . . . . .	per quart	..	..	3
Cheese . . . . .	per b.	..	..	6
Eggs . . . . .	per dozen	..	..	10
Potatoes . . . . .	per bushel	..	2	6
Bread (best wheaten)	4 lb. loaf	..	..	7
„ Seconds . . . . .	6 lb. loaf	..	..	9
Best Wheat Flour . . . . .	barrel 196 lb.	1	7	..
Second Quality do. . . . .	..	1	2	..
Oatmeal . . . . .	per cwt.	..	10	..
Coals . . . . .	per chaldron	1	..	..
Candles . . . . .	per lb.	..	..	8
Firewood . . . . .	cord of 128 cu.ft.	..	18	..
Common Soap . . . . .	per lb.	..	..	4
Tea . . . . .	..	..	2	..
Coffee, green . . . . .	..	..	..	10
Rice . . . . .	..	..	..	2½
Sugar, brown . . . . .	..	..	..	4
Do. loaf . . . . .	..	..	..	6
Salt . . . . .	per bushel	..	1	3
Pepper . . . . .	per lb.	..	..	10
Salt Fish (the cheapest)	per quintal	..	10	..
Do., green . . . . .	per barrel	..	15	..
Beer . . . . .	per gallon	..	1	3
Porter, London . . . . .	per bottle	..	..	10
Men's stout Shoes . . . . .	per pair	..	6	..
Women's do. . . . .	..	..	4	6
Men's Shirts (cotton)	each	..	3	4

M. H. PERLEY,  
Government Emigration Agent.

## No. 3.

## EMIGRATION.

## QUARTERLY RETURN.—WAGES.

Returns.

RETURN showing the Average Wages of Mechanics and others, in the Colony of New Brunswick, for the three months ended December 31, 1846.

TRADE or CALLING.	Average Wages per Diem, without Board and Lodging, (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Diem, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling).	Average Wages per Annum, with Board and Lodging, (in Sterling).	Highest and Lowest Rates per Diem without Board or Lodging, (in Sterling).	
				Highest.	Lowest.
Bread and biscuit bakers . . . . .	..	..	£ s. d. 24 0 0		
Butchers . . . . .	4s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	30 0 0		
Brickmakers . . . . .	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	..		
Bricklayers . . . . .	5s. to 7s.	3s. 3d. to 5s.	..		
Blacksmiths . . . . .	5s.	3s.	30 0 0		
Curriers . . . . .	5s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	34 0 0		
Carpenters and joiners . . . . .	5s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	35 0 0		
Cabinetmakers . . . . .	5s. 6d.	3s. 9d.	35 0 0		
Coopers . . . . .	5s.	3s. 3d.	32 0 0		
Carters . . . . .	4s.	2s. 6d.	25 0 0		
Cooks (women) . . . . .	..	..	9 10 0		
Combmakers . . . . .	no employment.				
Dairywomen . . . . .	..	..	7 10 0		
Dressmakers and milliners . . . . .	2s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	10 0 0		
Farm labourers . . . . .	3s.	1s. 6d.	17 0 0		
Gardeners . . . . .	4s. 6d.	3s.	22 10 0		
Grooms . . . . .	..	..	18 0 0		
Millwrights . . . . .	6s. 3d.	4s. 6d.	40 0 0		
Millers . . . . .	5s. 6d.	4s.	32 0 0		
Painters . . . . .	5s.	3s. 6d.	..		
Plasterers . . . . .	5s. 6d.	4s.	..		
Plumbers and Glaziers . . . . .	very little employment.				
Quarry-men . . . . .	3s.	1s. 3d.	20 0 0		
Ropemakers . . . . .	..	..	35 0 0		
Sailmakers . . . . .	..	5s.	37 10 0		
Sawyers . . . . .	4s. to 6s.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	32 10 0		
Shepherds . . . . .	no employment.				
Shipwrights and boatbuilders . . . . .	5s.	3s. 9d.	32 10 0		
Shoemakers . . . . .	3s. 6d.	2s.	24 0 0		
Slaters and shinglers . . . . .	5s.	3s. 6d.	..		
Stonemasons . . . . .	5s.	3s. 6d.	33 0 0		
Tailors . . . . .	..	..	30 0 0		
Tanners . . . . .	..	..	35 0 0		
Wheelwrights . . . . .	..	..	36 0 0		
Whitesmiths . . . . .	4s. 6d.	3s.	28 0 0		

M. H. PERLEY,  
Government Emigration Agent.

## No. 4.

- 1.—What Funds have been placed at your disposal during the past Quarter for the relief of Immigrants?
  - 2.—State the description of Labour which is in request in the Colony.
  - 3.—Would the rate of Immigration of the last Quarter satisfy the existing demand for Labour?
  - 4.—State any particulars relative to Immigration, the demand for Labour and the means of remunerating it, which you think may be useful.
- See Annual Report.

EMIGRATION.  
Returns.

No. 5.

RETURN showing the PRICES of Agricultural Produce, Farming Stock, and Implements of Husbandry, in the Colony of New Brunswick, Dec. 31, 1846.

Articles.	Quantity.	Sterling Dollars at 4s. 2d. each.			Remarks.
		£.	s.	d.	
Wheat . . . . .	per bushel	0	4	0	
Barley . . . . .	„	0	2	6	
Rye . . . . .	„	0	2	6	
Oats . . . . .	„	0	1	6	
Maize . . . . .	„	0	3	3	
Peas . . . . .	„	0	4	6	
Beans . . . . .	„	.	.	.	Not cultivated for sale.
Buckwheat . . . . .	„	0	2	3	
Hay . . . . .	per ton	2	10	0	
Good cart horse . . . . .	about	12	10	0	
Serviceable riding horse . . . . .	„	20	0	0	
Yoke of oxen . . . . .	„	18	0	0	
Sheep per score . . . . .	„	9	0	0	
Good milch cow . . . . .	„	5	0	0	
Breeding sow . . . . .	„	1	15	0	
Pigs . . . . .	each	0	4	6	
A cart of the description used by farmers.	about	7	10	0	
A waggon, ditto . . . . .	„	10	0	0	
A plough, ditto. . . . .	„	2	10	0	
Harrow, ditto . . . . .	„	1	10	0	
Country plough . . . . .	„	2	0	0	
Sledge for winter . . . . .	„	3	10	0	

M. H. PERLEY, Government Emigration Agent.

Government Emigration Office,  
St. John's, New Brunswick, Dec. 31, 1846.

No. 6.

## ABSTRACT Return of IMMIGRATION to NEW BRUNSWICK during the Year ending December 31, 1846.

QUARTERS.	Number of Vessels arrived.	Number of Deaths on Board or in Quarantine.	Number of Births on Board or in Quarantine.	Adults.		Children between 14 Years and 1 Year.		Children under 1 Year.		Totals.		Number of Souls.	RECAPITULATION.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Quarter ending March 31 .	Nil.												Adults . . . . .	3,912	3,831
Ditto ending June 30 . .	72	30	15	3,473	3,331	675	704	184	145	4,332	4,180	8,512	Between 14 years and 1 year . . . . .	803	839
Ditto ending September 30	19	1	..	358	418	107	113	20	21	485	552	1,037	Under 1 year . . . .	209	171
Ditto ending December 31	8	3	..	81	82	21	22	5	5	107	109	216	Total . . . . .	4,924	4,841
Total . . . . .	99	34	15	3,912	3,831	803	839	209	171	4,924	4,841	9,765	Whole number landed in the Colony, nine thousand seven hundred and sixty five souls.		

Number of vessels with passengers from Ireland . . . . .	92	Number of Mechanics engaged in erecting buildings or preparing building materials . . . . .	60
Ditto ditto from England . . . . .	7	Number of Tradesmen preparing or selling articles of food . . . . .	22
Average length of passage from Ireland, (days) . . . . .	42	Number of Tradespeople engaged in making articles of clothing (Males) . . . . .	117
Number of Passengers from Ireland . . . . .	9703	Ditto ditto (Females) . . . . .	12
Ditto ditto from England . . . . .	62	Number of Mechanics not included in foregoing . . . . .	76
Ditto ditto Cabin Passengers . . . . .	160		
Number of Agricultural Labourers . . . . .	2548		
Ditto of Domestic Servants, (Male) . . . . .	24		
Ditto ditto (Female) . . . . .	369		

M. H. PERLEY, Government Emigration Agent.

Government Emigration Office,  
St. John's, New Brunswick, Dec. 31, 1846.EMIGRATION.  
Returns.

**No. 5.**

**COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.**

Downing-street, 29th January, 1847.

**I have, &c.**

**GREY.**

**EMIGRATION.**

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**FURTHER PAPERS**

RELATIVE TO

**EMIGRATION**

TO

**THE BRITISH PROVINCES IN NORTH  
AMERICA.**

*[In continuation of the Papers presented February 1847.]*

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.**

**JUNE 1847.**

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**LONDON:**

**PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,  
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.**

**1847.**

## SCHEDULE.

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**FURTHER PAPERS**  
 RELATIVE TO  
**EMIGRATION TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES**  
 IN  
**NORTH AMERICA.**

(No. 7.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

EMIGRATION.

Government House, Montreal,  
25th February, 1847.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, in consideration of the difficulties which I had been led to expect would attend the endeavour to carry into effect the scheme of colonization, proposed in your Despatch, No. 11, of the 31st of December, I have hitherto refrained from expending any portion of the sum of £50,000, which I was authorized to advance towards the construction of villages for the reception of immigrants. Many of these difficulties are detailed in a Memorandum furnished me by Mr. Draper, Her Majesty's Attorney General, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

It is satisfactory to me to perceive, that the course which I have pursued in this instance accords with the further instructions conveyed in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 20, of the 29th of January. I am led to believe, from the inquiries which I have made since I arrived in the Province, that the augmentation of the grant for forwarding immigrants from the port of disembarkation to the spot where their labour is required, will be a very judicious and safe measure, and I shall lose no time in giving the necessary instructions to the emigrant agents.

I transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Buchanan, the Emigrant Agent at Quebec, with reference to the disposal of the probable immigration of this year. Suggestions coming from such a quarter are entitled to respect; but until I have had the means of ascertaining more accurately the wants and capabilities of the Province, I do not think that I should be justified in offering an opinion with respect to the practicability of the scheme which he propounds.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.,  
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

No. 1.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, 31 Dec., 1846, No. 11, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration, presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, Feb. 1847, p. 3.

Feb. 17, 1847.

Vide ditto; ditto,  
pp. 3, 4.

Feb. 12, 1847.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Montreal, 17th February, 1847.

Encl. 1 in No. 1.

AFTER an attentive consideration of the Despatch of the 31st of December last, containing a suggested scheme for settling emigrants in Canada, the following objections suggest themselves, some of which appear to me to oppose serious difficulties to its practical operation.

The leading proposition is to offer to parties proceeding from the same village or parish, especially if accompanied by their clergyman or priest, the prospect of finding ready for them an opportunity of establishing themselves in a body.

For this purpose it is proposed that situations in which villages are to be formed should be selected in localities which would afford immediate employment for the people at wages: such villages to consist of a sufficient number of log-houses to accommodate at least three hundred souls, and to each house a garden sufficient to occupy the tenant's spare time, but insufficient for his support, or to relieve him from working for wages.

In each village also it is further suggested there should be a rather better house for the clergyman or priest, and a plain wooden building to serve both as a school and a church, these buildings to be of the very cheapest and simplest kind.



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It is further suggested that an arrangement might be made with the proprietors of large estates of wild land, by which, in consideration of an advance from the government of a part of the money required, they should take upon themselves the task of preparing these villages, the proprietors looking to the emigrants for the ultimate repayment of these advances. But as it is deemed disadvantageous to the success of such emigrants that they should commence their new course under the burden of debt, it is recommended that they should only be tenants of the village log-houses, paying a moderate rent, weekly or monthly, the rent probably not to commence till the termination of the first winter after their arrival, and granting the privilege of purchasing, whenever they had saved the means of doing so, not only the log-house, but also allotments of land attached to them, the price to be settled in the first instance. Thus the proprietors might calculate on receiving from the settlers the means of repaying the advances made by the government, and they would gain the further advantage arising from the increased value given to the adjoining wild lands from the formation of the proposed settlements.

Officers in Her Majesty's service are to be employed with certain powers, to conclude agreements with proprietors for forming villages on this plan.

It is deemed an essential element of success that villages should only be erected in situations where either the proprietor himself has such capital and opportunities of employment, that he will be able, from the first arrival of the people, to afford them work which shall continue at least during the first winter, or else where public and other means of constant employment shall be within easy reach of the village.

When work to the extent of one-half the estimated cost of the village is done, the Government is to advance one-half, and the residue when the village is completed. The advance (including the church and clergyman's residence) not to exceed the rate of 5*l.* per head on each settler, including women and children, assuming that each family will consist of five persons, and to be repaid in ten years by equal annual instalments, interest at the rate of five per cent.

Care to be taken to secure a sufficient provision of food during the first winter. The proprietors, it seems, are to be looked to, to assist in this arrangement.

The whole sum to be advanced not to exceed 50,000*l.*

The plan may be briefly expressed as follows:—To provide log-houses and small allotments of land sufficient for a garden, erected together so as to form a village of not less than sixty houses, with a clergyman's residence and place of worship, ready to receive emigrants on their arrival.

Such villages to be in a situation to combine the following advantages:—1st. To be in the neighbourhood of wild lands, the property of the proprietor on whose land the village is erected, so that the settlers may purchase allotments of wild land sufficient to settle on and farm, or at least, that by the increased value of these wild lands, the proprietor may derive a profit sufficient to induce him to undertake the erection of the villages. 2nd. To be in such a situation as to enable the emigrants settling in these villages to obtain employment at wages, especially during the first winter. The settlers to pay a small rent for these houses, with the privilege of becoming the purchasers thereof, and of allotments of land attached thereto.

I am not sure whether this means the allotment first referred to, for a garden "sufficient to occupy the tenant's spare time, but insufficient solely to provide for his subsistence, or make it unnecessary that he should also work for wages;" or whether, as seems probable, it means an allotment of the lands of the proprietor of the village, situate somewhere near, and sufficient in quantity to enable the occupier to earn a subsistence by its cultivation. The following passage, in another part of the despatch, seems to point at the latter conclusion: "If the immediate difficulties of a first settlement can be surmounted, there is little reason to fear the ultimate success of the emigrants in a country where there is so large an extent of fertile land available for the supply of their wants." And, indeed, it is hardly to be supposed that the plan contemplates the introduction of a large body of settlers, who are to be the purchasers of log-houses and garden-plots, dependent for their subsistence on daily labour, without the ultimate prospect of becoming farmers dependent only on the produce of their own labour expended on their own land. To those who were honest, sober, and industrious, this would be a certain result in a few years, more or less according to circumstances. The improvident, idle, and dissolute not only would not attain the result, but there is little reason to suppose they would even become the proprietors of the houses in which they were first received.

The leading difficulty that will present itself, when it is endeavoured to put such a plan into practice, is to find a sufficient block of land for the formation of a village, as proposed, so situated as to combine the different requisites.

As regards Upper Canada, the land is divided into townships, which are again divided into ranges of lots or concessions, as they are termed, of lots, generally about two hundred acres each. Each range of lots or concession is usually bounded in front by a reserve for a road, and similar reserves are made between every two, three, four, or more lots, leading from one concession to another. Under the system of granting and disposing of lands which has prevailed for many years, very few extensive grants in large blocks have taken place; and the largest landed proprietors have their lands scattered either throughout different townships, or different parts of the same township, but not lying in any very larger quantity immediately adjoining one another. It will, therefore, be no easy matter to find a lot of land fit for a village plot, such as is suggested, sufficiently near to the other unimproved lands of the proprietor to enhance the value of any considerable number

of his lots. The occupied lands of settlers, or the unoccupied lands of similar proprietors, will intervene, or will reap a portion of the advantage to arise from his outlay in founding the village, if success attend it, without incurring any risk if it fails.

It is only in townships which are mainly, if not entirely, unsettled, that a scheme of this sort can realize the prospect of profitable return held out to the proprietor who is to furnish land for a village, clear it, build houses, and fence garden-plots in readiness for the tenants. Such townships are in fact a surveyed forest, are on the outskirts of the settlements, with few roads leading to them, and those indifferent—probably none through them—distant from markets and from mills—in short precisely where employment for labour is most difficult to be obtained. The proprietors of the surrounding wild lands (non-residents) have no employment to give, and such farmers as have the means to pay them, and who would gladly hire them at certain seasons of the year, will be so distant as to render it impossible that the labourer should quit his cottage in the morning and return to it after his work at night. And in the winter season, and in such localities or townships there would be no employment of any kind for these labourers except the clearance of the land on which they were ultimately to settle. To combine, therefore, the neighbourhood of large tracts of wild land, with the certainty of employment for a large body of labourers, will, as a rule, be found nearly impossible. There may, it is true, be an exception found if any of the proposed railroads through Upper Canada are carried into immediate operation, and pass through tracts of land suitable for the plan laid out; but this will not meet the exigencies of its immediate execution, and cannot be relied on except for particular localities. Employment for daily labourers who are to return nightly to their homes requires a demand for their labour near to their homes; but this involves their being placed in a township settled by resident farmers in circumstances to hire labourers apostulate at direct variance with the other part of the plan, viz., that a person shall be induced to found a village by the profit to arise from his neighbouring *wild* land being enhanced in value by this settlement of labourers.

Assuming the intention of the framers of this plan to be, as before suggested, that the emigrants thus settled in villages, are ultimately to become farmers, and consequently resident on tracts of about fifty acres, the smallest quantity sufficient for such an object, there will be an additional objection, inasmuch as it will never be worth their while to purchase (what will then be) the temporary accommodation of a house and garden lot; and the village will be, in the course of a few years, deserted by all the settlers who have been provident and successful, leaving the proprietor of the land indebted to the Government for the advances made, the expenditure of which will, so far as the houses at all events are concerned, be of little value to him as a means of repayment. And it is again worthy to be repeated, that every settler who is really provident and fortunate will soon find that he can raise himself above the condition of a labourer, owning only a cottage and garden plot; and he will not remain in that condition longer than until his savings enable him to do better.

And if it is intended that the village should be a permanent establishment, it must embrace other residents than mere labourers. And the locality selected must possess other advantages than those alluded to. There must be sufficiently near, a mill site for a grist and saw mill, and the proprietor must be able and willing to expend the necessary capital for putting them up. Until this is done there can be no village permanently and successfully established. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell on this view of the question, which exclusively concerns the ultimate profit or indemnity of the proprietor of the land. And for this reason I omit to dwell on the risk he runs—that of his village houses, some may never find tenants—that of the tenants, some may immediately remove in the hope of bettering their condition, or from a mere desire of change—or others at a later period who have acquired the means of purchasing land, and that of those who remain, various causes may render a part unable ever to purchase from him, or not to be depended on for the regular payment of even a small rent.

Finally, it may be generally stated that the establishment of permanent communities of labourers who are to become, by their industry, the proprietors of cottages and a garden plot, and yet to continue to depend on the wages of labour for their support, will be found incompatible with the existing state of things in Canada. Every successful labourer will sooner or later discover that the sum he will have to pay for his log-house and village lot will be far better employed in part payment of a lot of land large enough for a farm to support himself and his family, the cultivation of which will ultimately enable him to pay the residue of the purchase, and to make himself independent; and whenever he makes the discovery, he will find out also that the log-house and garden is the least advantageous investment of his savings that he could possibly resort to.

In my humble opinion, therefore, the object of every plan for encouraging emigration should be to enable the parties to provide for themselves by the cultivation of land on their own account, and not as labourers for others, and that all the assistance afforded to them should be so directed as to lead immediately towards this result.

The natural course of emigration is truly pointed out in the Despatch. The parties depend on their own resources, connexions, and exertions, for present subsistence or future establishment. Each person or head of family goes where previous invitation or personal observation and inquiry may lead. The mass of emigration is dispersed through the country, and becomes rapidly absorbed in its resident population, whether as mechanics and servants in towns, or among the agricultural parts of the province. Canada, it is confidently believed, will continue in this manner to absorb a very large annual emigration; but their dispersion is an inevitable condition to this result. But if it is intended

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to settle them in large bodies, and to keep them together, extraordinary means must be resorted to, and, as an indispensable attendant, extraordinary expense. Money must be found to provide shelter and food for the emigrant until he is able to provide for himself. It is on this system that former settlements in Upper Canada have been conducted—such, for example, as that in the neighbourhood of Peterborough; but where land and provisions are thus given, and the settler is not called upon to make any return, the expense is very heavy, and it cannot be expected that at such an expense any large emigration can be conducted. The settler, then, must be made to contribute to his own establishment. He has nothing but his labour to give, and that labour must be devoted partly to his own settlement, and partly to other employment on the hire of others, as the means of his present subsistence.

I believe that proprietors could be prevailed upon to unite together to give up a certain percentage of each hundred-acre lot they own (say one-eighth part), on condition of a settler being located on it. This land would be a free gift, not to the emigrant, but to the Government under whose direction a log-house would be built for the reception of a tenant on every such portion of each hundred acres. It would be for the Government to determine the terms on which the tenant would become the proprietor of the land thus given. The opening out of roads in or to the proposed new settlement would be the employment afforded. This should be at a fixed number of days per week; the remaining days the settler would occupy himself in improving his own location. This employment being continued for the first eight or twelve months, ought to leave the settler in a position to take care of himself afterwards. The proprietors of land would, by having the roads opened, find the residue of their lots sufficiently increased in value to remunerate them for what they gave up. The Government might be partially reimbursed out of the land surrendered, and the residue of the expense must be a free gift, because, in my humble opinion, it is vain to expect that any plan for settling emigrants in numbers together can be carried out without incurring an expenditure for part of which no direct return can be obtained; and in this or any plan that can be suggested, the utmost to be looked for is to interest parties other than the Government, to share the first expense by some contribution, and to enable the settlers to depend as quickly as possible on themselves alone. But I am convinced that emigrants cannot be brought into the country and settled in a body without an outlay exceeding what any private resources will meet.

Companies might indeed be induced, by a sale to them of large blocks of land at a small price, to expend capital in putting settlers on part of it, looking to be remunerated by the sale, at an increased price, of the residue; but this involves a gift of public land instead of a donation of money. It would be a contribution from the province towards the settlement of emigrants, and would also be a partial abandonment of the system of sale of the wild lands of the Crown.

I am fully sensible that, in the foregoing observations, I have done little more than point out the difficulties and the expense attendant on any attempt to direct and govern a system of emigration. I have, however, thought it better to do this than, by withholding my views on these points, to appear to treat a plan as likely to prove successful in which I am unable to avoid seeing the elements of certain failure; and in the suggestion I have offered I have merely desired to point out that, if emigrants are to be guided and assisted in settling, they should be located at once with a view to supporting themselves out of the land they occupy, and aided in getting work, to put them in a position to buy provisions for the first year, and that to accomplish this an expenditure must be incurred, the complete reimbursement of which ought not to be expected or relied upon.

(Signed)

WM. H. DRAPER.

Encl. 2 in No. 1.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for the  
Superintendence of Emigration,  
Quebec, 12th February, 1847.

MY LORD,

In the month of December last I had the honour of laying before His Excellency the Earl Cathcart my annual Report on the emigration to this province during the year 1846; and I would most respectfully beg to refer your Excellency to it for a statement of the transactions of this department for the past season.

The melancholy accounts which we have lately received of the distress and destitution which exist among a large portion of the labouring population of the United Kingdom, embolden me to address your Excellency, and to submit for your consideration a few observations, which I consider it my duty to offer on the means of affording permanent relief to a portion of the industrious poor of the mother country, and for their establishment in this colony, with advantage to themselves and to the province generally.

That distress exists to a most fearful extent in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland is no longer to be denied; and, notwithstanding the prompt and energetic measures of Her Majesty's Government, and of the wealthy and influential gentry throughout the country, in making arrangements for sending relief to the most distressed districts, it is to be feared that numbers die daily from actual starvation. In this deplorable state of

steps could be taken in the matter. It is with a view to the future that I now address your Lordship.

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A systematic plan of emigration and colonization has for several years past been alluded to as likely to be brought forward as a Government measure; but nothing, so far as I have been able to learn, has yet been decided upon.

The average annual voluntary emigration to this colony, during the past eight years, has been upwards of 25,000 souls, who have been received and absorbed without difficulty, and at a very small expense to the Government. This number might extend itself to 30,000 or 35,000 without inconvenience or suffering under the present system.

But for the Government to undertake the sending out of any large number of destitute families, without proper provision being made for their settlement and maintenance on arrival here, for a period of at least twelve months, would entail serious distress and misery, and result, perhaps, in a materially injurious effect on our future emigration.

Any plan undertaken by the Government, for the removal to this province of the destitute classes of the population of the mother country, should, I conceive, include their establishment as settlers, and their support for a period of from twelve to fifteen months after arrival, and this cannot be accomplished for less than 60*l.* sterling, at the lowest estimate, for each family, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children, or equal to three and one-half adults on the average.

The suggestions, therefore, which I am desirous of submitting for your Excellency's consideration relate to, first, the emigration of families who are without means; and, secondly, to the assistance of families who possess from 25*l.* to 50*l.* sterling.

Of families of good character, but who are without means, I suggest the propriety of the Government sending out, say 5,000, equal to 25,000 souls, to be employed in the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, to be guaranteed employment for two years, at 2*s.* sterling per day, and a grant of fifty acres of land on the route of the railway.

This road, as a great national work, is admitted by every one connected with this country to be of the first and most vital importance, not only to the colony but to the mother country; and it will, when completed, tend more to advance the interests and prosperity of this noble appendage to the British Crown than any other measure.

It will serve to open out a large and valuable tract of country for settlement.

A portion of the money which is now being expended in providing temporary relief to the distressed in Ireland and elsewhere, might be advantageously employed on this work; and by the settlement of these poor people along the route of the railway, they would soon be able to provide for themselves and their families, permanently, by their labour on their own lands.

Secondly. With reference to the assistance of persons who might possess small capital.

Families of this class, if supplied by Government with a free passage to the port of landing in the colony, would be placed in a position at once to enter upon the occupation of land, and to permit the field for labour to remain open for their more destitute fellow-countrymen.

The plan I would propose is as follows:—

That any family desirous of emigrating to settle in Canada, should on application to any of the Government Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom, or to such other person as Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners may appoint, producing at the same time a certificate of good character, signed by two magistrates, and depositing with the Government Agent (for which they would receive a receipt) a sum not less than 20*l.* sterling, should receive an order for their passage to Quebec. On their arrival in the colony they should be immediately forwarded to their destination. An advance should be paid to them for this purpose; and on their entering on their location, the balance of their deposit should be paid them in full.

These precautions I should only consider it necessary to adopt in order to prevent the bounty of the Government being taken advantage of by persons who might emigrate with the intention of settling in the United States.

Or more effectually to secure the settlement of the applicants in the colony, or in the event of their being dissatisfied with the arrangements made for them, to protect the Government from all loss, the following arrangements might be adopted:—

To select a township and lay it off in 100 acre lots; a free grant of 50 acres to be allotted to each family, a log shanty erected on it, and two acres of land cleared and prepared for receiving seed.

These improvements to be charged to the settler, and deducted from the amount of his deposit; as also the expense attending his removal from the port of landing, and the balance to be applied to his maintenance until he might be able to raise his first crop. The remaining 50 acres of his lot to be reserved for a period of five years, for purchase by the settler, at an established price per acre.

None but married men with families to be allowed to participate in this arrangement. The settler when not employed on his own land, to have the privilege of any public work in the neighbourhood, or in making preparations for future settlers.

In the event of the settler, on arrival, objecting to the arrangements, and the location prepared for him, the amount of his deposit to be refunded him, less the expense incurred by the Government for his passage.

A settlement on this plan might be commenced in each section of the province, one in New Brunswick, and one in Nova Scotia. The lands selected should be as near the

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One resident agent would be sufficient for each settlement; the agents of this department, with a little additional assistance, might perform the rest of the duty.

The sum necessary to support and provide for a family consisting of a man, his wife and three children, from their landing in the colony, until they could raise their first crop, say, during a period of 15 months, I estimate at 40*l.* sterling. But as the family would have frequent opportunities of working for others, and of earning something, this sum might be considered more than sufficient. In the event of the family reaching their location by 1st June, they would be enabled to reap a crop the first year.

These suggestions are necessarily very imperfect, and they are offered only as a rough outline of a plan which I would submit for your lordship's consideration. Should the system be considered worthy of notice by Her Majesty's Government, I am prepared to furnish the particulars connected with it, and carry out the details.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) A. C. BUCHANAN,  
Chief Agent.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,  
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

(No. 47.)

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, April 1, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Despatch, No. 7, of 25th February, with its Enclosures, on the subject of emigration. The papers furnished to you by Mr. Draper and by Mr. Buchanan certainly place in a strong light the difficulties of any plan for the systematic settlement of emigrants which has yet been proposed; difficulties which are greatly increased, or more properly speaking, are mainly to be traced to the manner in which so large a portion of the public lands of Canada have already been alienated, and to the fact that by long usage men's minds are become habituated to the irregular and unsystematic methods of occupying the territory which have hitherto prevailed.

I cannot hope that under these circumstances it will be practicable during the present season to carry into effect any scheme of colonization in the proper sense of the word, and I am compelled to come to the conclusion that all that can be done for the present is to persevere in the use of the same means which have for some years been employed, in order to afford to the very large number of emigrants who are now flocking to the ports of embarkation the assistance they will require when they reach the colonies.

But though more than this may for the present be impracticable, I confess that even the able papers of Mr. Draper and of Mr. Buchanan, supported, as I must admit them to be, by the testimony of all the gentlemen of practical experience upon this subject whom I have had the means of consulting, have not been able to satisfy me, that, with the co-operation of the Provincial Legislature, it would be impossible to establish some system for the future by which colonization might be carried forward upon a more regular plan, and upon a larger scale than has yet been attempted. The persuasion that this might be accomplished is very generally entertained in this country, and I have the honour of enclosing a memorial addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury (just published as a pamphlet), which advocates the adoption of such a measure, and which has been so strongly pressed upon the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that I am anxious to learn what may be the opinion, which, with the extensive means of obtaining accurate information upon the subject within your reach, your Lordship may form upon it. You will observe that although the pamphlet is written with talent, and there is much that is striking in all the preliminary observations, yet in the practical part of the plan which it is intended to advocate there is considerable vagueness and obscurity, and an absence of those details in the arrangement of which so much of the difficulty of every scheme of emigration has been found to consist. So far, however, as details are given, the suggested measure seems to be open to serious objections. I greatly doubt whether the District Councils, upon the co-operation of which so much reliance is placed, are bodies which would be found either able or willing to afford the aid expected from them in carrying on public works, with the view of affording employment to emigrants; I also greatly doubt whether any advantage at all proportioned to the cost would arise from the proposal to pay to a

great company the sum of 5*l.* for every emigrant fairly settled upon the land. I find from the information collected by the Emigration Commissioners, and published in their last circular, that in the last twenty years 1,337,000 persons have emigrated to different parts of North America, of whom by far the majority were of the labouring class. These emigrants have, for the most part, ultimately established themselves either as settlers or as permanent residents in the towns, without any cost to the public beyond the trifling sums annually expended under the system now in force, but had the plan of the authors of this pamphlet been in operation, the gratuitous assistance offered would have attracted to the British Provinces a large proportion of those who have actually gone to the United States, and it is a very moderate estimate to suppose that bounty would have been claimed for the settlement of 400,000 of these emigrants, so that the sum of 2,000,000*l.* would have been thus expended. To this must be added the proposed contribution of one-third the cost of the passage to America of the whole body of emigrants, which, calculated at only 1*l.* for each emigrant, would have amounted to 1,337,000*l.* Thus, without accomplishing more than has now been accomplished at scarcely any expense to the public, a total expenditure would have been incurred of no less than 3,337,000*l.*, and it would only have been the money in excess of this amount so laid out which would have really contributed to increase the stream of emigration from this country.

But assuming that Parliament were prepared to grant such a very large sum of money for this purpose, I cannot but believe that more would really be accomplished towards encouraging emigration by applying it to the construction of great public works, such for instance as railways, by which employment would be provided for a large number of emigrants in the first instance, and a great extent of land would be rendered far more accessible, and therefore available for settlement, than it now is. The demand for labour thus created would, I am inclined to think, create a spontaneous emigration to a larger extent, and of a more healthy character, than the adoption of such a scheme as has been suggested.

So far as I can at present judge of this scheme, it does not, therefore, appear to me to be one calculated to succeed; but, as I have already observed, I am not yet convinced that with the effective co-operation of the Colonial Legislature a great extension, and at the same time a more regular character, might not be given to the present tide of emigration, without imposing any considerable, perhaps even any permanent, burthen upon the British Treasury. We know that, unaided and undirected in their efforts as they now are, numbers of the emigrants who reach Canada, with no resource but their labour to trust to, are enabled in the course of a few years to realize property, and even to remit considerable sums of money to the friends and relations they have left behind. It is also notorious that, in the present mode of conducting the settlement of the territory, there is a great waste of labour, and that far less results are obtained by means of the same amount of exertion than might be looked for, under a system which secured a greater degree of mutual co-operation and assistance amongst those who now trust in a great measure to their individual and isolated efforts. It is impossible to read any of the numerous and interesting accounts published during the last few years, of the life of settlers in the back woods of British North America and of the United States, without being struck with the hardships and difficulties endured by them, and with the great waste of labour incurred, entirely in consequence of the want of some means of giving increased efficiency to labour by combination, and by the division of employments. We hear continually of bread being scarce where corn is cheap and abundant, because, from the distance of mills and the badness of the roads, it takes many days of toilsome labour for men and horses to carry a small quantity of corn to be ground, and to bring it back in the shape of flour. We hear of days wasted, in perhaps the busiest part of the season, in carrying to a distant forge to be repaired some necessary implement of agriculture, which in England would be taken to the village shop and be again ready for use in an hour. I say nothing (important as are such considerations) of the privations to which scattered settlers necessarily undergo from want of adequate means of religious instruction, of education for their children, and of medical assistance, and of the absence of all the main advantages of a civilized society. Looking merely to the pecuniary results of the existing modes of settlement, it seems to me impossible to doubt that it is highly wasteful, and that the same labour, better applied and directed, might produce a far larger amount of comfort and advantage



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to the early settlers in a new territory, and exempt them from many of the privations and hardships to which they are now exposed.

It is difficult to understand what natural obstacle prevents such a territory from being occupied, not by individuals, but by societies properly organized for mutual support and assistance, carrying with them, as they advance, all the means and appliances of civilization. For this purpose, what seems to be most required, is to carry further than has yet been done, the principle of making all who obtain land pay for it such a price as at once to afford the means of effecting those improvements, by the construction of roads and bridges, and by erecting schools and other public buildings which are necessary for its regular and systematic occupation.

If no public lands were alienated but at a price sufficient to pay for such improvements, and if the money obtained from their sale were so expended, land would only be purchased where the improvements were already in progress, while the settler, receiving in return for the enhanced price he paid for land, not only the land, but the advantage of those works by which its profitable occupation is facilitated, would not in reality pay more, perhaps not so much, for the mere land, as when it is disposed of at a very low and almost nominal price. Where the previous improvident alienation of large quantities of land presents an obstacle to the adoption to the system of selling land in this manner, precisely the same results are attainable by the imposition of a moderate tax upon all land, whether wild or reclaimed, and applying the proceeds to the same sort of improvements. Such a tax is not felt as any practical burthen upon settled land, but presents a powerful bar to the acquisition or retention of land which cannot be turned to some account. Such are the considerations (as it appears to me the just and important considerations) upon which the policy I have now described has been recommended. I have thought it right thus shortly to recapitulate them to your Lordship, because the principles on which they rest must be steadily borne in mind in judging of any plan of colonization. Acting upon these principles, I am of opinion that the mode in which colonization may with most prospect of success be promoted, is by the application of any money which may be hereafter granted or advanced by Parliament for this purpose, in opening land for settlement, by making such improvements as I have described, or by constructing public works of a more important character—such as railways and canals. In this manner immediate employment might be afforded to the emigrants, while at the same time they would be trained in those descriptions of labour most required in the country in which they are ultimately to settle. I agree with Mr. Draper in thinking it desirable that emigrants going out as labourers should not permanently continue as such, but should as speedily as possible be converted into small landowners; but I am of opinion that the only way in which this object can be effected with safety and advantage, is by affording them, in the first instance, employment at good wages, by which the provident and industrious amongst them will speedily be enabled to purchase land, and by doing so, (supposing the system I have recommended to be adopted,) they will repay the sums originally advanced to them in wages while employed upon those works which have opened the land they have acquired for permanent settlement.

The effect, in short, of the measures I have thus sketched rather than described, would be to effect settlements by means of advances by the State, but with this most important qualification, that these advances would be made in such a manner as to avoid constituting the State the creditor of a numerous body of small settlers, thus tempting them to improvidence and discouraging industry; and instead of this the public money would be invested in the improvement of land, the property in which would only be transferred when a price sufficient to cover the expense incurred was paid for it. It was upon these views that the plan of forming villages, detailed in my despatch of December 31, was founded, and Mr. Draper has misunderstood me in supposing that I meant the labourers established in the proposed villages to continue in that rank of life; what I contemplated was, that they should be encouraged to purchase farms in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages in which they were originally established, and to improve by degrees the log-houses at first provided for them into comfortable dwellings. I thought, and still think, that living together in villages would be favourable to civilization and improvement; nor do I see that this would be at all inconsistent with their cultivating the adjoining and surrounding land as proprietors. I have only to add that Her Majesty's Government share in the strong desire which has been so

generally expressed to promote the adoption of some well considered and systematic plan of colonization in British North America, believing that this would be attended with great benefit both to the colonies and to the mother country. But great as would be the advantages of such a measure, they would still be less than the evils which might follow from the hasty adoption of an ill-matured and impracticable scheme; nor do I think it possible to proceed without the hearty co-operation of the Provincial Legislatures. It is for these reasons that I have so fully explained to you my views upon the subject. I confidently leave it to your judgment, after consulting the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower Provinces, and the members of your council, to determine in what manner the co-operation of the different Legislatures may be best invited, assuring you that if you should be able to arrange with them any plan which may appear calculated to prove successful, Her Majesty's servants will not be slow to propose, nor, judging from the opinions generally expressed, would Parliament be slow to sanction, the employment of the pecuniary resources of this country in furtherance of such an object.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,  
&c. &c. &c.

EMIGRATION.

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No. 3.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to the Earl of ELGIN.

MY LORD,

Downing-street, 1st April, 1847.

ADVERTING to my despatch of this date, No. 47, I have to observe that as the proposed formation of villages for the reception of emigrants is for the present abandoned, no part of the sum of 50,000*l.* which you were authorized to advance for that purpose will be required; but, on the other hand, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have determined to propose to Parliament a vote of 10,000*l.*, for the relief of sick emigrants, and for forwarding those who are destitute to places where their labour may be in demand. This is double the amount of the grant made for these purposes in any former year, and ten times that which has been taken in each of the last few years. It is therefore proper that I should apprise you that so large a vote is intended to be taken, not in the expectation that the whole or even the greater part of it will be required, but as a precaution (which I am sure the people of Canada will appreciate), lest any undue burthen should be thrown upon the Province in consequence of the great increase which is anticipated in the number of emigrants during the present season, and of the increase in the proportion of sick that is, I fear, also to be expected, owing to the pre-disposition to disease which must be occasioned by their previous sufferings from want. It will, therefore, be the duty of the emigration agents in no degree to relax their vigilance in resisting ill-founded claims to assistance, or the strictness of their economy in consequence of the increased amount of the vote, of which I trust a considerable balance will remain applicable to the service of next year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,  
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 41.)

No. 4.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of ELGIN to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Government House, Montreal,  
8th May, 1847.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your Lordship's consideration, a copy of a letter from Mr. Forbes of Carillon, on the river Ottawa, and late M. P. P. for the county of Two Mountains, communicating the desire, which at his suggestion has been expressed by a number of Irish settlers, in his neighbourhood, to have their relatives sent out to them from Ireland, and their readiness to provide for them after their arrival.



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2. Mr. Forbes has brought this subject under my notice, in the hope that Government would furnish the means of transport for the friends of these settlers, and for any other persons similarly situated, by which means a considerable number of families in Ireland would be relieved, without any further charge for their support in Canada.

3. His letter is accompanied by a statement, prepared by the Roman Catholic clergyman of St. Columban, of the names of the settlers, and of the names and residences in Ireland of the parties whom they desire to receive amongst them.

4. I also enclose a copy of a memorandum on this proposition by Mr. Hawke, the Emigrant Agent for Upper Canada, with whose opinions my own entirely coincide. The assistance sought for might with great advantage be extended by charitable persons or societies; but it is to be apprehended that if the Government were to interfere, the exertions now made by persons already established in this country to provide the means of transport for their friends at home would be materially diminished.

I have, &amp;c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey, (Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,  
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Ottawa River, Carillon,  
23rd April, 1847.

MY LORD,

AT the interview I had with your Excellency, when I was last at Montreal, I took the liberty to suggest whether a plan might not be devised to bring emigrants to this country, from Ireland, in particular, without becoming a burthen to it on their arrival.

Enclosure from  
his daughter  
and son in law.

The idea occurred to me upon receiving a letter from a poor settler, Barrett, residing in the parish of St. Columban (a purely Irish settlement), distant about 25 miles from this place.

On this subject I communicated with the worthy Catholic clergyman of St. Columban (the Rev. Mr. Falvey) by letter, of which the enclosed is a copy.

Mr. Falvey's reply, which has been delayed from some irregularity in the post office department, did not reach me until yesterday, by a special messenger, through whom I requested the Rev. gentleman would send me his list of those persons desiring to get their families and friends out, with the least delay possible; and I trust I may receive it in time to forward to your Excellency for transmission by the mail about to leave.

Mr. Falvey's letter, as well as that of Barrett, will go far to obviate the difficulty Her Majesty's Government labours under with regard to relieving Ireland of a certain portion of its dependent population, without becoming a burthen to Canada. At the same time, it may serve to convince the Home authorities, that if the plan could be extensively carried out in the North American colonies, in general, it might be considered by those settlers already established in them as a boon, for which they will ever feel grateful to the mother-country.

We have other Irish settlements in this neighbourhood, Protestant as well as Catholic, having wherewithal to subsist in comfort, who would gladly avail themselves of a measure of this kind, but who are without the means of paying any portion of the expense of removing their relations and friends from the destitution that they are aware awaits them at home.

Should your Excellency see fit to transmit these documents to the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary, and to adopt any suggestion at the same time, it might be hinted how far the plan may be capable of the greatest extension through the Emigrant Agents established in different parts of the colonies, who ought to be able to collect every requisite information on the subject, if not to serve the purposes of the early emigration this year, still to place at his Lordship the Earl Grey's disposal the chance of, in some measure relieving Ireland, before the hardship of another winter approaches.

This may be beneficially extended to the destitute in the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, who have numberless friends in this and the other colonies.

I have, &amp;c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,  
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. J. FORBES.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,

Ardnaglass, 6th September, 1846.

I RECEIVED your kind and affectionate letter dated 24th May, which gave us great pleasure to hear of your being in good health, as it leaves us at present; thank God for his mercies to us. Dear father and mother, pen cannot dictate the poverty of this country, at present, the potato crop is quite done away all over Ireland, and we are told prevailing all over Europe. There is nothing expected here, only an immediate famine. The labouring class getting only two stone of Indian meal for each day's labour, and only three days given out of each week,

before they starve. I think you will have all this account by the public print before this letter comes to hand. Now, my dear parents, pity our hard case, and do not leave us on the number of the starving poor, and if it be your wish to keep us until we earn at any labour you wish to put us to, we will feel happy in doing so. When we had not the good fortune of going there, the different times ye sent us money; but alas, we had not that good fortune. Now, my dear father and mother, if you knew what hunger we and our fellow-countrymen are suffering, if you were ever so much distressed, you would take us out of this poverty Isle. We can only say, the scourge of God fell down on Ireland, in taking away the potatoes, they being the only support of the people. Not like countries that has a supply of wheat and other grain. So, dear father and mother, if you don't endeavour to take us out of it, it will be the first news you will hear by some friend of me and my little family to be lost by hunger, and there are thousands dread they will share the same fate. Do not think there is one word of untruth in this; you will see it in every letter, and of course in the public prints. Those that have oats, they have some chance, for they say they will die before they part any of it to pay rent. So the landlord is in a bad way too. Sicily Boyers and family are well; Michael Barrett is very unwell, this time past, but hopes to recover. John Barrett is confined to his bed by rheumatism. The last market, oatmeal went from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* per cwt. As for potatoes there was none at market. Butter 5*l.* per cwt., pork 2*l.* 8*s.* per cwt., and every thing in provision way expected to get higher. The Lord is merciful, he fed the 5000 men with five loaves and two small fishes. Hugh Hart's mother is dead; he is in good health. So I conclude with my blessing to you both, and remain your affectionate son and daughter.

(Signed) MICHAEL and MARY RUSH.

Mr. Thomas Barrett, St. Columban.

For God's sake take us out of poverty, and don't let us die with the hunger.

*Mem.*—James Boyers, and Cicily his wife, and their children; the wife's sister of Thomas Barrett, now of Canada, a small farmer, but formerly of Dromore, county of Sligo, where Boyers and his family live at present.

SIR,

Carillon, 30th March, 1847.

ONE of your parishioners, Thomas Barrett, called upon me in the early part of this month, to request I would adopt some means to get sent out from Ireland his daughter, her husband, and their three children, and, if possible, Barrett's wife's sister and her family, in order that their lives may not be sacrificed in the visitation with which it has pleased God to afflict that unhappy country; an office I most willingly undertake, and trust may be fortunate in the attempt; and what may ensure its greater probability, is the assurance I am authorized by Barrett to make to the Relief Committee in Dublin, that he will receive all these members of his family until they can be otherwise provided for, so that they shall not become a burthen upon this colony on their arrival.

Barrett is, from his own statement, so poor, that he can bear no portion of the expense of their transmission.

But, as most of the persons of the class of Barrett's family in Ireland are likely soon (if they are not already so) to become dependent upon the bounty of the Home Government, or the charitable contributions of the benevolent at home or abroad, it is but fair to conjecture that it may be advisable to employ a part of the funds so raised for the purpose I have mentioned, thereby relieving the country of a portion of its pauperism.

This object will not only be gained, but the same class of persons will readily find here a profitable employment, and become consumers of British manufactures to a certain extent.

I have promised Barrett, that, if my proposition is assented to, I will cause his family to be directed to my care, and that I will safely see them forwarded to him.

Now, kind Sir, my object in writing to you is, to request you will ascertain whether, amongst your parishioners, there are others who would be willing to receive any of their relations, if either the Home Government or the Relief Society should be willing to entertain my suggestion, and you will much oblige me if you will communicate with me on the subject at an early moment.

The personal knowledge I have of your character is a sufficient guarantee to me that, in addressing myself to you on this occasion, I am not imposing an unwelcome task on you.

I have taken the liberty to interest his Excellency the Governor General in this matter, and I have every reason to hope this Nobleman will give to my suggestion at home the weight of his influence.

It must be clearly understood, that a sufficient guarantee must be given by such of your parishioners as may desire to have their relatives or friends sent out, that they will receive them into their families upon their arrival. On my part I shall be equally willing to do for them as I have engaged to do for Barrett's people.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. FORBES.

The Rev. Mr. Falvey, P.P.,  
St. Columban.

EMIGRATION.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

## EMIGRATION.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

DEAR SIR,

St. Columban, 20th April, 1847.

ON Saturday evening last, I received your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which you inform me of your proposed plan of procuring the free transport from Ireland to this country of persons whose relatives or friends would be disposed to receive them on their arrival here, and assist them until they should find means to support themselves.

On the following day (Sunday), I acquainted my people with your project; and after mass some 10 or 12 called on me, expressing the greatest eagerness to see their friends rescued from the imminent danger of famine that they apprehend threatens many amongst them, and promising that they will receive them with open arms, and assist them as far as in their power lies.

As soon as you ascertain that your proposition is acceded to, I shall, on receiving a line from you, forward the address of the respective individuals to you, or send the interested parties themselves to give the information you may demand.

On mentioning to those persons who applied to me that *you* were the originator of the plan, they could not find words to express their gratitude; and certainly, whatever may be the issue, they should be void of gratitude if they did not appreciate your benevolent and disinterested intentions.

In consequence of the delay that occurred in the forwarding of your letter, I prefer writing by hand, particularly as the bearer is one of the persons who wish to see their friends in safety in this country, by whom you will have the goodness to send me a line, informing me if it be necessary to take any further steps at present.

Hoping that your charitable undertaking will succeed to your wishes,

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) JNO. FALVEY, P.P.

C. J. Forbes, Esq.,  
Carillon.

DEAR SIR,

Carillon, 30th April, 1847.

IN my letter to his Excellency the Governor General, dated the 23rd instant, I mention that I had applied to the Rev. J. Falvey, the Catholic clergyman of the parish of St. Columban, for a list of those settlers who may be desirous of having relations and friends sent out from Ireland, in case Her Majesty's Government should, under the circumstances explained by me to his Lordship, see fit to defray the charges thereof; Mr. Falvey's letter accompanying the list which I now transmit, I received only yesterday.

Taking each of the families applied for at only three persons besides the parent, there will be upwards of 120 for this parish alone, who are guaranteed not to become burthensome to the country upon arrival; from which some idea may be formed of the relief that could be given to Ireland, could any project be grounded upon the plan I have ventured to suggest to his Lordship.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) C. J. FORBES.

J. E. Campbell, Esq.,  
Civil Secretary.

SIR,

St. Columban, 26th April, 1847.

I REPLY to your communication of the 21st instant, and am sorry that I cannot keep pace with your zeal in this charitable undertaking. I have not been able to procure the necessary information sooner, in consequence of the bad state of the roads in this parish; but now that I have the address of the expected immigrants, I forward it to you with all possible expedition.

In order to make the affair as simple and plain as possible, and give you less trouble, I send you, in three distinct columns, the names of the persons who send for their friends, then the persons sent for, and, lastly, the address of those individuals.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) JNO. FALVEY, P.P.

C. J. Forbes, Esq.

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

MEMORANDUM.

Montreal, 7th May, 1847.

I AM of opinion that there are thousands of settlers in Canada who would readily

any Government assistance would be granted in such cases as those mentioned by Mr. Forbes; and offers have been made of small sums, averaging from 5 to 12 dollars, towards defraying the expense of their transport. But all that it was in my power to do, was to assure the applicants that if they would exert themselves, and save enough to pay their friends' passages to Quebec, they should be forwarded for the remainder of the journey free of expense.

There are very few instances of emigrants becoming a burthen to the community after they reach Canada, unless they remain in the towns.

The sums remitted by settlers in Canada, to enable their relations to emigrate, are rapidly increasing in amount. A few years ago, such remittances were rare, they are now becoming almost general. The effect of saving money for such a purpose is highly beneficial, as it acts as a spur to industry and makes them saving and prudent. I am apprehensive if once the Government interfered it would check the present movement. The news would soon spread throughout the province, and the remittances to a great extent cease; for they would naturally conclude that if aid was given to the settlers in the parish of St. Columban to bring out their relations, it could not be withheld from others similarly circumstanced. Nor does it appear to be fair to confine such assistance to settlers from one part of the United Kingdom any more than to one section of Canada. I have received repeated applications of the same kind from Scotch settlers of late years.

EMIGRATION

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

(No. 50.)

No. 5.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl GREY to Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

SIR,

Downing-street, 29th January, 1847.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Despatch of the 29th December, No. 120, enclosing the letter and annual report of the Agent for Emigration. The information thus afforded to me is satisfactory, so far as regards the effectual enforcement of the Passengers' Act, and the absence of abuse, or of any difficulty in providing for the emigrants who have remained in the Province. I regret, however, to observe that the settlement of the fine Province of New Brunswick is proceeding so slowly; and I am of opinion that the attention of the Legislature might, with great advantage, be directed to a consideration of the means which it may be in their power to adopt, with a view of promoting the more rapid advance of the colony in population and wealth, and the development of its great natural resources. Her Majesty's Government will be most anxious to co-operate, so far as they have the power to do so, in any well-devised measures which may be suggested for this purpose. I concur with you, however, in considering that it would not be expedient to allow land to be sold to settlers upon credit, to be repaid in work on roads.

For Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke's Despatch 29th December, 1846, No. 120, *vide* Papers relative to Emigration, presented by Command, February, 1847.

You will express to Mr. Perley my approbation of the zeal and ability which he has displayed in the execution of his important office.

I have, &amp;c.

Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,  
&c. &c. &c.

GREY.

(No. 33.)

No. 6.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Fredericton, New Brunswick,  
27th April, 1847.

HAVING in pursuance of the Instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 50, of the 29th of January, in communicating the correspondence to the Provincial Assembly, invited the House to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in the measures which might be calculated to accelerate the settlement of the Province and the development of its resources, I take the earliest opportunity of apprising your Lordship of the result of these communications, and of the prospects which offer for the accomplishment of your Lordship's view.

From the copies of the Assembly Journals which I herewith forward, your Lordship will observe that after the receipt of my message, a Bill was brought forward in the House to provide for the survey and laying out of vacant lands, and for the appointment of agents to receive emigrants, and

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conduct them to their locations. But with every disposition in the majority of the House to co-operate with the Government in their views, the measure, after much discussion, was finally abandoned, and a select committee was appointed to prepare an address to Her Majesty on the subject; but after mature consideration, the difficulties appeared to be such as to deter them from pledging the House to the expenditure of moneys beyond the means of the Province—considering that although the employment of emigrants on public works would advance the settlement of the lands, the placing of inexperienced emigrants in the woods would lead to distress and failure: on which grounds the Committee was ultimately discharged.

As the Legislature has passed two Railway Acts, with liberal provisions made by the Assembly, in the expectation that these works would hold out employment to skilled and common labourers, and which Acts have been forwarded by me for confirmation, I hope that to some extent your Lordship's views may be realised; but without the undertaking of works of greater magnitude, I have no expectation that any considerable number of emigrants can be employed, and unless the means of subsistence may be possessed by them, or obtainable through public or private employment, the occupation of wilderness lands would be impracticable.

On receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch, No. 57, of the 27th February, in reference to this subject, I applied to the Surveyor-General for the information required in regard to the settlements which had been formed, and I enclose a copy of his answer; and as some delay must occur in pursuing these inquiries in different parts of the Province, I transmit a Report, made to me in 1844, by the Commissioners who superintended the formation of the settlements on the Saint Andrew's Road. It must be observed, however, that the settlers were hardy and experienced men, accustomed to labour in the woods, and who, having the advantage of employment in opening the roads on which they have located, were thus enabled to subsist until their lands could be rendered productive, and from their wages to make provision for their families until they could be removed to the locations.

As I propose to bring the subject under the consideration of the Executive Council at their next meeting, which will take place as soon as the state of the roads will admit them to travel after the breaking up of the frost, I will take an early opportunity of addressing your Lordship again on the subject; in the mean time I am able to state, that although the Executive Government have no authority under the Civil List Act to dispose of vacant Crown Lands otherwise than by public sale, the purchase of the lands *on credit*, under the regulations in force, would not constitute an obstacle to the successful settlement of them, provided timely arrangements could be made for the reception of emigrants, by the application of funds in opening roads and clearing as much land adjacent to them as would be required for putting in the first crops. As this work could only be efficiently performed by men accustomed to the country, and as contracts can be made for its performance by the piece, at moderate rates, it would be necessary, in selecting lands contiguous to other settlements, to cause them to be laid out in blocks, and having traced the connecting lines of road, to lay out locations adjacent to them, in allotments of 50 acres, and, by clearing the woods on one side of the road, to reserve those on the opposite side for future settlement.

It might be advisable further to erect, by contract, at intervals, loghouses of sufficient dimensions to accommodate settlers with their families, and by charging the expense of the works on the allotments, together with the price of the land, to grant at once a title to the lot, endorsing on the grant the charges to which it would be subject, whereby the settler would be encouraged by the possession *on credit* of an improved property, on which he would at any time, if compelled to quit it, be enabled to realise the value of any further improvements he might make. Such transfers are sometimes unavoidable, and often frequent, from the casualties which occur; and by these arrangements the parties

in fencing and planting their cleared lands; and if such settlements were in progress, I entertain no doubt that the Assembly would readily accede to the appropriation to the roads of the proceeds of the land sales, which as the settlers would have the full benefit of these roads, and could not, indeed, settle in the wilderness without opening them, would make the concession equal to a free grant.

From the obstacles raised in carrying out the Regulations of 1st December, 1842, for the *previous* survey and settlement of locations, and not from any doubt of the views under which they were framed, the Regulations of the 11th May, 1843, were promulgated, by which individual settlers were again allowed to apply for lands and provide for the expenses of survey, reserving to the Government, for special consideration, where parties of settlers might *associate* for the purpose of occupying tracts of wilderness lands. Since that period, two or three large tracts have been sold to individual purchasers, and one for actual settlement, but no new settlements have been formed, although the older settlements have been progressively extended by the sale of contiguous allotments.

From the foregoing account of the preparation required for the occupation of wilderness lands by emigrant settlers, your Lordship will comprehend that a considerable outlay would in the first instance be required, from which no immediate available return could be expected; but if possessed of the means of maintaining themselves till their lands could be rendered productive, or having profitable employment provided for them, they would annually be able to augment their resources, and thus add to the security for the sums advanced; and, if after the formation of the first settlements, other locations should be laid out for the reception of new families of emigrants, and those already settled should have acquired the necessary experience to enable them to take the contracts for extending the roads, clearing the lands, and erecting the first buildings, they would thus be enabled to redeem the principal and interest due by them, and secured on their own locations; and thus the first advances would become the means of effecting the progressive formation of prosperous settlements in the wilderness, by which the aggregate resources of the country would be improved. To form an estimate of these, I need only refer to the accurate returns made by Mr. Wilmot in 1844, and which were laid before the Assembly, in regard to settlements which derived their only advantage from the funds advanced for the construction of the roads which traverse them, being the present high road between Fredericton and St. Andrews; and your Lordship will hence comprehend that the reluctance of the Assembly to provide for an extension of these new settlements does not proceed from any failure to appreciate the advantages derived from them, but from a reluctance to charge the commercial revenue of the Province with a greater burthen than that of maintaining the roads essential to the settlements already formed, and where the repayment of any advances except in labour, if executed on credit, is known to be impracticable.

In the neighbouring States where such works are defrayed altogether by assessment, the practice is to dispose at once of the vacant lands in townships, and to make them chargeable for the roads, under certain regulations which enable the settlers upon them to contribute by their labour; and as each township is a corporation, and as squatters cannot be dispossessed without the payment of the value of their improvements or "*betterments*," and as they are directly interested in opening roads, they are soon in a condition by their votes to put the law in force, assessing the proprietor, or compelling the sale of the land, to defray the assessments.

The provincial laws, however, not being so stringent on the proprietors of wild lands, a different system is necessarily pursued; and except in the application of the statute labour to repairs, the opening of roads is wholly dependent on the appropriations which are annually made by the Assembly, and which are necessarily regulated by the demands of the people, and the influence they are enabled to exert through the members of their respective counties in obtaining small grants; a system which, however objectionable and inadequate as a means of settling the Province, cannot under existing circumstances be super-

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were thus to be laid out in connection with existing settlements, not only would the preparation of the locations be readily effected by the inhabitants, but their assistance be given in locating the emigrants; and in this manner they might be advantageously distributed and settled along connecting lines of road, and be able not only in a few years to provide for themselves, but to redeem by their labour the advances made and chargeable on their locations.

To elucidate this, I may observe that the charge for cutting out a mile of road through the forest by contract, 66 feet wide, in order to secure sufficient "skirting" to admit air and light, is 26*l.* sterling; and for stumping, ditching, and "turnpiking," or levelling, is 60*l.* sterling; and as the contract price for cutting down and burning forest land for cropping is from 2*l.* to 3*l.* sterling per acre, and for erecting a log-house, 8*l.* to 10*l.*, an estimate may readily be formed of the whole charge of preparing to whatever extent required for the location of emigrant settlers. Where the land is good, a "frontage" of 10 chains, or one-eighth of a mile, would be sufficient for each location of 50 acres; thus allowing 16 locations for each mile of road. Where the land is inferior the number would necessarily be reduced by enlargement of the "frontage," and as the emigrants might remove to the location where the road had been opened by cutting down the trees, they would have the benefit of employment in the work of "stumping, ditching, and levelling it." If accompanied by their families, a further expense would necessarily be incurred in the erection of temporary buildings, or "*shanties*," for their accommodation, which, however, would afterwards serve for stores or barns; and a building of 50 feet square and 20 wide, of this description, would cost about 25*l.* sterling.

In order to secure success to settlements thus formed, it would be necessary, after ascertaining the charge for improvements at the foregoing rates, to provide for the occupation of the allotments along *one side* of the road, recording or endorsing on the grant for each allotment the proportional charge for the land and improvements, for which the settler would execute a bond; and in addition to the immediate advantage of public works in completing the road, he would look forward, when he had acquired sufficient experience, and his land had yielded the means of subsistence, to be able to redeem the mortgage by taking the contracts for similar clearances and improvements on the opposite side of the road for the benefit of future settlers, and also for the extension of the lines of road and the transverse roads at every two or three miles required to open the rear allotment for new settlers. By this method, also, the settler would become possessed at once of his rights by the grant on which his qualification as an elector would depend after six months; and he would also be relieved from anxiety arising from a doubtful tenure, which a demand for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt in money would occasion; and any funds which he possessed might be made available to him in the purchase of stock and implements of husbandry, as he progressively required them, although in some cases they might be applied at once in redeeming the mortgage, and thus cancelling the future demand for interest. It is not unusual in the United States for experienced axemen in this manner to prepare locations and dispose of them to settlers; and this system would probably obtain where a class of emigrants came out in possession of funds, enabling them to pay for such improvements; but in any event it will be apparent, that in the progress of the settlements thus formed, the advances made at the outset would become the means of progressively extending the settlements in the opportunities afforded to the settlers of redeeming them *by labour*, first, in the construction of the roads, and ultimately as they acquired the necessary experience and skill in opening new locations further in the forest, for the occupation of others.

It will be observed in the printed regulations of 1842 and 1843, that provision has been made for reserving suitable allotments in each location for schools and places of worship, and these I have no doubt will be gratuitously conceded by the Assembly; and if, in addition to the provincial allowance for a school-master or a teacher in each settlement thus formed, a small allowance or stipend could be granted for a clergyman or minister of the religious denomination of the associated party, where the numbers located together might amount to four



In the military settlements formed in this province after the American Revolution, there was no municipal organization, and hence the settlements have failed to possess that self-dependence, and that corporate spirit, which is so strikingly evinced where those elementary forms of the English Constitution have been preserved; and to this cause the slow progress in which the country has since been settled may partly be ascribed.

If your Lordship will refer to my Despatches (No. 37, of the 15th July and 29th September, 1841), you will observe the importance which I have attached to this defect, and having obtained the passage of a Bill through the Assembly in 1842, founded on the voluntary principle of the English Corporation Reform Act, I regretted that it was lost in the Legislative Council; and the failure to revive it has arisen solely from the apprehension raised that the people would be liable to assessment for their roads, &c.

Considering that British subjects who remove to the colonies so situated are thus virtually disfranchised, I submit to your Lordship whether it is not constitutionally just to secure to them on their emigration the privilege of carrying out the laws of their country, so far as they may be found applicable; and if an Act of Parliament should be passed authorising such associations to incorporate in the United Kingdom, and conferring on such bodies certain pecuniary advantages for a term of years on their emigration to the provinces, I entertain no doubt that the Legislature of this Province would readily co-operate in a general measure of the kind, if made applicable to all these provinces, by passing any auxiliary Act to give effect to it that might be required; and as New Brunswick contains two-thirds of the ungranted lands of British North America, and the present inhabitants are confessedly unable from their own resources to accelerate the settlement of them, and as, moreover, these lands constitute a domain from which it would be impolitic and unjust to exclude the English people by denying to them the full privileges of their Constitution, while the Americans, with their popular institutions, are making such spirited advances in their immediate vicinity, I hope that the opportunity may not be lost of maturing a sound system, by which the country may be settled in perpetuity as a British possession; and I should anticipate that, by completing at once the grants to the settlers, on the plan I have proposed, they would acquire that influence which would ensure attention to their interests. The failure of the New Brunswick Land Company may partly be ascribed to their inexperienced management at the outset, and the large sums they were required to pay in money for their land, but also to their neglect to give titles to the settlers for their lands until paid for, by which they failed, until lately, to acquire any political influence or weight in the country, or a participation in the advantages derived by other settlements of inferior importance.

But I look for higher advantages from the municipal organization which I have recommended; not only would the elementary forms of the English Constitution be planted in the provinces, with the habits of self-dependence they alone can engender, but the investment of private capital in the settlement of the provinces would be encouraged; and as the regulations or bye-laws under which such associations would be formed would vary with the dispositions and views of the parties, free scope would be given for those experiments which would develop the resources of the country as well as improve its institutions.

It is thus that in New England every township is the seat of some manufacture suited to the locality, and which is the source of the prosperity of the people of every class, by creating a demand for employment and local market for produce; while in New Brunswick, it is remarkable, that, with the exception of the encouragement given for the erection of mills for sawing lumber, and some grist mills, there has been scarcely an attempt made to establish any kind of manufacture; the peasantry being dependant in many cases on their own rude contrivances for the most ordinary conveniences. Where roads are established to markets, and the means of carriage are possessed, they are enabled to exchange their produce for such things in the towns; but there are many coarse articles which might be profitably fabricated in their settlements, and some which, in time, from local advantages, might become valuable as exports. Indeed, where associations were formed in England, there might be an advantage at once in making provision for carrying on certain trades: constant employment would everywhere be given to shoemakers, as well as to carpenters and blacksmiths; and in the progress of the settlements, where a



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sufficient extent of pasturage had been acquired for the maintenance of sheep, and in situations where they thrive well, the introduction of cloth manufactures on a small scale, has been found to be useful in affording to the farmers an opportunity of exchanging their wool for wrought fabrics, as a substitute for their "homespun" cloth; leaving such undertakings to private enterprise in the progress of the settlements and the augmentation of their resources, I should rely on the success of the measures I have advised for the ultimate development of the varied resources of the province, and the prosperity of the people.

In reference to the observations of the Assembly, in their resolution as to the undertaking, by Her Majesty's Government, of some works of magnitude, on which emigrant settlers might be employed, I conclude that the allusion is intended to apply to the projected railway through these provinces, for which an exploratory survey is now in progress; and having perused the Report which Lieutenant Henderson has made of his explorations, in concert with the late Captain Pipon, the obstacles opposed to the carrying a railway across the heights of land which divide the Lower Provinces and Canada, can by no means be considered to have been surmounted. As, however, the practicability of traversing the provinces in various directions with railways has been practically tested, and as the facilities in constructing them in a wooded country are shown to be such as greatly to reduce the expense, it remains to be considered whether the commencement of such a work should be delayed until the completion of the survey in progress; and if in the present year the detailed survey of certain parts of the line were to be accomplished, as, for example, from Halifax to the Bend of Pettitcodiac, and from thence to Fredericton, or through the level tracts of the northern districts, the progressive settlement of such lines of railroad, by means of the employment they would afford, would justify a guarantee of a *minimum* rate of interest for the capital invested. This principle has been adopted by the Assembly in two cases, and it is strongly recommended by the consideration, without much risk to the Government, that the annuitant is thus directly encouraged to embark his capital in such adventures, to the exclusion of the gambling speculator, and the artizan enabled safely to invest his deposit where he may find profitable employment and a means of settling his family. That the Assembly would authorize a free grant of the land for such works as they did in favour of the project of a military road, may be confidently anticipated; and the progressive settlement of these lines would render the resources of the country accessible, were it only at first in the supplies of timber for the European markets from the recesses of the forest. That such railways would, from the intercourse that would grow up, become sources of profit to capitalists, may also be looked for, even though it should be necessary to connect them on either side of the hill ranges by cutting a military road through the passes. It is evident that this conviction has actuated the Saint Andrews Company, who are about to commence their railway from that place, in the prospect that the export of timber alone, with the passenger traffic, will render the investment profitable.

The construction of railways on piles has been recommended in Mr. Wilkinson's Report, and is approved by other engineers as adapted to these provinces; and as plank roads have been found economical in Canada, the expense of these structures in a wooded country would be comparatively small.

It only remains for me to add that the House of Assembly has placed 3000*l.* chargeable on the Emigrant Fund, at the disposal of the Executive Government to relieve destitute and diseased emigrants who may arrive, and assist them to their destination; and if Her Majesty's Government should determine to act on any of the foregoing suggestions for the settlement of emigrants in the province, your Lordship may rely on the active co-operation of this government in giving effect to these views; and any funds entrusted to it for the settlement of emigrants would be faithfully and economically administered, with the assistance of gentlemen who are well acquainted with the country. As some of the views I have entertained are interesting to the other provinces, I propose to enter into communication with Lord Elgin on the subject of them.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

Encl. 1 in No. 6.

EXTRACT, JOURNALS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 19, 1847.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honourable Mr. Baillie, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, delivered the following message:—

“ NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Message to the House of Assembly, March 19, 1847.*“ W. M. G. COLEBROOKE, *Lieut.-Governor.*

“ The Lieutenant-Governor, referring to his opening speech, and to his despatch of the 29th December 1846, and the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 29th January last, copies of which, with other papers, accompany this message, invites the Assembly to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in such measures as may be calculated to accelerate the settlement of the province, and the developement of its great natural resources.

“ W. M. G. C.’

The despatches accompanying this message being read at the clerk's table, are as follow:—

*Settlement of Province.*

EXTRACT of DESPATCH No. 65, of July 2, 1846, from SIR WILLIAM COLEBROOKE to Mr. GLADSTONE.

The loans authorized to be made to poor settlers through the Justices of the Peace in counties, to be returned in labour upon the roads, have in some counties been taken up; the principle is not inapplicable to the condition of the people in the remote settlements where the greatest distress has prevailed, and who, having no access to markets, could not look forward to being able to repay such advances in money.

(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

EXTRACT of DESPATCH No. 31, of November 12, 1846, from Earl GREY to Sir WILLIAM COLEBROOKE.

I have advised Her Majesty to leave to its operation the Act No. 1699, which provides for making loans to poor settlers for the purchase of potato seed. But I must remark, that the proposed mode of obtaining the repayment of these loans by labour on the roads is a bad one. All experience shows that labour in payment of a debt is always inefficient; the settlers should repay by instalments in money. If it be necessary to enable them to do so, they might be given employment on the roads at fair wages, which, if possible, should be paid by the piece.

(Signed) GREY.

Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to Earl Grey, dated Fredericton, New Brunswick, Feb. 29, 1846. *Vide Papers relative to Emigration, presented by Command, Feb. 1847, page 38.*

Lord Grey to Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, dated Downing-street, Jan. 29, 1847. *Vide page 16 of this paper.*

EXTRACT, JOURNALS, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 12, 1847.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

Whereas the subject of Immigration, so intimately connected with the prosperity of this province, has deeply engaged the attention of this House during the present Session, and a Bill for the encouragement and settlement of emigrants has been reported by a Select Committee, and fully discussed by the House: and whereas the said Bill was abandoned for the purpose of substituting, in lieu thereof, an humble and dutiful address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; and a Committee was appointed to prepare the said address: and whereas it appears, on further investigation, that the subject is surrounded by very serious difficulties and liabilities, involving the unavoidable expenditure of large sums of money, altogether beyond the means of this province; and although this House is of opinion that the employment of emigrants on any Public Works carried on by the Home Government on a large scale, would tend to advance the settlement of the wilderness lands, while the placing of inexperienced settlers in the woods would unavoidably lead to distress, suffering and want; therefore—

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient at present to make any further or other provision for emigrants than that already made by existing laws and regulations, and that the Select Committee appointed to prepare the said address be accordingly discharged.

Enclosure 2 in No. 6.

Encl. 2 in No. 6.

SIR,

Crown Land Office, 12th April, 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 10th April instant, enclosing the copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, relative to settlements formed on the Association system, and desiring from me a Return and Report in terms of the Despatch, so far as the information in my possession may enable me to do so.

The only information which I possess upon the subject of Lord Grey's Despatch, is the names of purchasers under the Association system; the amount of purchase money, whether due or paid; the interest on each, whether due or paid; and the number of bonds taken and grants issued.

These heads of information would but imperfectly acquaint Lord Grey with the practical result of the system in question; and I therefore beg to suggest, for his Excellency's considera-

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tion, whether it may not be expedient to direct an inquiry and examination into the present state of the various Association settlements, in order to ascertain the number of settlers actually remaining in possession of the land sold to them, the improvements made, and such other matters as may be requisite for the construction of a perfect Return and Report, embracing the various heads of information specified by Lord Grey.

The expense of this inquiry, if conducted with a due regard to economy, could not amount to a large sum; and the information thus required would be advantageous to the Provincial Government, as well as to the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) THOS. BAILLIE, Surveyor-General.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

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## REGULATIONS for the DISPOSAL of CROWN LANDS.

*By Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 1st Dec., 1847.*

1st. No land to be sold unless in locations previously surveyed under the directions of the Government.

2nd. Purchasers of lots of 50 acres and under, not being indebted to the Crown for any land previously purchased, may be allowed to claim credit for the purchase money, upon giving bonds to the Crown, payable with interest annually in advance, at the rate of six per cent., and paying the first year's interest at the time of sale, upon executing which bond, a grant to be passed to the purchaser.

3rd. In default of regular payment of the interest annually when due, or under other circumstances injurious to the effective settlement of the land, the bonds will be put in suit.

4th. Persons purchasing more than 50 acres, must pay the whole amount of the purchase money down at the time of sale, it being clearly understood that the 50 acres is the limit of the Government credit to any individual settler.

5th. Persons who have occupied and improved without title or permission, portions of Crown land included within any surveyed location, are not to expect any compensation or consideration for such improvements; but if they become purchasers of such portion, they may have credit for the purchase money to the extent of 50 acres, in common with other settlers, and receive titles on executing bonds, and paying interest as aforesaid.

6th. Reserves to be made in every location of lines of roads, and allotments for schools and places of worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

Persons desirous of forming a settlement, may make application at the Crown Land Office, stating their names, and pointing out the situation where they may wish to settle, when, if approved of, a survey will be ordered; and the lots when surveyed, will, after due notice in the *Royal Gazette*, be put up for sale at public auction, at an upset price to be fixed by the Government.

Purchasers at such sale are distinctly to understand, that they must come prepared, either by themselves or their agent, to pay the first year's interest on the purchase money at the time of sale; and that no grant will be passed, or permission given to occupy the land, without such payment being made, nor until the bond for payment of the purchase money shall have been duly executed and delivered; and that the bonds will be peremptorily enforced against any purchaser who may neglect to clear and settle the land, or who shall be found cutting off and disposing of the timber without making efficient settlement.

The attention of persons desirous of purchasing more than 50 acres is also called to the 4th Article of the Regulations, by which they will observe, that no part of such purchase is to be on credit, but the whole purchase money is to be paid down at the time of sale.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,  
WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, 2nd December, 1842.

## REGULATIONS for the DISPOSAL of CROWN LANDS in the PROVINCE of NEW BRUNSWICK.

*By Order of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, 11th May, 1843.*

WHEREAS it is considered that much expense and trouble will be saved by persons who are desirous of purchasing Crown Lands, especially in remote parts of the province, by authorising local sales thereof to be held in convenient places; and as it is expedient to prescribe certain Regulations respecting applications for and sales of such Crown Lands; It is therefore ordered—

1st.—That in future, public sales of Crown Lands will be held, as occasion may require, on the first Tuesday in every month by the Surveyor-General, in his office at Fredericton, and by a Deputy-Surveyor thereunto specially appointed for each county.

2nd.—That all applications be addressed by petition to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and transmitted either by the applicant or through the Local Deputy, under cover to the Surveyor-General, and accompanied by a report from the Local Deputy, describing the land, and setting forth whether it is required for actual settlement, together with such other information as he may deem necessary to be communicated.

3rd.—That if the application be approved of, and the land applied for be not already surveyed, a warrant will forthwith issue to authorise the survey to be executed, on guarantee to the Surveyor for the expenses of survey, according to such Regulations and at such rates as

may be prescribed for surveys in the department of the Surveyor-General; and where the applications for land in any locality may be numerous, care will be taken that the charges be proportionably reduced.

4th.—That on the return of the survey duly executed, the description of the land, the time and place of sale, and the upset price, will be announced in the *Royal Gazette*, and also by handbills to be publicly posted in the county where the land lies, at least twenty days previous to the day of sale; and the charges for all such surveys shall be paid down by the purchaser or his agent at the time of sale, in addition to such part of the purchase money as will be required, or the sale to be deemed null and void.

5th.—That if the land applied for should have been previously surveyed, the like notice of the time and place of sale, &c. be forthwith published, and three-pence per acre, survey money, paid down by the purchaser or his agent at the time of sale, in addition to the part of the purchase money required as before, or the sale to be null and void.

6th.—To facilitate these arrangements, outline maps of the several counties are to be made as soon as practicable, for the use of the Surveyor-General and Deputy Surveyors, and for the information of the public, on which are to be recorded the situation and limits of the lands when surveyed and advertised for sale.

7th.—The upset price of all Crown Lands for actual settlement is to be not less than 3s. an acre, exclusive of the charge for surveying the same. Twenty-five per cent. of the sale price to be paid down, and the remainder to be payable in three equal annual instalments, to be secured by bond of the purchaser; each instalment to bear interest at six per cent. per annum, from and after the day the same becomes due. Purchasers who may pay down the full purchase money at the time of sale will be allowed a deduction or discount of one-fifth for prompt payment.

8th.—That in future no consideration or allowance whatever will be made on account of unauthorised improvements on Crown Lands which shall not have been commenced or made on or before the 1st day of May of this present year, but the allotments with such improvements will be sold in the same manner as other Crown Lands.

9th.—That in cases of the sales of land where improvements may have been made prior to the 1st of May, and where the occupier is not the purchaser, the Surveyor-General or Deputy-Surveyor will value the same, subject to an appeal by petition to the Governor in cases of objection to such valuation; and the purchaser shall be required to pay such valuation on the day of sale to the person entitled thereto, or in cases of appeal, to deposit the same, in addition to the purchase and survey money, as hereinbefore provided.

10th.—That all local deputies making sales under these Regulations be required to make a return thereof to the Surveyor-General within fourteen days after such sales respectively, and of all bonds which he may have taken for securing the payment of instalments.

11th.—That every such deputy be also required to transmit within thirty days after such sales respectively, a duplicate of the said return to the Receiver-General, and to remit to him all monies received on account of such sales, except the sums paid for surveys and deposited for improvements, of which he is to render an account; and he will be allowed to retain for his remuneration a commission of five per cent. of the purchase money so received—such per centage in no case to exceed in the whole the sum of 100*l.* per annum. And the Receiver-General shall within six days after his receipt of such return and remittance, render to the Surveyor-General a copy of the return duly authenticated.

12th.—That where the purchase money has been paid down under the conditions of the 7th Clause, a grant will immediately pass to the purchaser, but in other cases an occupation ticket will be issued to him on the day of sale, signed by the Surveyor-General; such ticket will not give any power or authority to the occupant to cut and remove from his allotment any timber or logs until all the purchase money is paid, but all timber and logs so cut shall be liable to seizure, unless paid for according to existing Regulations for the disposal of Crown timber and lumber; in which case the amount so paid shall be carried to the credit of the purchaser, and towards the liquidation of the instalments which remain due or unpaid for the said allotment.

13th.—That every deputy authorized to perform the foregoing duties will be required to give a bond to the Queen, with two approved securities, in the penal sum of 400*l.*, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty.

14th.—That no deputy shall be permitted, either directly or indirectly, during the continuance of his official employment, to purchase or be in any manner interested in any Crown Lands whatsoever.

15th.—That where large parties of settlers may associate and make application for the purchase of tracts of wilderness lands, in situations distant from any settlements already formed or in progress, and to which communications may not have been opened through the forest, they will set forth in their petitions, and the Surveyors in their reports, all such particulars; and when the difficulties to be overcome may require greater facilities than are provided for in the foregoing Regulations, the case will be reserved for the special consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council; and when such parties may engage to defray the charges of surveying their locations, and also of the bye roads required to be opened to and through their settlement, and to which they are willing to apply their own labour, the Deputy-Surveyors will be authorized to execute such surveys. In laying out such locations, the Surveyors are to attend to the 6th Clause of the Regulations of the 2nd of December last, in reserving lines of road, and allotments for schools and places of worship, which reserves will not be allowed to be broken or sold.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, May 11, 1843.

EMIGRATION.

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**EMIGRATION.****HARVEY SETTLEMENT.**

Encl. 3 in No. 6.

*Report from Honourable L. A. Wilmot, Commissioner for Harvey Settlement.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Fredericton, February 9, 1844.

I HAVE the honour to lay before Your Excellency a Statistical Return of the Harvey Settlement for the past year, including also the new settlers in the rear lots.

The great success which has followed the labours of these industrious and valuable settlers is an unquestionable proof of what may yet be done on our millions of wilderness lands.

The Return shows that from land where not a tree had been felled in July, 1837, there have been taken during the past autumn, 260 tons of hay and straw, and 15,000 bushels of grain, potatoes and turnips.

It is desirable that the accompanying Return may be circulated among the settlers' friends and countrymen in the North of England, as well as in other parts of the United Kingdom, so that the capabilities of our new land soil may appear, and that it may also be made known that we have at least five millions acres yet undisposed of—a great portion of which is of better quality than the land at Harvey—whereon the sober and industrious emigrant may create a home under the protection of British laws, and in the enjoyment of British Institutions.

I have, &amp;c.

His Excellency Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H.,  
&c. &c. &c.

L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

RETURN OF HARVEY SETTLEMENT for the Year 1843.

NAMES.	Acres in Crop, 1843.	Acres new Land, for Crop next Year.	Acres in Meadow this Year.	Acres in Pasture.	Tons of Hay.	Tons of Straw.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Barley and Buckwheat.	Bushels Turnips.	Bushels other Roots.	Cows.	Oxen.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Young Cattle.	Dwelling Houses.	Barns.	Other Out-houses.	Number in Family.	Estimated Value of Land and Improvements.	REMARKS.	
a Embleton	6	3	3	1	3	3	300	12	100	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	7	£. 60	The estimated value of improvements is made up exclusive of the buildings, and no one settler would part with his lot at the stated value. There is a good school in the middle of the settlement, and the average attendance of scholars during the past year was 30. The settlers accompany the original Return with the following observations:— “The climate of New Brunswick agrees well with the constitution of Englishmen; the air is salubrious, and the water as pure and wholesome as any in the world. “During the six years of our location there has occurred but two deaths, while there have been thirty-nine births without the presence of medical aid. “Six years' experience have convinced us that notwithstanding the privations to which new settlers are exposed, diligence and perseverance must ensure success.”
Mowatt	8	4	8	3	3	3	300	4	90	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	..	4	0		
n Messer	14	8	12	3	5	5	400	6	250	31	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	8	0	
a Herbert	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	
Lockburn	16	10	12	6	14	5	600	18	250	34	70	3	4	1	2	7	6	2	1	1	2	..	8	0	
Leford	64	5	4	2	3	2	40	5	50	16	4	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	1	1	3	7	0	0	
hemson	15	4	7	2	6	4	200	12	70	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	3	1	1	2	10	0	0	
Wilson	64	10	13	2	12	6	700	16	300	50	6	3	2	2	..	..	9	3	2	1	1	2	8	0	
Craigs	114	54	12	3	9	3	900	8	130	8	13	..	1	2	1	..	2	2	2	2	2	5	0	0	
a Bell	6	5	6	1	3	3	100	5	120	14	9	1	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	5	0	0	
Mowatt	8	4	3	1	1	3	200	12	100	42	1	1	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	6	0	0	
Vahnet	5	14	14	6	8	2	160	7	20	16	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	
der Hay	10	4	2	1	1	1	150	15	100	44	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	2	1	1	2	8	0	0	
Montgomery	64	2	6	..	1	1	60	4	50	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	3	1	1	3	4	0	0	
w Percy	11	5	7	2	6	6	400	24	200	48	6	3	1	2	..	..	8	4	1	1	3	5	0	0	
Corne	9	5	6	4	34	4	200	19	100	26	24	1	2	2	..	..	4	1	1	1	2	8	0	0	
Kay	64	3	3	1	3	34	235	13	90	74	24	1	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	3	4	0	0	
Davidson	4	3	2	1	2	2	150	4	4	10	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	
cott	5	2	6	2	2	4	80	8	80	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	
s Percy	8	4	5	5	8	6	300	15	100	15	12	3	3	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	2	4	0	0	
arnichael	6	2	3	1	14	2	200	7	50	25	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	7	0	0	
ightman	7	3	4	14	6	3	300	4	100	15	10	..	2	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	2	6	0	0	
lebitt	10	5	10	..	5	5	300	6	100	8	10	..	2	2	..	..	6	7	1	1	2	8	0	0	
Tait	10	3	..	..	..	3	300	5	70	154	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	
n Patterson	10	4	6	1	5	3	330	16	100	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	2	3	0	0	
n Robison	10	6	4	..	4	3	450	25	230	30	10	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	3	1	2	11	0	0	
Embleton	2194	111	158	494	115	914	6,955	270	2,920	504	160	20	41	19	9	59	97	40	28	26	47	147	3,007	10	
Neabitt	7	4	1	..	1	4	200	16	100	15	14	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	3	1	78	0	0
Embleton	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	72	0	0
Cockburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Swan	74	5	14	..	1	4	200	12	130	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	4	100	0	0
s Briggs	6	5	4	..	3	3	180	10	130	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	1	6	100	0	0
w Little	14	13	4	..	4	7	700	20	300	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	35	1	1	1	1	1	149	0	0
Little	6	3	24	1	2	14	300	5	70	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	90	0	0
n Little	9	13	24	34	34	6	570	240	240	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	2	1	1	1	1	133	0	0
Little	44	11	6	2	7	2	350	3	60	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	1	138	0	0
ghen	3	2	..	..	..	14	200	..	50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	3	64	0	0
raigs	..	7	..	..	..	..	130	..	30	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	5	50	0	0
Craigs	3	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	..	4	58	0	0
Mofoat	..	7	..	..	..	2	100	5	50	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	3	50	0	0
us Brown	6	4	..	6	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	50	0	0
l	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	150	0	0
m Cockburn	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Piercy	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Embleton	724	100	21	114	234	31	2,960	71	1,160	56	17	1	13	8	1	3	72	16	13	10	7	35	1,282	0	0

February, 1844. (Signed) L. A. WILMOT, Late Commissioner.

EMIGRATION.  
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RECAPITULATION.

	Old Settlement.	Back Settlers.	Totals.
Acres in Crop . . . . .	219½	72	291½
Acres new new land for Crop next year	111	100	211
Acres in Meadow . . . . .	158	21	179
„ Pasture . . . . .	49½	11½	61
Tons of Hay . . . . .	115	23½	138½
„ Straw . . . . .	91½	31	122½
Bushels Potatoes . . . . .	6,955	2,960	9,915
„ Wheat . . . . .	270	71	341
„ Oats . . . . .	2,920	1,160	4,080
„ Barley and Buckwheat . .	504	56	560
„ Turnips . . . . .	160	17	177
„ other Roots . . . . .	20	1	21
Cows . . . . .	41	13	54
Oxen . . . . .	19	8	27
Horses . . . . .	9	1	10
Sheep . . . . .	59	3	62
Swine . . . . .	97	72	169
Young Cattle . . . . .	40	16	56
Dwelling Houses . . . . .	28	13	41
Barns . . . . .	26	10	36
Out Houses . . . . .	47	7	54
Number of Souls . . . . .	147	35	182
Estimated value of improvements, ex- } clusive of Buildings . . . . }	£3,007 10 0	£1,280 0 0	£4,289 10 0

Fredericton, February, 1844. (Signed) L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

TEETOTAL SETTLEMENT.

Report from Honourable L. A. Wilmot, Commissioner for Teetotal Settlement.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, Fredericton, January 25, 1844.

I HAVE the honour of herewith laying before Your Excellency a Tabular Return of the improvements, crop, stock, &c., of the "Teetotal Settlement," up to the close of the last year.

The results of this, the second effort in which I have been engaged, in forming settlements in the wilderness, have afforded me the most unmingled gratification.

Where but two years ago stood a dense forest, there have been gathered by 35 settlers during the past autumn 7276 bushels of grain, potatoes and turnips.

The accompanying return shows an estimated value of 1137*l*. in buildings and clearings, and when there is added to this the market value of the crop, exceeding 800*l*., we have about 2000*l*. return (exclusive of the making of four and a quarter miles of road) from a tract of land, which, in its wilderness state, would not in the same time have produced one shilling.

I cannot now consider the successful occupation of our wild lands by associated bodies of settlers, having the privilege of making their own roads at a reasonable rate, as a doubtful experiment. No antagonist theory can prevail against the practical experience which can now be referred to.

Similar management must produce similar results, and I am well persuaded that no other system is so well calculated to promote the improvement of our millions of wilderness acres, and thus to advance the population and commerce of the province.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

## EMIGRATION.

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## RETURN of TEE TOTAL SETTLEMENT for the YEAR 1843.

NAMES.	Houses.	Out Houses.	Acres cleared.	Acres cropped.	Busbels Potatoes.	Busbels Turnips.	Busbels Oats.	Busbels Wheat.	Busbels other Grain.	Cows.	Other Cattle.	Swine.	Number in Family.	Estimated value of improvements.
James Barrett . .	1	1	2	2	Crops lost	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Daniel Donovan . .	1	2	7	5	130	..	60	10	..	..	..	..	1	44
Richard Davis . .	1	2	3	4	150	20	30	5	10	1	..	..	5	32
John Sullivan . .	1	2	3	2	20	12	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Michael Sullivan . .	1	2	5	5	300	30	40	10	17	..	..	..	4	39
James Crane . .	1	2	5	4	200	20	40	..	..	1	..	..	3	35
James Cailey . .	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25
Michael O'Brien . .	1	..	5	2	50	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24
Cornelius Clancy . .	1	1	5	4	130	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
Cornelius M'Donald . .	..	..	3	2	40	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
David Scanlin . .	1	1	3	3	200	15	30	5	..	..	..	..	4	27
Michael Crowley . .	1	1	5	3	100	..	25	..	..	..	..	1	2	31
Jeremiah Crowley . .	1	1	6	4	200	20	30	..	..	1	..	..	4	37
James Gorman . .	1	1	7	5	300	25	45	12	..	1	horse	3	2	43
Owen Smith . .	1	1	5	3	140	12	40	..	..	..	2 horses	..	1	31
Daniel O'Brien . .	1	1	4	4	200	12	50	4	..	..	..	..	1	33
John Mahony . .	1	2	4	4	200	20	30	..	..	1	..	3	5	33
Dennis Riorden . .	1	1	5	3	180	15	25	..	..	1	..	..	2	31
John O'Brien . .	..	1	4	3	150	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	23
George Wynne . .	1	1	5	4	140	20	..	9	..	..	..	3	1	33
Miles O'Leary . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Simon O'Leary . .	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Michael Mahoney . .	1	2	5	3	150	12	30	..	..	..	..	1	4	31
Daniel Huxley . .	1	2	4	3	120	15	20	8	..	1	..	2	4	29
John Driscoll, 1st . .	..	..	3	2	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
James Driscoll . .	1	1	5	4	150	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	1	35
Daniel Couglan . .	1	2	5	3	130	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	6	31
Jeremiah Donovan . .	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
John Driscoll, 2nd . .	1	1	5	3	130	13	20	..	..	1	..	..	3	31
John Barry . .	1	1	6	4	230	20	40	10	..	..	..	1	3	37
Edward Connor . .	1	1	5	3	200	15	25	..	..	..	..	1	4	31
John M'Curdy . .	1	1	4	3	200	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	29
Daniel Sullivan . .	1	1	6	4	150	15	25	6	10	..	..	..	4	37
John Kingston . .	1	1	4	2	100	12	15	..	..	1	..	2	6	25
Timothy Daly, 1st . .	1	1	5	4	250	20	30	6	..	1	..	..	4	35
John Couglan . .	1	1	5	4	300	20	40	10	..	1	..	1	4	35
John Russel . .	1	2	4	5	330	25	40	..	..	..	..	1	2	37
Timothy Daly, 2nd . .	1	..	3	3	200	20	30	..	..	..	..	1	3	24
James Mahon . .	1	..	3	2	100	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	7	20
Henry Wynne . .	..	..	3	2	130	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Totals . .	33	41	177	127	5,700	464	980	95	37	11	8	29	101	1,137

REMARKS.—The valuation is exclusively confined to the Improvements, and does not include the Purchase Money to the Crown. In making up the estimate, each House is valued at 6*l.*, Out House, 3*l.*, and 4*l.* per acre is allowed for the land thoroughly cleared, and 2*l.* per acre for that only partially cleared.

## RECAPITULATION.

Houses, 33; Out Houses, 41. Acres cleared, 177; Acres cropped, 127. Busbels Potatoes, 5,700; Turnips, 464; Oats, 980; Wheat, 95; other Grain, 37. Cows, 11; Horses, 3; Swine, 29. Total number of souls in the Settlement, 101.

(Signed)

L. A. WILMOT, Commissioner.

## EXTRACT of a LETTER relative to the opening of ROADS in the State of Maine, dated January 14th, 1847.

IN reply to your inquiry as to the legal mode of laying out and making roads in Maine and the means by which the same are maintained, I would say that our statutes recognize three different classes of roads, to wit, county roads, town roads, and private ways.

The first class comprises those roads which lead from town to town; the two other classes comprehend roads lying wholly within the limits of a town; and the distinction between these two is, that a town road is laid out and made at the expense of the town for the accommodation of all the inhabitants, while private ways are intended for the use of certain of the inhabitants specially, and are made and maintained at the expense of those for whose use they are practically designed.

The county roads are located by the Court of County of Commissioners, a tribunal which has succeeded to the Old Court of Sessions. When a road leading from one town to another or lying in several towns, is wanted, a petition for its location is presented to the County Commissioners at a regular Session. If the Court is satisfied that the petitioners are responsible and that it is expedient to inquire into the merits of the petition, the Commissioners at the time appointed, and after thirty days public notice in all the towns in which the road, or any part of the road, may lie, proceed to view the route of the proposed road, and to hear all parties interested; if they deem the road one of "common communion and necessity," they lay it out, and estimate the damage sustained by the several proprietors of the lands through,



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or over, which it passes. A return of their doings, and plan of the road are made and recorded, and the matter is continued for two of the regular Sessions of the Court, in order to give to these whose lands are taken, an opportunity of claiming more damages than had been awarded them. If such claims are made, the parties preferring them may have a hearing before a jury, or a Committee as may be agreed, and the proceedings in relation to the road are delayed until such claims are disposed of; then, or in case no such claims are presented, after the two continuances, the proceedings are closed, and the location established. The damages sustained by the different individuals as estimated by the Commissioners, are determined after a hearing by the jury or committee, are paid from the County Treasury, upon orders drawn by the Court of Commissioners.

The owners of the land through which the road is laid, are allowed one year from the time when the proceedings before the Court of County Commissioners are closed, to take off the wood standing on the route, and a time, not exceeding three years is allowed for opening and making the road.

After the road is located and established, it is to be opened and made by the towns through which it passes, each town making so much as lies within its boundaries, in the same manner that town roads are made. If any town neglects to open and make the road within the limited time, the Commissioners have power to appoint an agent, who may proceed in such way as he may deem best to complete the road. The town pays all the sums expended for the purpose, and the statute contains provisions for enforcing the assessment, and collection of the taxes necessary for such purposes.

Town roads and private ways, are laid out by the select men of the respective towns; when requested to lay out a town road, they give seven days public notice of the intention. At the time appointed, they make the location, and report the boundaries and admeasurement to a meeting of the inhabitants, and their Report must be filed in the office of the town clerk, seven days before the meeting at which their Report is to be acted upon. If the Report is accepted, and allowed at such meeting, the road is established. The select men determine what damages, if any, are sustained by individuals through whose land the road is made, subject to the right of the land owners, if dissatisfied with the amount allowed, to apply to the County Commissioners, and have their rights ascertained by a jury, or a committee, if the parties so agree; the damages when ascertained are paid by the town.

If the select men refuse to lay out a way when requested, or if the town, after a road has been laid out by the select men, refuse to accept and allow it, the petitioners may apply to the County Commissioners, and they after due notice, and a hearing of all parties interested, may in the latter case, approve and allow the road and direct the laying out and acceptance to be recorded by the clerk of the town; in the former case, they may cause the road to be laid out. After town roads are laid out and accepted, if the town neglects to open and make them, the statute provides the same mode of doing it as in the case of county road, i.e. by an agent appointed by the Commissioners.

The same provisions apply to private ways as to town roads, excepting that the damages suffered by the owners of land, are borne by the particular individuals for whose benefit the road is made.

The several towns are required by law to keep all county and town roads within their boundaries in repair, and for neglecting to do this, they are subject to indictment, and upon conviction are fined such a sum as shall appear to the Court sufficient to make the necessary repairs, and the fine is expended under the direction of an agent appointed by the Court for that purpose. These cases are cognizable in our district Court, which has succeeded to our Court of Common Pleas.

At their annual meetings in March and April, the towns usually vote such a sum of money as is needed for making and repairing their roads, and choose Surveyors of Highways to superintend this matter. The town is divided into districts by the select men, and a Surveyor of Highways is assigned to each district; it is the duty of each Surveyor to see that the roads in his district are kept in repair. The towns may vote to assess the sum to be raised for the highways in money, like other taxes, or in labour and materials. If it is assessed to be paid in money, it is collected with the other taxes, goes into the Treasury, and is drawn out by the select men as wanted. If the Highway Tax is assessed to be paid in labour and materials, each Surveyor of Highways is furnished with a list of the taxable persons in his district, and the amount of Highway Tax assessed on each individual, and he gives to all notice of the time when he will proceed to work upon the roads. As many as choose appear at the fixed time, and work out their tax at certain rates per hour, determined by vote of the town. If any neglect to pay their tax in this way, or by furnishing materials to be used in making the repairs, the Surveyor returns to the select men their names as delinquents, and their Highway Tax is added to their money taxes for the next year. There are but few towns that assess their road taxes to be paid in money, but generally in the labour and materials.

Towns have also the power of choosing Road Commissioners instead of Surveyors, but I do not go into an account of their powers and duties, as I think there are very few towns that exercise this power.

SIR,

Fredericton, November 5, 1841.

IN reply to your favour of the 29th October (which I have been prevented by pressing business in the Court, that adjourned only the day before yesterday, from giving my earlier attention to), in which you say his Excellency requests me to state, "Whether if parties purchase Crown Lands at auction, there be any obligation that prompt payment should be

made, or if the Crown is precluded from allowing a delay of the payment money, taking interest for the same ; and if an occupancy on these terms would create any rights against the Crown from long possession, and whether any form or instrument would be required to hold the land until a grant was made."

As to the first query, I am of opinion, that under the Civil List Bill the Crown is not compelled to demand immediate payment from a person purchasing Crown Land at auction, and that the purchaser may be allowed such period of time for payment as the Crown may deem expedient, provided there be no Royal Instructions to the contrary.

Secondly, that an occupancy of the land under the terms of the agreement for purchase, would not create any rights against the Crown, unless that occupancy should continue without interference on the part of the Crown for a period of forty years, after the time limited for such person to occupy, in which last case, under our Provincial Statute, it may be questionable whether the Crown might not be barred from entering.

And lastly, I consider a license to occupy, should be given in proper form in writing.

But I think the better way would be to give the person agreeing to purchase, a grant at once, taking a bond from him for the purchase money, payable by instalments, with interest, which bond would bind the lands until the money shall be paid. The obligation being endorsed upon the grant.

Hon. Wm. F. Odell,  
&c. &c.

(Signed)

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES J. PETERS, Attorney-General.

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No. 7.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to Earl GREY.

MY LORD,

Fredericton, N. B., May 13, 1847.

IN my Despatch, No. 33, of the 27th April, I explained to your Lordship, at some length, the measures by which a settlement of the forest lands of this province might be progressively effected. Being aware that a considerable number of emigrants from the United Kingdom were likely to come out, chiefly consisting of the class of small farmers, I felt anxious to meet your Lordship's inquiries, as to the degree of encouragement that might be reasonably held out to them in the prosecution of any extensive plan of systematic colonization, by pointing out the inducements and facilities which might be calculated to render such an undertaking successful.

Since the date of my Despatch, overtures have been received from some extensive proprietors in Scotland for the purchase of large tracts of Crown land, with a view to the settlement of emigrants upon them, and some discussion has also been raised upon a plan which has been promulgated for the formation in these provinces of extensive settlements of emigrants from Ireland. Notwithstanding that the views of those who have projected these undertakings are patriotic and benevolent, it nevertheless becomes my duty upon this, as upon former occasions, to express my conviction that such plans which contemplate the removal of large numbers of the most indigent class of labourers with their families with a view to their settlement in this country are altogether delusive.

In my Despatch, No. 77, dated August 29th, 1845, I had occasion to point out the consequences which had resulted from a number of poor persons of this class having been sent out who became dependent during a long and severe winter on parochial support; and the failure, some years ago, of the New Brunswick Land Company in an undertaking to settle a large body of cottier emigrants from Scotland, who, after the disbursement on them of a large capital, abandoned their locations, affords sufficient evidence of the impracticability of all such projects.

The limited extent to which persons of that class can obtain employment in the province has hitherto discouraged them from coming out in any numbers; but as the parochial charges for relief have chiefly arisen from their destitution, and as their inability to perform any kind of labour in the woods during the long winters which prevail in this climate would deprive them of this resource if they should emigrate in any numbers, the Legislature, however liberally disposed, would be called on to amend the provincial Poor Laws, and to appeal to Her Majesty's Government to obtain indemnification for the charge to which the community would become liable, and which it would be wholly incompetent to sustain.

Even to the small farmers, who for the most part emigrate to these pro-

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vinces, the undertaking of effecting a settlement in the forest is most arduous, and the most prosperous of this class would be unable to afford any material assistance to their indigent fellow-countrymen in such circumstances.

The prosecution of extensive works, such as the drainage of marsh lands, the opening of roads, and the construction of railroads, while conducing to the prosperity of the Colonies, and facilitating the settlement of the vacant lands, would not render it less imprudent to take any direct measures for promoting the emigration of the most indigent class; for although some part of the labour of such works might be performed by them, the systematic colonization of the lands adjacent to such works, and which ought simultaneously to be promoted, would depend upon others, and when the work had been completed, or at the approach of winter, when it would be suspended, the greater number of such labourers would probably disperse in search of employment to other quarters, or repair to the towns for support.

The practice elsewhere adopted of holding out the prospect of high wages, and thereby attracting large numbers of labourers where works are in progress, in order to obtain a reduction of the rate by a competition against the labourer, ought not to be followed in such undertakings, where by assembling them in larger numbers than they could be employed at remunerating rates, they would be divested of every resource and exposed to much suffering.

Contracts for work are often executed by the old settlers at reduced rates in the neighbourhood of their homes, but it is only from their possession of other resources that they can afford to undertake them.

If, therefore, my Lord, emigration is to be a resource by which a beneficial change may be effected in the rural economy of those parts of the United Kingdom where distress has so unhappily prevailed, I beg leave most emphatically to express to your Lordship my conviction that the removal to this province of the most indigent class, either with a view to their immediate settlement on wilderness lands, or even for their temporary employment on public works, ought not, by any measures of the Government, or the proprietors of land, to be directly promoted, and that any undertaking of this kind on an extensive scale, while it would be productive of great suffering to the emigrants, would entail burthens for their support, the responsibility for which would not equitably be imposed on the Colonies.

On the other hand, if encouragement should be given to the emigration of a more efficient class of settlers from all parts of the United Kingdom by the prosecution of such useful works, not only would the provinces but the settlers themselves be greatly benefited. At the same time I should earnestly hope that by a judicious system of "Home Colonization," aided by such public and private employment as may be held out, not only may the present distress of the more indigent classes be alleviated, but their condition be gradually improved; and by training them in the skilful management of small portions of land, and inspiring them with a taste for superior comforts and conveniences, that they might be prepared in their turn to become enterprising and useful settlers in the provinces, if under such circumstances their numbers should be found to be redundant. These remarks are indeed applicable to all parts of the United Kingdom, where large numbers of the labouring or operative classes are occasionally subject to distress from the failure of employment and the ordinary means of subsistence; and as the property of the country must, in such cases, be necessarily chargeable for their maintenance, it is to be regretted that they should be encouraged, without preparation, to look as a resource to the colonies, rather than, by the adoption of judicious measures at home, to train and prepare them for so arduous a mode of life. It is hence that, while the small farmer who emigrates rarely fails to succeed as a settler, the labourer or the operative encounters difficulties which he finds himself unable to subdue, and which is precisely the consequence of his engaging, without preparation or training, in the most arduous of all enterprises, in which habits of self-dependence, powers of endurance, and practical acquaintance with the arts adapted to his situation, are indispensable: even with these, it is necessary that he should possess the means of supporting himself during the struggle inseparable from a life in the wilderness, in the acquisition of which he may, doubtless, be much facilitated.

The execution of useful and reproductive works in a situation where he may obtain employment without neglecting his location, may be considered to be

essential to him, not only as a means of subsistence at the outset, but to enable him to husband his own resources, and to liquidate the charges incidental to a first settlement.

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No. 7.

In a closely-wooded country, the necessity of associating with others is also apparent, not only from the sufferings and privations to which single settlers in the wilderness are exposed, but as a means of effecting those improvements and ameliorations which it is of the first importance to his welfare to provide for. It is in this view that I have recommended that encouragement should be given to the formation of such associations of emigrants, and their incorporation, in order to preserve to them the means of carrying out to the colonies those improvements which would conduce to their own future benefit, and to that of the public.

Amongst the advantages which a new settlement thus organized would possess, would be the opportunity of acquiring corporate property, the value of which would augment with its resources; and in a country where it has hitherto been found to be impracticable to establish those relations by which the owners of land are enabled to maintain on their property a prosperous tenantry, such arrangements are indispensable to enable the local communities to acquire those habits of dependence on their combined exertions which are necessary to their social improvement.

The endowment of churches and schools has, to some extent, obtained in this province, and although the diversity of sects has operated unfavourably on these institutions, no jealousy has heretofore arisen to prevent a fair participation in these advantages.

One of the first Acts passed by the Loyalists who settled the province in 1786 (26 Geo. III cap. 4), was to "preserve the Church of England as by law established, and to *secure liberty of conscience in matters of religion*;" and in maintaining the principles which led them to incur such great sacrifices, they have, by successive Acts, manifested every liberal disposition towards those of other denominations who have settled amongst them.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,  
&c.      &c.      &c.

**LONDON:**

**Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and Sons, Stamford Street,  
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.**

# EMIGRATION. (NEW SOUTH WALES.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 21 January 1847;—for,

- “ RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS that have been sent to the Colony of *New South Wales* since the Suspension of the BOUNTY ORDERS in March 1842; showing out of what Fund the Expense of Emigration has been defrayed, whether by Money paid by the Home Government, or by Cash or Debentures paid or issued by the Colonial Government; and, if by Debentures, what Amount of such Debentures were outstanding up to the last Returns from the Colony; together with a Return of the Revenue of the Colonial Government, and Funds now in hand applicable to the purpose of Emigration to that Colony :”
- “ Also, COPIES or EXTRACTS of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Holders of such BOUNTY ORDERS since the close of the last Session of Parliament.”

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }  
4 February 1847.

B. HAWES.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 5 February 1847.*

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RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS that have been sent to the Colony of *New South Wales* since the Suspension of the BOUNTY ORDERS in March 1842.

	Ships.								People.
1843	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	2,558
1844	,	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	2,181
1845	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	367
					19				5,106

The whole expense of the above emigration has been defrayed in the colony; a small portion by cash derived from land sales, but the greater part by debentures secured upon the Crown revenue of the colony.

According to the latest accounts received from New South Wales, the debentures still outstanding amounted to 100,000*l*.

The revenue from sales of land, in the years above mentioned, has been,

	£.								s.	d.
1843	-	-	-	-	-	11,297	3	9		
1844	-	-	-	-	-	7,402	18	6		
1845	-	-	-	-	-	14,104	1	4		
						£. 32,804	3	7		

Of this sum one moiety, or 16,402*l*., was applicable to immigration, under the provisions of the Australian Land Sales Act, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 36; but the amount of debentures outstanding being, as already stated, 100,000*l*., there has been no clear balance available for that purpose.

## 2 CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE

COPIES OF EXTRACTS of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Holders of BOUNTY ORDERS, since the close of the last Session of Parliament.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym, Esq.* to *Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P.*

No. 1.

J. Pym, Esq. to  
B. Hawes, Esq.,  
14 August 1846.

Sir,

81, Old Broad-street, 14 August 1846.

AT the interview with which I was honoured on the 6th instant, I described to you the great inconvenience and loss I have suffered in consequence of Her Majesty's Government, whilst Lord Stanley presided at the Colonial Office, having set aside the engagements called Bounty Orders, entered into by the Governor of New South Wales with myself and others for the conveyance of labourers to that colony. I now beg to forward to you the particulars thereof, and should esteem it a favour if Her Majesty's present Government will be pleased to take my case into their consideration.

In 1838 and 1839, several of the bounty orders issued by Sir George Gipps reached England, and were acted upon by myself and others, but the expense of collecting from the rural districts the class of emigrants required, on a small scale, was found to be unremunerative.

The demand for emigrants in the colony at that time being great, I resolved on sending an agent to Sydney to obtain an engagement from the Colonial Government for the payment of bounties to a larger amount, with the view of supplying the colony with labourers on an extensive scale. My agent, Mr. George Capper, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Moore, a Sydney merchant, acting as my agent at that place, obtained from the Colonial Government for me the following unconditional order :—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,  
27 November 1840.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that there will be no objection to allow you bounties for the introduction of the following emigrants, provided they are brought out in conformity with the regulations of the 3d March 1840, of which I enclose you a copy; namely,

One thousand families; five hundred single women; five hundred single men.

I have, &c.

For the Colonial Secretary,  
(signed) *T. C. Harrington.*

Henry Moore, Esq., Sydney.

### IMMIGRATION.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,  
3 March 1840.

WITH a view to the further encouragement of the introduction into the colony of useful and respectable agricultural labourers and mechanics from the United Kingdom, his Excellency the Governor is pleased, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of the Legislative Council on Immigration, in their report of 12th November 1839, to revise the regulations published in the Government notices of 25th September and 18th November 1837, and 30th April 1838, and directs it to be notified that a pecuniary aid, to the amount and under the conditions hereinafter specified, will be granted to those persons who shall be at the charge of bringing into New South Wales, from the United Kingdom, emigrants of the following description, viz.—

Agricultural labourers, shepherds, carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights, bricklayers, masons, female domestic and farm servants.

1. The sum of 38*l.* will be granted as a bounty towards defraying the expense of the passage of every married man of any of the foregoing descriptions, and his wife, neither of whose ages shall exceed on embarkation 40 years.

2. The sum of 5*l.* will also be paid for each child between the ages of one and seven

the protection of a married couple, as forming part of the family, and destined to remain with it until such female be otherwise provided for.

4. A bounty of 19*l.* will also be allowed for every unmarried male mechanic or agricultural labourer of any trade or calling as above enumerated, above the age of eighteen and not exceeding thirty years, brought out by a person who at the same time brings out an equal number of females, accompanying and attached to a family, as hereinbefore described.

II. With a view to encourage attention to the health, comfort and improvement of the emigrants during the passage, the selection of well-informed medical men to fill the office of surgeon superintendent, and a zealous co-operation with them on the part of the officers of the ship, the following gratuities have been established, viz.—

A gratuity of 10*s.* 6*d.* per head for every emigrant brought out under these regulations, and including children under one year, to the surgeon superintendent in charge, upon the Government being satisfied of the zealous and efficient performance of his duties.

A gratuity of 3*s.* to the master, of 1*s.* 6*d.* to the first mate, and of 1*s.* each to the second and third mates, for every such emigrant brought out in the ships to which they belong, provided that the Government be satisfied of their attentive, humane and orderly conduct towards the emigrants.

The surgeon superintendent will be allowed, where the number of bounty immigrants shall exceed 100, to appoint an hospital assistant, to whom, if recommended by him and approved by the Government, a gratuity of 3*l.* will be granted. To preserve order and cleanliness amongst the immigrants, the surgeon superintendent will also be allowed to appoint overseers in the proportion of one for every 50 immigrants, who, upon being recommended and approved of as above, will be entitled to a gratuity of 2*l.* each. Also a teacher for the children, who, in proportion to the numbers and to the satisfactory proofs of his good conduct, will be rewarded by a gratuity not exceeding 5*l.* In consideration of these advantages, it will be the duty of every surgeon superintendent of a vessel on the bounty system to establish a school on board, selecting the fittest person he can for the teacher, and to assemble the passengers every Sunday morning for public worship, which he is to conduct with all proper seriousness and devotion.

III. In consideration of raising the bounties to the scale hereby established, the parties claiming them, or their agents, will be required to provide the immigrants with suitable accommodation on shore, or allow them to remain on board the ships by which they arrive, for a period not exceeding ten clear days from the time of their coming to anchor, and to supply them with a ration at least equivalent to that they received at sea.

IV. Before any payments are made under these regulations, the immigrants on whose account they are claimed will be required to present themselves before a Board appointed by the Governor to inspect persons of this description, to whom the adults are to exhibit testimonials of good character, signed by clergymen and respectable inhabitants of note in the places of their former residence; with which testimonials it is necessary that every family and single person for whom the bounty is claimed be provided. If the Board shall be satisfied with these testimonials, and that the persons presenting themselves are within the prescribed ages, (to be established, where possible, by the production of copies or extracts of the registry of their baptism, duly certified by the parish minister or other proper officer,) of good bodily health and strength, and in all other respects likely to be useful members of their class in society, a certificate to such effect will be granted by the Board, or if the immigrants be landed at Melbourne, by his Honour the Superintendent, and, this being presented at the Colonial Secretary's Office in Sydney, a warrant will be immediately issued for the payment of the sum to which the person bringing the emigrants out shall become entitled under this notice.

V. In addition to the foregoing certificates, the importer will be required to satisfy the Board that the immigrants have been duly supplied with a sufficiency of good and wholesome provisions and water, the latter in the proportion of at least three quarts per day for every immigrant, and with reasonable comfortable accommodation.

VI. It will be the duty also of the Board to inquire strictly whether the conditions upon which the gratuities hereby established in favour of the surgeon superintendent and officers of the ship have been duly fulfilled, and to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the grounds upon which they may recommend the gratuities to be paid or withheld, as the case may be.

VII. Any persons desiring to avail themselves of these bounties are required to transmit to the Colonial Secretary, at Sydney, a list specifying, as nearly as circumstances will permit, the number, condition and calling of the persons they propose to bring out, and whether to Sydney or to Melbourne.

VIII. It is to be understood that bounties will not be allowed for any persons brought out, unless the claimant shall have transmitted to the Colonial Secretary the list required by the foregoing paragraph, and shall have received in reply an intimation of its being the intention of this Government to grant a bounty on the introduction of the persons described therein. This document the claimant will be required to produce to the Board, and to prove to their satisfaction that the immigrants have been imported in pursuance thereof. In order to guard against the inconvenience of long outstanding claims against the Government, bounties will not be allowed unless the immigrants described in the application shall be presented to the Board within two years after the date of the notification of acceptance by the Colonial Secretary.

IX. It is to be distinctly understood, that parties claiming bounties under the regulation of 25th September 1837, will only be entitled to receive them according to the scale therein



#### 4 CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE

set forth, on account of any immigrants who may sail from the United Kingdom previously to the 1st day of July 1840, but for any who sail after that date, they will become entitled to the increased bounties and gratuities established by the present regulation.

X. It is also to be understood, that no expense whatever attendant upon the introduction of these immigrants will be defrayed by Government, excepting the bounties and gratuities hereinbefore mentioned; and that the wives and families of soldiers in regiments in this colony, or in Van Diemen's Land, and of persons serving under sentence of transportation in either colony, are excepted from the present regulations.

XI. To prevent misapprehension and disappointment, and to ensure a strict adherence to the principle of this regulation, it is proper to state that the qualifications of immigrants brought out under it will be strictly construed. Parties, therefore, who may introduce immigrants not qualified by age, calling, character or otherwise, will do so entirely at their own risk, and will have no claim on the Government to obtain the bounties offered by the present notice.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *E. Deas Thomson.*

That the power here exercised by the Governor of the colony was fully sanctioned by the Home Government, as well as the Colonial Legislature, will be seen by the following notice:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney,  
30 March 1841.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased, in accordance with instructions received from the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to direct it to be notified, with reference to the regulations dated 3d March 1840, that parties claiming bounties for emigrants will be required to report to the Emigration Commissioners at the out-ports, the number, the name, the ages and the occupation of the various emigrants whom they are about to remove. On receiving the reports required by the foregoing paragraph, the Commissioners or their agents will inspect and communicate with the emigrants, and if they should be satisfied that they are persons corresponding with the terms prescribed in the regulations of the 3d March 1840, and that they have not been induced to quit their homes by any fraud or misrepresentation, and that the vessel in which they are about to sail is sea-worthy, well found and duly provided, and of proper dimensions, the Commissioners or their agents will deliver to the master of the vessel a certificate to that effect. Without the production to the Emigration Board at Sydney or Port Phillip of the certificate from the Commissioners or their agents as before mentioned, bounties will not be paid for any emigrants who may arrive in pursuance of permission hereinafter granted.

(signed) *E. Deas Thomson.*

To show that his Excellency Sir George Gipps considered these engagements binding on the Colonial Government, I need only quote his own sentiments thereon, as expressed in his despatch to Lord John Russell, dated Sydney, 31st January 1841, which are as follows:—

"I have the honour herewith to enclose a Return of emigrants for whose importation on bounty permission remained outstanding and in force on the 31st December 1840, and for the payment of the bounties on whom Government is pledged, provided they arrive within two years from the day on which permission for their importation was in each separate case given."

On the return of my agent from the colony with the bounty order herein referred to, duly assigned to me from Mr. Henry Moore, and having the fullest confidence that the acts of the Colonial Government would be held sacred, I was induced to make preparations for fulfilling my part of the engagement, involving considerable expense and liabilities; and on writing to Lord John Russell, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, and complaining of a notice issued by the Emigration Commissioners for deferring for a period the execution of the bounty orders, I was honoured by the following reply from his Lordship through Mr. R. Vernon Smith, dated Downing-street, 24 August 1841, in the following words:—

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, and to acquaint you that it was his Lordship's anxiety to warn capitalists against incurring expenses which there are no funds in the colony to defray, that induced him to sanction the notice issued by the Land and Emigration Commissioners of the 31st ultimo with regard to bounty emigration to New South Wales.

"Lord John Russell would recommend that you should communicate personally with the

Upon the receipt of this letter, I waited on the Land and Emigration Commissioners to ascertain when emigration on bounty would be resumed, to which they could give me no positive answer, nor was any intimation given that the bounty orders would be cancelled; on the contrary, they informed me, and the notice which they had issued by the sanction of Lord John Russell implied, that the holders thereof would be entitled to work them out at some future period by producing them for registration at the office of the Commissioners, on or before the 1st March 1842.

By a letter dated 4th November 1841, the Commissioners informed me, "That assuming emigration on bounty to be renewed next year, they felt no doubt that parties who had duly communicated their authorities to their office before the emigration of the current year was arrested, would be considered entitled to a prior consideration, and that the lapse of time, while the emigration was suspended, would not be deducted from the period for which the orders were originally issued."

The order which I hold was duly registered at the office of the Commissioners at the time required by the notice, but from that time to the present day my claim has been totally disregarded.

Emigration to New South Wales was partially resumed in the years 1843 and 1844, but upon making application to the Commissioners to be allowed to participate therein, I was informed that my application could not be entertained, as the funds to be expended on emigration were found by the Home Government, and not by the colony.

I regret to have occasion to complain of a breach of faith on the part of Her Majesty's Government, but I have too much reason for doing so, and I feel compelled to state, that no mercantile firm would have acted as the late Government have done in the business.

In addition to the expense which I incurred in sending an agent to the colony and back, which was considerable; upon the receipt of the bounty order I made shipments of merchandize to the colony, and entered into pecuniary engagements by which I lost several thousands pounds. My engagements I was obliged to keep, and it is but just that the Colonial Government should be compelled to keep theirs with me. I do, therefore, rely upon Her Majesty's present Government, that they will not sanction or overlook such a breach of contract on the part of the Colonial Government of New South Wales, however advantageous in a pecuniary sense it may be. Repudiation of contracts may be the fashion in some countries, but I hope never to see the day when it will be tolerated in Great Britain.

If I could have been relieved from engagements which I made with the Australian colonists upon the faith of this undertaking, and which I should not otherwise have entered into, I should have had less cause to complain; but I was compelled to keep mine, however serious the inconvenience, however great the loss.

The colony is now in a state of prosperity. The report of the Committee of the Legislative Council of New South Wales on the subject of immigration, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 22 June 1846, shows that the amount derivable from squatting licenses, and hitherto applied to the purposes of emigration, is 30,000*l.* per annum, and that it will shortly amount to 50,000*l.* per annum; whilst the total revenue of the colony is 290,000*l.* per annum. The Committee further report that 12,500 emigrants annually will not more than meet the increase of flocks and other wants of the colony.

I therefore respectfully claim, at the hands of Her Majesty's Government, that the Government of New South Wales be compelled to abide by the contract with me, and that no emigrants be allowed to be conveyed to that colony at the expense of either the Colonial or Home Government funds, until the bounty order which I hold be worked out.

I beg to add, that the colonial authorities, and it is due to them that I should make this statement, have never shown a disposition to shrink from their engagement; and it is my belief that they would be willing to receive the emigrants upon the terms specified in the unconditional bounty orders now outstanding, and would provide funds to meet the costs thereof, if permitted to do so.

This is confirmed by Sir George Gipps, who, in a despatch to Lord Stanley, dated November 1841, makes the following declaration:

"When parties may have made arrangements for sending out emigrants, or incurred expenses upon the faith of unconditional promises made by this Government,

## 6 CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE

ment, I consider we are, in honour, bound to receive the emigrants, and pay the bounties that may be due thereon."

But should Her Majesty's Government have any doubt upon the subject, I further beg to state, that if they will consent to my acting upon the order, I will undertake to convey the emigrants specified therein to the colony, and to trust to the Colonial Government for the payment of the bounties thereon.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Pym.*

### — No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M. P.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

No. 2.  
B. Hawes, Esq.  
to J. Pym, Esq.,  
2 Sept. 1846.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 September 1846.

I HAVE laid before Earl Grey your letter of the 14th instant, and I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that his Lordship will be prepared to consider the representations which it contains, when he shall have had an opportunity of communicating with the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject.

I am, &c.

(signed) *B. Hawes.*

### — No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym, Esq.*, to *Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M. P.*

No. 3.  
J. Pym, Esq., to  
B. Hawes, Esq.,  
15 Oct. 1846.

Sir,

81, Old Broad-street, 15 October 1846.

I WAS favoured with your letter of September, wherein you informed me that Earl Grey was waiting to see the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners respecting my claim on the Government of New South Wales, in virtue of a bounty order for emigration which I hold. I would not press for a reply to my application earlier than may be convenient; but observing the great distress that exists in some parts of Scotland, and in many parts of Ireland, particularly among the agricultural population of those countries, I take leave to suggest that if Earl Grey would allow the bounty order to be proceeded with, a passage to New South Wales would immediately be afforded to a considerable number of persons now unemployed, and who are dependent on charity or the public funds for their support.

Since the last application to the Home Government from New South Wales for a supply of labourers (Return printed by order of the House of Commons, 22 June 1846), wages in the colony have risen nearly twenty per cent. per annum. Five thousand or more emigrants would at this time be a boon to the colony, and they would meet with immediate engagement on their arrival out, at a rate of wages and rations which they have been strangers to in Ireland and Scotland; and by a passage being afforded to that number, a considerable relief would be effected, by selecting the emigrants from those districts where the want of labour is most severely felt.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Pym.*

### — No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M. P.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

No. 4.  
B. Hawes, Esq.,  
to J. Pym, Esq.,

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 October 1846.

WITH reference to my letter of the 2d ultimo, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you that he has had under his consideration a report from the Colo-

bounty orders issued by the Government of New South Wales ; and that, having considered that report in connexion with your representation, his Lordship can only adopt the conclusion that you have failed to substantiate your claims.

In the first place Lord Grey must observe, that, although a traffic appears to have in many cases existed in the transfer of these orders by the parties to whom they were originally granted, and in some cases apparently with considerable profit to those who were fortunate enough to obtain them as a matter of speculation, it was obviously impossible that the Government could make themselves a party to such transactions ; although, in cases where ship-owners had undergone the cost and difficulty of supplying the emigrants, there was every desire on the part of the Government that they should receive the promised bounty.

In the year 1841 Lord John Russell was made aware of the circumstance, that bounty orders had been issued by the Government of New South Wales, payable within two years, for no less a sum than 979,562 *l*.

For the sake of the holders themselves as well as from a regard to the interests of the colony which was then threatened with insolvency, Her Majesty's Government found it necessary to suspend the operation of the orders, when an interval of three months was allowed in order to afford time to emigration agents to wind up their transactions, and in order to prevent others from entering anew into the business. In the course of that interval, more than 10,000 persons, as Lord Grey is informed, left this country for New South Wales ; and it would, therefore, appear that persons *bond fide* engaged in that emigration had a sufficient opportunity to bring their transactions to a close, and were deprived of all reasonable ground of complaint. It, however, appears from the report of the Emigration Board, that although all persons entering practically into the business of emigration on bounty were obliged to report to their office, and consequently were at once known there, yet they never were made aware of your design to carry on such emigration until after the public notice had been issued that the system was suspended. That you then, for the first time, declared yourself as the holder of a bounty order, although you could produce no order except a letter from the Colonial Secretary to a gentleman named Moore, at Sydney, authorizing him to introduce emigrants ; and that of your connexion with that order you could produce no clear evidence. Lord Grey cannot admit any claim on your part as derived from the circumstance which you allege of your having sent an agent to New South Wales for the purpose of obtaining the order, such an act having been wholly gratuitous and unnecessary, so far as the service was concerned ; and, with regard to the expectation which you state was held out to you of a renewal of bounty emigration, it appears that the letter from the Emigration Board to which you refer stated, in the most unequivocal terms, that the Government held itself quite free to adopt whatever course might be considered most conducive to the interests of the public service ; the abuses of the former system having been generally condemned both in this country and in the colony.

Under these circumstances Lord Grey cannot admit the claim which you have advanced as the holder of a bounty order.

I am, &c.  
(signed) B. Hawes.

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym, Esq.*, to *Benjamin Hawes, Esq.*, M.P.

Sir,

81, Old Broad-street, 29 October 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, informing me that Earl Grey had referred my claim, as the holder of a bounty order, to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and that upon their report his Lordship could adopt no other conclusion than that I had failed to substantiate my claim.

In making application to the Colonial Office for some redress for a serious loss I sustained about four years back, I did not contemplate that the matter would have been decided wholly upon the statements of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, or I should not have troubled you upon the subject, well knowing how perfectly hopeless it is to expect an equitable decision from them on

No. 5.  
J. Pym, Esq., to  
B. Hawes, Esq.,  
29 Oct. 1846.

## 8 CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE

any question arising between private individuals and their Board. And it is a matter of surprise to me that Lord Grey, who has given so much attention to colonial affairs, has not discovered how totally incompetent that Board, from the first day of its appointment, has shown itself for the fulfilment of the duties which devolve on their office. Their incompetency and unjust decisions are proverbial.

It is now upwards of four years since I first discovered the determination of the Commissioners to induce the Government to repudiate the bounty orders, and whilst the late ministry existed, I considered my chance of redress hopeless, and ceased to urge my claim; but from the Colonial Department, as at present constituted, I had hoped for redress, or at least that Lord Grey, before deciding against me, would have given me an opportunity of replying to the statements of the Commissioners, whose only end and aim has been to drive from the field every individual engaged in emigration, in order to swell their own importance in the eyes of the Government, and then, as far as their actual work is concerned, to retard and contract emigration to the British Colonies to within the smallest possible limit. In this they have succeeded admirably. They have, by their absurd and obnoxious regulations, very nearly put an end to emigration to our colonies in the southern hemisphere.

Instead of directing the stream of emigration to those promising colonies as they may have done, they have driven to the United States, since their appointment, thousands and tens of thousands of British subjects to increase the army, to man the navy, and to fill the factories of that country. They have not only done this, but they have also driven to that country the most respectable and better conditioned emigrants, whilst our own colonies have been supplied with little else than paupers.

Should Earl Grey want confirmation of these statements, I will undertake to substantiate them before any tribunal that may be appointed unconnected with that department.

My chief object, however, in now addressing you, is to place all matters of fact in their true light, and for three reasons: first, for the proper vindication of my own character; secondly, because when that is done, you will, I am satisfied, not fail to see how erroneous are the conclusions drawn in my own case; and lastly, because I hope, if I cannot obtain a more favourable consideration of my claim than I have done, to bring the matter before Parliament in the ensuing Session.

The first objection to my claim, as set forth in your letter, is the transfer of the bounty to me from Mr. Moore.

You state, "That although a traffic appears to have in many cases existed in the transfer of those orders by the parties to whom they were originally granted, and in some cases apparently with profit to those who were fortunate enough to obtain them as a speculation, it is obviously impossible that the Government could make themselves a party to such transactions."

In reply, I beg to state, that more than three-fourths of the emigration carried on under the bounty system in 1840 and 1841 was done by a transfer of the orders from the colonists who obtained them to parties in this country, who undertook to fulfil them; that it is not possible for a party residing in the colony to collect and forward from this country a large number of emigrants, and again to be in the colony to receive them, to attend to their inspection, by the colonial authorities, and to receive the bounty paid for their passage as the ships arrive out.

I would further add, that out of the 26 persons or firms who registered their orders at the office of the Commissioners, in compliance with the notice issued under the authority of Lord John Russell, dated 30th July 1841, there are not more than five or six who were at that time engaged in emigration in England.

I am also prepared to prove that full one-half of the 10,000 emigrants that were sent out during the three months previous to suspension were sent out by parties who held bounty orders transferred to them by the original holders. But as the question as to the legality of transfer has been long since decided by the law authorities of New South Wales, and sanctioned by the Government, as in the case of Carter and Bonus, and others, I need not say more on that head.

found it necessary to suspend the operation of the orders after an interval of three months in order to afford time to emigration agents to wind up their transactions."

This statement as to the liability of the Government of New South Wales on the 30th December 1840 was doubtless correct, and the temporary suspension of emigration by Lord John Russell a wise and salutary measure ; but this statement as to the liabilities of the Colonial Government in 1840 was brought forward by the Emigration Commissioners, and quoted by Sir Robert Peel in Parliament in February and March 1842—by the latter to create an alarm in the mind of the public, and to throw discredit upon Lord John Russell's colonial administration, and by the former as a cover or excuse for cancelling the outstanding bounty orders. The fallacy of this return was not seen through by many, and went uncontradicted ; but at the very time this statement was made by Sir Robert Peel, full two-thirds of that liability had ceased and determined, either by the non-fulfilment of the bounty orders within the period for which they were granted, or by the amount of bounties at that date actually paid and discharged by the Colonial Government on orders which had been acted upon.

You further state, "That the three months given to parties engaged in emigration to wind up their affairs deprived them of all reasonable complaint."

This I do not admit, as previous to that time I had incurred considerable risk, and had suffered great loss, and having but a short time to that notice received the bounty order in question, which was the last unconditional one issued by the Government of New South Wales, it was not possible to act upon it earlier than in the winter or ensuing spring.

In your letter you also state, "That by the report of the Emigration Board, all persons entering practically into the business of emigration on bounty were obliged to report to their office, and consequently were at once known there, yet they never were made aware of any design to carry on such emigration until after notice had been issued that the system was suspended."

To this statement I beg to reply, that for nearly 10 years previous to that date I had been in the colonial trade and largely concerned in emigration, although not under any bounty order held by myself. That from the first appointment of the Emigration Board and the South Australian Commission, I had been in constant correspondence with those officers.

It is true that I did not make the Emigration Board aware of my design to carry on such emigration until the notice referred to was issued ; nor was I, by any regulation then in existence, bound to do so until the time arrived for the shipment of the emigrants.

Another objection stated in your letter as being raised by the Commissioners is, "That even at the time when the notice was given for suspension of emigration on bounty, that I could produce no order except a letter from the Colonial Secretary to a gentleman in Sydney, named Moore, authorizing him to introduce emigrants, and that of my connexion with that order, I could produce no clear evidence."

All that I can say to this statement is, that the letter in question, signed by the Colonial Secretary, is "the order" itself,—in the usual form, signed by him in his official capacity, a legal document, and binding on the Colonial Government.

Then, as to my connexion with it, I can only repeat that it was duly assigned by Mr. Moore, a colonist (who applied for it in his own name on my behalf), to my especial agent, Mr. George Capper, who, immediately on his return to this country, re-assigned it to me. These documents I am ready at any time to produce.

The last objection in your letter raised to my claim is, "That the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, in a letter to me dated 4th November 1841, stated in the most unequivocal terms, that the Government held itself quite free to adopt whatever might be considered conducive to the interest of the public service."

The receipt of that letter I acknowledge ; but I would at the same time remind the Commissioners that in the notice issued by them for the suspension of bounty emigration before referred to, is the following paragraph :

"All persons who possess and intend to make use of orders on bounty, shall produce at this office, on the 1st day of March 1842, and in each succeeding year, the authorities under which they act, exhibiting the number for whom they are authorized to look for payment in the colony."

Dated Downing-  
street, 30 July  
1841.  
Park-street,  
31 July 1841.

Dated 24 August  
1841.

I beg also to refer to Lord John Russell's own sentiments thereon, as expressed in a letter written by Mr. R. Vernon Smith to me, wherein his Lordship recommends my seeing the Commissioners to arrange for a convenient delay, &c.

And as to the latter part of the sentence in the Commissioners' letter, namely, "That the Government held itself quite free to adopt whatever course might be considered most conducive to the interest of the public service:"

If that license be taken by the Government in their dealings with individuals, there is an end to all justice; or if any one public department be at liberty, under the pretext of its being conducive to the public interest, to cancel and set at nought engagements that have been previously entered into with individuals, the sooner that is made known the better; but I cannot believe that Earl Grey will for a moment sanction such a principle.

I have now, as briefly as I have been able, gone over and replied to the statements or arguments made in opposition to my claim, and I humbly submit that I have successfully refuted every one.

I have now only to request that Earl Grey will be pleased to look upon my case, not as a claim objected to by the Government of New South Wales, who are the contracting parties with me, for they are willing to abide by their agreement, but as a matter of contention on the part of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the purposes which I have stated, and I have every confidence that his Lordship will admit that I have fully established my claim.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Pym.*

*P.S.*—The bounty order which I hold is, as far as I can ascertain, the only unconditional one, or nearly so; but what has been in part or wholly worked out has expired by lapse of time, or given up by the holders.—*J. P.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6.  
James Stephen,  
Esq., to the Colo-  
nial Land and  
Emigration Com-  
missioners,  
7 November 1846.

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen, Esq.*, to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 7 November 1846.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. John Pym, remarking on the objections raised in that report to his claim as the holder of a bounty order issued by the Government of New South Wales.

I am, &c.

(signed) *James Stephen.*

— No. 7. —

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym, Esq.*, to *Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M. P.*

No. 7.  
J. Pym, Esq. to  
B. Hawes, Esq.,  
27 Nov. 1846.

Sir,

81, Old Broad-street, 27 November 1846.

IN the letter which I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th ultimo, relative to my claim on the Government of New South Wales, I referred to the decision of the law officers of the colony as to the validity of the transfer of the bounty orders: I beg now to forward you the particulars of one of the cases alluded to.

In April 1839, a bounty order for the conveyance to the colony of 300 families and usual number of single men and single women, was granted to a Mr. Capper. This order he transferred to Messrs. Thomas Gore & Co. as the agents at Sydney of Messrs. Carter & Bonus of London.

The

# AND HOLDERS OF BOUNTY EMIGRATION ORDERS. 11

The emigrants were sent out by Messrs. Carter & Bonus as under :—

Date of Arrival at Sydney.	Ship.	Amount of Bounties claimed.
		£.
October 1840 - - -	Elphinstone - -	3,189
December 1840 - - -	Royal Sovereign - -	2,375
January 1841 - - -	Conrad - - - -	950
	£.	6,514

In this case Mr. Capper, the party to whom the order was originally granted, having a dispute with Messrs. Carter & Bonus about some charges, applied to the Colonial Government to withhold the payment of the bounties until the matter in dispute between them was settled ; but the Attorney-general and other law officers to whom the case was referred, decided that the transfer was legal, and could not be interfered with, and the bounties were forthwith paid to Messrs. Thomas Gore & Co.

As this case will remove the strongest objection urged by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners against the fulfilment of the outstanding orders, I trust that these particulars, in addition to my letter of the 29th ultimo, will be sufficient to enable Earl Grey to take a more favourable view of my claim.

I have, &c.  
(signed) John Pym.

— No. 8. —

COPY of a LETTER from *James Stephen*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 4 December 1846.

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you, for any suggestions and observations which you may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a further application from Mr. J. Pym, on the subject of his claims as a holder of a bounty order.

I am, &c.  
(signed) James Stephen.

No. 8.  
James Stephen,  
Esq., to the Colo-  
nial Land and  
Emigration Com-  
missioners,  
4 December 1846.  
27 November 1846.

— No. 9. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
12 December 1846.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letters of the 7th ultimo and 4th instant, accompanied by two communications from Mr. Pym, containing further remarks in reference to his claim founded upon his having held an order promising the payment of bounty on such emigrants as he might introduce within two years into New South Wales.

Mr. Pym, in his letter of the 29th of October, remarks upon several objections to his claim, which were set forth in the letter addressed to him on the 19th of October last from the colonial department, and which he submits he has successfully answered, and he requests Earl Grey to look upon his case, not as a claim objected

No. 9.  
Colonial Land and  
Emigration Com-  
missioners to  
J. Stephen, Esq.,  
12 Dec. 1846.  
29 October 1846.  
27 November 1846.



objected to by the Government of New South Wales, whom he terms the contracting parties with him, but as a matter of contention on the part of this Board for purposes of its own, to drive from the field every individual engaged in emigration.

Without entering into a separate discussion of the several topics adverted to in Mr. Pym's letter of the 29th of October, we propose to review, briefly, the whole case, and to state the reasons why we are still obliged to consider his claim inadmissible.

His demand is, that the Government of New South Wales should be compelled to abide by what he views as their contract, and that no emigrants should be allowed to be conveyed to that colony by means of home or colonial funds, until his bounty order has been worked out; or that if the Home Government have any doubt upon his claim, he should be allowed to act upon the order, trusting to the Colonial Government to pay him the bounties.

On the latter point we have to observe that the Colonial Government did, at the proper time, express its opinion that the former bounty system must be considered at an end, and ought not to be renewed;\* and further, that the subject is, at any rate, one of which the Home Government eventually undertook the whole management.

The execution of the order which Mr. Pym holds, as of many others of a similar nature, was temporarily suspended in the course of the year 1841. This suspension, as stated in Mr. Hawes's letter and admitted by Mr. Pym, took place in consequence of the threatened insolvency of the colony, and Mr. Pym admits the suspension to have been a wise and salutary measure. But in the course of 1843, emigration to New South Wales was renewed. On referring to the report of this Board on the renewal of the emigration, dated 4th July 1843, which has been printed for Parliament,† it will be seen that in the concluding paragraph, without using any argument or expressing any opinion, the Commissioners submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State the necessary question whether the business of conducting the intended emigration should be distributed among the six parties who were the only remaining holders of bounty orders, or whether it should be offered to public competition. The Secretary of State decided upon adopting the latter course, in conformity with the recommendation of the Governor and the local authorities. It is not difficult to conjecture the reasons which led to this decision. The evils of the old bounty system had become notorious, and the holders of the unexecuted orders had given to Government no consideration for them. They were not therefore considered to have sufficient claims upon Government to entitle them to share the business at a price fixed without competition; whilst their numbers being so limited, there could have been no effective competition if the business had been confined to themselves. It was consequently offered to the public.

Having given this review of the general question, and carefully looked through all the statements which Mr. Pym has submitted in reference to his own case, we have to report that we do not find in them anything that would induce us to submit to Earl Grey that a course should be adopted in his case different from that which was pursued in the cases of Messrs. Masson & Hoggins, or Messrs. Carter & Bonus, both holding orders for many more people than the order under which Mr. Pym makes his claim, or different from the course pursued in three other separate cases.

Such being the only conclusion at which we can arrive on the merits of the case, it might not be proper on our part to pass entirely unnoticed Mr. Pym's remarks in reference to the proceedings of this Board. We regret to see that in replying to the intimation from the Colonial Office, of our having reported unfavourably on his case, Mr. Pym has thought he had reason to assail our character and conduct in office. His chief complaint against the view we have taken is, that we wish to engross all emigration business in our own hands to the exclusion of individuals. Upon this point we will merely remark that by the measure which prevented Mr. Pym's executing his bounty order, and which he ascribes to this Board, the Government in fact confided the emigration of no less than 4,000 persons entirely to private merchants. The change from the former practice amounted merely to this, that instead of obtaining the business by favour or private traffic, the contractors acquired it by public competition.

We should be very sorry, however, that any remark which may have been made to Mr. Pym should have led him to suppose that there was the least intention to throw

\* Sir George Gipps's Despatch and Enclosure, 16 May 1842. Parl. Paper, 323, 1843, p. 107.

† Parl. Paper, 626, 1844, No. 6.

throw a doubt on the truth of his statement, that he was to be entitled to the benefit of acting on the bounty order obtained at Sydney by Mr. Moore. This fact has always been received on Mr. Pym's testimony. But in order to show that there was no disposition on our part to offer any technical objection to his claim, we mentioned in our last report that Mr. Pym had never been able to adduce any distinct evidence of his connexion with this bounty order; and to prove the correctness of our statement, we now beg to append the correspondence, by which it will be seen that Mr. Pym could not produce an assignment of the order, but only two letters, in neither of which was there any mention whatever of Mr. Pym's name.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred<sup>k</sup> Elliot.*  
*C. Alexander Wood.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym, Esq.*, to *S. Walcott, Esq.*, Secretary to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Sir,

12, King's Arms Yard, 24 August 1841.

WILL you do me the favour to inform the Land and Emigration Commissioners, that myself and some gentlemen with whom I am associated for the purpose of sending to New South Wales a number of emigrants under the bounty system, purpose doing ourselves the honour of waiting on the Board, by the recommendation of Lord John Russell, on Friday next the 27th instant, at one o'clock. Encl. 1, in No. 9.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Pym.*

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Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *S. Walcott, Esq.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
9, Park-street, Westminster, 25 August 1841.

I HAVE laid before the Land and Emigration Commissioners your letter of the 24th instant, stating that you and some gentlemen with whom you are associated for the purpose of sending to New South Wales a number of emigrants under the bounty system, propose waiting on the Board, by the recommendation of Lord John Russell, on Friday next the 27th instant, at one o'clock, and I am to acquaint you that the Commissioners will be happy to see you and the gentlemen with whom you are associated at the time you mention. Encl. 2, in No. 9.

I am, &c.

(signed) *S. Walcott, Secretary.*

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Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *S. Walcott, Esq.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
9, Park-street, Westminster, 13 September 1841.

WITH reference to the copy of an order granted by the Government of New South Wales to Mr. Henry Moore, to import into the colony on bounty 1,000 families, 500 single men, and 500 single women, which you personally deposited at this office on the 1st instant, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to request that you would inform them whether you propose to act on that order under a transfer of it from Mr Henry Moore, or as the agent of that gentleman under a power of attorney from him, and in either case, that you would favour them with a copy of the document which you may have received for this purpose. Encl. 3, in No. 9.

It will not be possible for the Secretary of State to decide upon the propriety of acceding to your request for the extension of the time during which the order in question is to continue valid, until the information required by this letter shall have been furnished to his Lordship.

I am, &c.

(signed) *S. Walcott, Secretary.*

14 CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE

Enclosure 4, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

12, King's Arms Yard, September 1841.

Encl. 4, in No. 9.

IN answer to your letter of the 13th instant, inquiring whether the gentlemen with whom I am associated purpose to act on the bounty granted to Mr. H. Moore under a transfer of it from him or as his agents constituted by power of attorney, I have the honour to inform you that the association propose to act neither under a transfer of Mr. Moore's order nor as his attorneys.

The bounty order having been applied for and obtained by Mr. Moore as an agent on behalf of the association, no transfer nor power of attorney was deemed necessary, but the association propose to act under the bounty order according to the arrangements that were entered into with Mr. Moore before the order in question was applied for by him.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Pym*.

Enclosure 5, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym*, Esq., to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

12, King's Arms Yard, 17 September 1841.

Encl. 5, in No. 9.

ENCLOSED, I beg to hand you a letter showing the arrangement entered into between the gentlemen with whom I am associated and Mr. Moore of Sydney, respecting the bounty order, a copy of which I had the honour of depositing with you on the 1st instant; the two documents I shall feel obliged by your returning at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Pym*.

Sydney, New South Wales,  
16 December 1840.

Dear Sir,

I BEG leave to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th November, informing me of your being desirous to make arrangements for the despatch of emigrants from England to this colony on behalf of several persons in England, and offering me the agency necessary in this colony, for which I beg to return you my best thanks, and in undertaking it, most confidently trust that the exertions which I shall at all times use here for the interest of the parties concerned will render the business profitable, and afford entire satisfaction to them.

The terms proposed by you for my remuneration are perfectly satisfactory, and are therefore those on which I consent to undertake the agency; viz.—

Two and a half per cent. commission on the amount of bounties received by me here for passing the emigrants, receiving the money, and remitting it to England.

Five per cent. commission on the sale of surplus stores, being two and a half per cent. for sales, and two and a half per cent. as del credere chargeable upon the net proceeds of the auctioneer's sales, all the stores being of necessity only saleable by public auction.

These terms to continue in force for one year from the commencement of my acting here, and then subject to a different arrangement if desirable. With regard to your verbal proposition for my lowering the commission on the bounties, I beg to add, that should the business be carried on to the extent you propose, I will remit a half per cent. commission on this amount in account at end of the first twelve months' operations.

Having thus stated my agreement to the terms and acceptance of the agency of the business proposed, I beg leave now to acquaint you of my having applied to the Government here for the usual engagement to pay the bounties for the introduction of the emigrants you are in the first instance desirous of sending out; viz.—one thousand families; five hundred single males, and five hundred single women,—to which I have received a favourable answer, in the shape of their engagement to do so, by a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 27th November 1840, of which I enclose you a notarial copy, under which I will receive bounties on your account, or rather on account of the parties interested, to the extent of whatever I can claim. I can of course apply for renewal of the authority from time to time as I may be advised.

You will be good enough to advise me, as early as you can do so, of the probability or otherwise of these arrangements being acted upon, and also of the parties concerned, with all necessary directions for remittances, &c.

The experience you have had of the emigration business renders it unnecessary for me to furnish you with any detailed information connected with it, or general suggestions for its operation, but I do not think it out of place to call your attention to the vital importance of the following arrangements being made for the complete success for the working here, viz.—

That the ships employed be bound to avail themselves of my agency, so as to prevent a rival working in transactions with them here, and be also bound in their charters to abide most completely by and act under my directions; and,

That

That as much of the charter money as possible be made payable in London, upon receipt from me of a declaration that the duties of the ship have been satisfactorily performed.

I can only further add, that I shall always be glad to receive as detailed letters as possible by every vessel to guide my acting, and the more to ensure its affording satisfaction, which I shall be so exceedingly anxious to accomplish, and my best wishes for the success of the undertaking generally.

Address—

Mr. Henry Moore, Moore's Wharf, Sydney,  
New South Wales.  
George Capper, Esq.

I remain, &c.  
(signed) *H. Moore.*

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Enclosure 6, in No. 9.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
9, Park-street, Westminster, 23 October 1841.

MR. WALCOTT presents his compliments to Mr. Pym, and in compliance with his request begs to return to him Mr. Moore's letter to Mr. Capper, and the copy of the bounty order, dated 27th November 1840, from the colonial authorities in New South Wales to Mr. Moore, which Mr. Pym left at this office for the inspection of the Commissioners. Encl. 6, in No. 9.

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Enclosure 7, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *S. Walcott, Esq.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
9, Park-street, Westminster, 27 October 1841.

In reference to the communications which have taken place respecting your application for the extension of an order which you hold for bounty to New South Wales, I am directed by the Colonial and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you that, having been in correspondence on the subject with the colonial department, they are authorized by the Secretary of State to inform you that emigration upon bounty is altogether suspended, from an apprehension of want of funds, and that questions connected with it cannot now be entertained; but that at any time at which it may hereafter be revived, your case, upon your application for the purpose, will be taken into consideration. Encl. 7, in No. 9.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *S. Walcott, Secretary.*

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Enclosure 8, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *John Pym, Esq.*, to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

12, King's Arms Yard, 30 October 1841.

At an interview which I had the honour of holding with you yesterday, I learned from you that Her Majesty's Government had suspended emigration to New South Wales, until it could be ascertained that the funds of the colonial treasury were sufficient to meet the demand upon it for bounties on the emigrants that have already been sent from this country; and that any future regulations which Her Majesty's Government may adopt, in reference to emigration to that colony, will depend upon the state of the funds in the colony. Without going into the question of any present regulations being sufficient to abrogate the acts of the colonial governor of a prior date; or on the other hand, questioning the propriety of the present suspension of emigration; but being, in conjunction with others, a holder of a bounty warrant, dated 27 November 1840 (which will be inoperative after June 1842), and having incurred considerable liabilities in arrangements that have been made for the acquiring and completing the said bounty warrant, I want to be assured that, in the event of Her Majesty's Government deciding that emigration should be proceeded with, either during the ensuing or following years, the present suspension of emigration shall be no bar to the ultimate working or fulfilment of the bounty warrant in question, and I shall esteem it a favour to have your assurance thereof. Encl. 8, in No. 9.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *John Pym.*

16 CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COLONIAL OFFICE, &c.

Enclosure 9, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *S. Walcott, Esq.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

Encl. 9, in No. 9.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
9, Park-street, Westminster, 4 November 1841.

IN answer to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acquaint you, that they are not at liberty to make any pledge respecting the time or manner of the resumption of emigration to New South Wales, on which subject it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to hold itself perfectly free to act according to such intelligence as may arrive from the colony; but that assuming the emigration on bounty to be renewed next year, the Commissioners feel no doubt that parties who had duly communicated their authorities to this office before the emigration of the current year was arrested, will be considered entitled to a prior consideration, and that the lapse of time while the emigration was suspended will not be deducted from the period for which those orders were originally issued. Beyond this, however, it is not within the power of the Commissioners to give any information. They cannot at present state at what time emigration to New South Wales by public aid will be renewed, or to what extent, nor whether or not it will be upon the plan of remuneration by bounties, upon which the existing orders have been issued. They are bound, therefore, to warn you against incurring any expenses, or taking any further step, until more positive information can be conveyed to the public.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *S. Walcott, Secretary.*

Enclosure 10, in No. 9.

COPY of a LETTER from *S. Walcott, Esq.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

Encl. 10, in No. 9.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
9, Park-street, Westminster, 3 March 1842.

IN compliance with your request, I am directed by the Board to return to you herewith the copy handed in by you on the 26th ultimo, of the Board's order granted to Mr. T. Moore for the importation of emigrants on bounty into New South Wales.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *S. Walcott, Secretary.*

— No. 10. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M. P.*, to *John Pym, Esq.*

No. 10.  
*B. Hawes, Esq.*  
to *J. Pym, Esq.*,  
24 Dec. 1846.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 December 1846.

I HAVE laid before Earl Grey your letters of the 29th of October and 27th ultimo, containing further remarks on your claim as the holder of an order for bounty on the introduction of emigrants into New South Wales; and I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that Lord Grey, having fully considered the statements contained in those two letters, can find nothing in them which would lead him to alter the view which he had previously taken of your claim.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *B. Hawes.*



EMIGRATION.  
(NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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RETURN of the Number of EMIGRANTS that have been sent to the Colony of *New South Wales* since the Suspension of the BOUNTY ORDERS in March 1843; also, Copies or Extracts of CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Holders of such Bounty Orders since the close of the last Session of Parliament.

(*Dr. Bowring.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
5 February 1847.*

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42.

*Under 3 oz.*

## EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 1 July 1847 :—for,

A “RETURN of the AVERAGE COST of PASSAGE of EMIGRANTS from  
*England to South Australia*, in Ships chartered by Her Majesty’s Colonial  
Land and Emigration Commissioners, from the 1st day of January 1846  
to the present Time.”

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }  
14 July 1847.

B. HAWES.

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RETURN of the AVERAGE COST of PASSAGE of EMIGRANTS from *England*  
to *South Australia*, in Ships chartered by Her Majesty’s Colonial Land  
and Emigration Commissioners, from the 1st of January 1846 to the  
present time.

Total Number of Statute Adults embarked in 15 ships, including }  
estimated numbers for two ships shortly about to sail - - } - - 3,021.

Computed Freight - - - - - - - - - - £. 37,401.

Average Cost of Passage, per Statute Adult - - £. 12. 7. 7½.

*N.B.*—A statute adult is one person of the age of 14 years and upwards, or  
two persons between 1 and 14.

Colonial Land and Emigration Commission, } (signed) S. Walcott,  
6 July 1847. } Secretary.

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*Note.*—It may be proper to observe, that the amount stated in the Return  
represents the net average cost of the conveyance and victualling of the emigrants,  
and is exclusive of gratuities allowed to the surgeons superintendent, and officers  
of the ships, and other small incidental expenses, as books, &c.

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**EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

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RETURN of the Average Cost of Passage of  
EMIGRANTS from *England to South Australia*,  
in Ships chartered by Her Majesty's Colonial  
Land and Emigration Commissioners, from the  
1st of January 1846 to the present Time.

(*Mr. Liddell.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*15 July 1847.*

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v

LABOUR (COLONIES).  
(WEST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.)  

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 20 January 1847 ;—for,

“ COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE relative to the SUPPLY  
of LABOUR to the BRITISH COLONIES in the *West Indies* and the *Mauritius*.—  
(in continuation of the Papers presented 26 August 1846, No. 691.—Parts I,  
II. & III.)”

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }  
27 April 1847.

B. HAWES.

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Immigration of Labourers into the West India Colonies  
and the Mauritius.

State of the Labouring Population, &c.  

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*(Mr. Hawes.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*27 April 1847.*  

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## SCHEDULE.

### CIRCULARS TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

No.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1. Earl Grey to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies.	14 Sept. 1846	On the payment of Bounty upon Labourers emigrating from one British West India Colony to another; that the payment of such Bounties from Public Funds should in no case be sanctioned - - - - -	1
2. Earl Grey to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies.	23 Oct. 1846	On the evils experienced from the unsteady habits of certain classes of Immigrants, and difficulty of meeting the cost of their immigration; that a Despatch has been addressed to the Governor of Mauritius, suggesting the adoption of a system calculated to meet those evils; recommending it to the consideration of the West Indian Legislatures - - - - -	1
3. Earl Grey to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies.	28 Dec. 1846	As to reducing the number of Stipendiary Magistrates; that those reductions have proceeded as far as is consistent at present; that in future they will be placed on the same footing as other Public Servants in the Colonies, by receiving half salary while on leave of absence; expressing gratification at the manner in which they have performed their duties - - - - -	2
4. Earl Grey to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies.	26 Jan. 1847	On the subject of Education of the Labouring Classes in the Colonies - - - - -	2
B. Hawes, Esq., to J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq.	30 Nov. 1846	Submitting to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, copies of Correspondence with the Governors of the West Indian Colonies on promoting the progress of Education, and requesting to be furnished with a short account of what may be considered the best system for Industrial Schools - - - - -	4
Earl Grey to the Governor of Antigua.	16 Oct. 1846	On the education of the younger portion of the labouring classes of the Colony - - - - -	5
Brief Practical Suggestions on the mode of organizing and conducting Day-schools of Industry, Model Farm Schools and Normal Schools, as part of a System of Education for the Coloured Races of the British Colonies, by J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq.		- - - - -	6

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2. Earl Grey to the Officer administering the Government.	2 Nov. 1846	In reply; suggesting that there should be more uniformity in the Bounties payable in the three principal importing Colonies in the West Indies; enclosing List of Bounties payable in British Guiana - - - - -	14
3. Major-General Berkeley to Earl Grey.	14 Oct. 1846	Enclosing Quarterly Return of Immigrants into Jamaica, for the Quarter ending 30 September 1846 - - -	15
4. Major-General Berkeley to Earl Grey.	23 Oct. 1846	Transmitting Letter from Agent-general of Immigration, suggesting countermand of Orders for East Indian Immigrants - - - - -	15
5. B. Hawes, Esq., to the Emigration Agents in India.	24 Nov. 1846	Desiring them to abstain from engaging any additional Shipping for Jamaica, beyond those now under contract -	19
6. Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. E. Grey.	1 Dec. 1846	In reply to Major-General Berkeley's Despatch of 23d October 1846; that it would not be advisable to interfere in respect to contracts for shipping already entered into in England for the conveyance of Immigrants, but that the Agents in India have been instructed not to engage any in addition to those now under contract - - -	19
7. Major-General Berkeley to Earl Grey	21 Nov. 1846	Transmitting copy of Message from the Assembly, expressing their desire to stop further Asiatic Immigration -	20

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8. Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. E. Grey	15 Jan. 1847	In reply ; concurring in the opinion of the Assembly that the cost of introducing Labourers from India is too heavy for the Colony ; but that it is too late for any further steps than have been taken to arrest it in the present season - - - - -	21
9. Governor Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey	6 Feb. 1847	Enclosing Quarterly Return of Immigrants into Jamaica for the Quarter ending 31 December 1846 - - -	22
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11. Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. E. Grey.	16 March 1847	Further Correspondence, in continuation - - -	26
12. Governor Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.	6 April 1847	Forwarding Message and Resolutions of the Assembly on Coolie and African Immigration ; that from the want of labour, the exclusive use of a Steamer would be required for Jamaica alone, to be of any efficient avail, reporting on the provision made for Immigration purposes - -	34
13. Earl Grey to Governor Sir C. E. Grey.	31 Mar. 1847	In reply ; as to Immigration from the Kroo Coast to be carried on by means of a Government Steamer, it would be inexpedient to employ more than one vessel at present ; but in the event of the measure proving successful, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to extend its operation to Jamaica - - - - -	35

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9. Governor Light to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	3 Aug. 1846	Transmitting copy of Letter from the Colonial Surgeon-general on the Health of the Portuguese Emigrants from Madeira - - - - -	42
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9. Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris	26 Nov. 1846	Transmitting copy of Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on the subject of Immigration, and requesting certain Returns respecting the rate of Mortality in the Island - - - - -	107
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17. B. Hawes, Esq. to J. Scoble, Esq. -	4 Jan. 1847	As the Anti-Slavery Society declines to peruse the Documents on the conditions mentioned, Lord Grey regrets he has no other answer but to refer to the Letter of the 9th December 1846, to which his Lordship adheres -	199
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25. Governor Sir W. M. Gomm to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	31 Aug. 1846	Forwarding Minute of the Governor on introducing Lord Grey's Despatch, 29 September, No. 38, to the Council of Government, and an Address from Proprietors, Merchants, &c. for an introduction of Labourers, with Governor's Answer - - - -	220
26. Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm.	11 Dec. 1846	In reply to Despatches of 10 and 31 August 1846; before sanctioning any further extension of the number of Immigrants to be introduced into the Colony at the public expense, proof must be adduced that sufficient funds will be forthcoming when required, as well for their return passage as their introduction - - - -	224
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28. Governor Sir W. M. Gomm to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	3 Sept. 1846	Transmitting further Correspondence with Proprietors, Merchants, &c. applying for enlarged Immigration, and Minute calling the attention of the Council of Government to the suggestions in Despatch No. 38, relative thereto - - - -	242
29. Governor Sir W. M. Gomm to Mr. Secretary Gladstone,	3 Sept. 1846	Transmitting Memorial on the state of the Colony in respect to the Sugar cultivation, with Report from the Savanne District, relative to re-engagements of Indian Labourers - - - -	248
30. Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm.	22 Feb. 1847	In reply; as to the present system of Coolie Immigration, that no grounds exist for a reconsideration of the decisions which Her Majesty's Government have already taken; that emigration from Madagascar cannot be promoted without risk of encouraging internal Slave Trade in that Island - - - -	252



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35. Governor Sir W. M. Gomm to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.	28 Sept. 1846	Enclosing copy of Admonitory Notice issued to the body of Agricultural Employers upon Estates in the Colony -	282
36. Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm.	1 Oct. 1846	Transmitting copy of a Letter from Mr. Barclay, on behalf of the " Mauritius Association," requesting the introduction of 5,000 or 6,000 Labourers from Madras, in addition to those from Calcutta, in consequence of the great rise in the price of labour ; sees no objection to the measure, provided the Immigrants are accompanied by their families, and that the expense would not unduly burthen the Finances of the Colony - - - - -	284
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38. Governor Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.	2 Nov. 1846	In reference to Admonitory Notice, enclosing further Correspondence with Merchants, &c. - - - -	288
39. Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm.	26 Jan. 1847	Acknowledgment of Despatches 28 September and 2 November, on the Admonitory Notice - - - -	294
40. Governor Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.	7 Nov. 1846	Enclosing further Correspondence with Merchants, Planters, &c. - - - - -	294
41. Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm.	21 Feb. 1847	In reply ; that it is unnecessary to make further communication on the subject, until an answer is received to Earl Grey's Despatch of 29 September 1846 - - -	297
42. Governor Sir W. M. Gomm to Earl Grey.	7 Nov. 1846	Transmitting Quarterly Returns of Labourers employed, absent or sick, on 30 September 1846 - - - -	298
43. Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm.	23 Feb. 1847	Transmitting communication from Mr. Barclay, submitting certain alterations suggested by the Mauritius Association in reference to the " Heads of an Ordinance for promoting Immigration into Mauritius" - - - -	311

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE relative to the SUPPLY of LABOUR  
to the BRITISH COLONIES in the *West Indies* and the *Mauritius*.

CIRCULARS TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE WEST INDIAN  
COLONIES.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governors of the  
West Indian Colonies.

Sir,

Downing-street, 14 September 1846.

My attention has been called to the question of the payment of bounties upon  
labourers emigrating from one British West India colony to another.

On referring to the records of the office, I find that it was clearly the intention  
of my predecessor, Lord Stanley, that the payment of such bounties from public  
funds should in no case be sanctioned, although it does not appear that such  
intention ever formed the subject of a general and distinct instruction. I also  
find that in some colonies such a practice still prevails.

Fully concurring in Lord Stanley's opinion, and in order to prevent any mis-  
conception on the subject for the future, I have to desire that you will on no  
account sanction the payment from public funds under your control of bounties on  
emigrants arriving from any of Her Majesty's possessions in the West Indies.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

No. 1.

Earl Grey to the  
Governors of the  
West Indian  
Colonies.  
14 September 1846.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governors of the  
West Indian Colonies.

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 October 1846.

No. 2.

I HAVE had under my consideration the evils which have been experienced in  
some of the West Indian colonies, but more extensively still, in the island of Mau-  
ritius, from the unsteady habits of certain classes of immigrants and the difficulty  
of meeting the cost of their immigration. I have addressed to the Governor of  
Mauritius a despatch, in which I have suggested the adoption of a system in  
respect to Coolie immigrants which appears to me to be calculated to meet these  
evils, and to be applicable also to the case of Coolie or any other immigrants intro-  
duced into the West Indian colonies, otherwise than at their own cost. I transmit  
to you herewith a copy of this despatch, and I request you to consider it as em-  
bodying the principles of regulation in this matter, which, if the Colonial Legis-  
latures should be disposed to adopt, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared  
to sanction.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

Earl Grey to the  
Governors of the  
West Indian  
Colonies,  
23 October 1846.

For Earl Grey's  
Despatch to Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
No. 38, 29 Sep-  
tember 1846,  
*Vide* page 143.

2 CORRESPONDENCE *relative to the* SUPPLY OF LABOUR

— No. 3. —

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies.

No. 3.  
Earl Grey to the  
Governors of the  
West Indian  
Colonies,  
28 December 1846.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 December 1846.

HAVING had under my consideration the results of the inquiries which have been made as to the practicability of reducing the numbers of the stipendiary magistrates in the West Indian colonies, I have come to the conclusion that the reductions which have been already made in this very useful body have proceeded as far as is consistent, under existing circumstances, with the welfare of the communities to which their services are rendered, and it is not my intention, therefore, that any further reduction should be effected at present.

I have also had under my consideration the rule, founded originally on the terms of an Act of Parliament now no longer applicable to the case, by which stipendiary magistrates are excluded from the advantage enjoyed by other colonial public servants, of receiving half salary whilst on leave of absence; and being of opinion that great hardship is suffered by many of the stipendiary magistrates in consequence of this rule, I have obtained the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the abrogation of this rule; and the stipendiary magistrates will be placed in future on the footing of other public servants in the colonies in respect to leaves of absence.

It will be necessary, however, to warn the magistrates that it is not intended by this concession to place the office of a stipendiary magistrate upon a more permanent footing than that on which it has heretofore stood, and that Her Majesty's Government will not consider themselves precluded from adopting in future, if circumstances should require it, any measures which may be thought fit for dispensing with their services, without the grant of compensation for loss of office.

The issue of half salary to the absent magistrates will not, of course, include any portion of their allowances for house-rent and horse-hire, the whole of which must be saved, unless it should be in any case indispensably necessary to assign some part to the locum tenens of the absent magistrate, to enable him to perform the duties.

I take this opportunity of expressing the gratification which I have felt in perceiving that, in many instances, the stipendiary magistrates have not only performed the merely official duties necessarily devolving on them, but have exerted themselves, with perseverance and success, in the establishment and promotion of agricultural associations, friendly or benefit societies, savings' banks, schools and other institutions on which the well-being of the West Indian colonies must be peculiarly dependent in the present times. I have to request that, in communicating to the stipendiary magistrates within your government the high estimation in which I have been led to hold their labours, you will intimate to them that I have regarded those of their services which are not strictly official as forming not the least important part, and that I rely upon them for giving all the impulse which it may be in their power to impart to those social improvements which are, I trust, in progress, more or less, throughout the West Indian colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governors of the West Indian Colonies.

No. 4.  
Earl Grey to the  
Governors of the  
West Indian  
Colonies.  
16 January 1847.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 January 1847.

DURING the short period which has elapsed since my accession to office, I have repeatedly had occasion to communicate to the Governors of West Indian colonies my sentiments on the subject of the education of the labouring classes, and it would not be easy for me to express to you the anxiety which I feel to omit nothing which Her Majesty's Government can contribute towards that object.—no

to look at the state of things in the West Indies, arising as it does out of unexampled changes, and tending, no doubt, to momentous issues of one kind or another, without perceiving that the education of the Negro race is the great means by which emancipation may be made to result, not merely in exemption from physical sufferings and brutalizing oppressions, but in a moral and spiritual freedom, resting on a stronger foundation than that of human laws, and comprehending an advancement in Christian virtues and happiness to which human laws can but very imperfectly contribute except through the channel of education and religious instruction.

This work will be carried forward in the West Indies, as elsewhere, by the influence of the higher motives of human nature, and by the devotedness of those who know in what the true welfare of a country consists, and who will labour for its moral and spiritual enlightenment. But if it be necessary to appeal to lower motives also, it would be perhaps impossible to adduce an instance of any country of which the agricultural and commercial prospects were so absolutely dependent on the instruction of the lower orders, as those of the West Indies are at this time. Instruction not only makes labour intelligent and orderly, but creates new wants and desires, new activities, a love of employment, and an increased alacrity both of the body and the mind; and there is probably no example of a well-instructed population which is not also active and eager for work. Instruction, therefore, where provision shall be made for imparting it speedily and effectually, may be rendered the most certain of all methods for equalizing the supply of labour with the demand; and, on the other hand, the prosperity which a sufficient supply of labour would create, may well be expected, by promoting scientific and mechanical improvements, and retaining amongst the Negroes a cultivated and intelligent race of proprietors, to assist civil order and the advancement of all classes.

The circumstances of the West Indian colonies have led my predecessors in this office, and also some persons of activity and influence in the colonies, to perceive how essential it is that the system of education adopted there should be of an industrial character; and whilst this cannot but be esteemed by all promoters of popular education to be an important element, it is, moreover, one which would probably obtain for the system the support and assistance of some parties who would not be equally quick to discern the more general bearings of education upon industry. For more reasons than one, therefore,—on account of the prospects of education in general, as well as in regard to the specific deficiency,—I have been sorry to observe the little progress which has been made in imparting an industrial character to the schools in the West Indies; and in considering what means Her Majesty's Government possess of giving some additional impulse to West Indian education, I have thought that possibly some good might be effected by disseminating in the West Indies such knowledge of industrial systems as the experience of this country could afford, in so far as it might appear to be applicable to the state of society in the colonies; and, at my request, a communication on the subject has been addressed to this department by direction of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

I transmit to you herewith a copy of this communication. You will find it to contain a full statement of the points which it is considered most material to keep in view in the establishment of industrial day schools and normal schools, and of the methods by which the former at least may be made, to a great degree, if not altogether, self-supporting.

In countries where food is so cheap as it is in the West Indies, and labour so dear, there must be peculiar facilities for enabling industrial schools to pay a proportion of their expenses, unless the children be taken away from them at a very early age; and if, as the industrial system contemplates, the principal part of the children's food be provided at school from the produce of their own labour, their parents will no longer have the same motives which they now have for withdrawing them from school prematurely to cultivate provision-grounds or otherwise earn their livelihood. It is true, no doubt, that in some cases their labour may not accrue to the plantations at so early a period owing to their longer continuance at school; but the loss will be amply recompensed, so soon as their labour does accrue, by the steadier industry and the skill and knowledge which it will be the object of the schools to produce.

If practicable, it would of course be exceedingly desirable, that besides the gardens or provision-grounds proposed in the letter from the Committee of Privy Council to be attached to the schools, there should be some ground cultivated in

canes or other staples of exportable produce, so that the children may be exercised in that species of cultivation in which it will be, generally speaking, most expedient that they should be afterwards employed; and if the project of establishing central sugar mills should be successfully carried out (as I trust it may), the instruction thus afforded will fit them for all the work which, under such a system of manufacturing sugar, would have to be performed on the plantations. If that project should not be accomplished, I conceive that the canes would still be saleable at the sugar mills of neighbouring plantations.

But to whatever extent the schools might succeed or fail in bearing their own expenses, I cannot but indulge the hope that the Legislatures of the colonies will acknowledge the paramount importance of causing such schools to be established, and will make such provision as may be required for the purpose. And if it were necessary to raise money by a new impost, I should not object, on the part of the Crown, to a tax falling directly upon the people at large, provided the proceeds were made exclusively applicable to the education of their children; nor should I indeed be averse to any well-considered law which should constrain the parents of children not exceeding a specified age, to send such children to school (under a penalty for neglecting to do so, unless for cause shown), and to pay a specified sum for their schooling. The choice of the school should be left, of course, to the parents, provided only it were certified by some public functionary to be appointed for the purpose, or by some Minister of the Gospel, to be a school competently conducted.

I annex printed copies of the communication from the Committee of Privy Council on Education, in sufficient numbers to enable you to transmit copies to the Bishop of the Diocese and to all Members of the Legislature, Ministers of the Gospel, Stipendiary Magistrates and other parties to whom you may see fit to send them.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

COPY of a LETTER from *B. Hawes, Esq.*, to *J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Esq.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 November 1846.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to request that you will submit, for the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, the accompanying copies of correspondence which has taken place between Lord Grey and his predecessors on the one hand, and the Governors of some of the West Indian colonies on the other, on the subject of the measures to be taken for promoting the progress of education, and especially of industrial training, amongst the children of the Negroes. Their Lordships will perceive from these documents, that in the year 1845, on the cessation of the annual grants which had been made by Parliament, since emancipation, in aid of education in the West Indies, Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State, recommended to the attention of the local authorities the duty which devolved upon them of providing from local sources the requisite means for maintaining the schools which had been established by the aid of this country, and for carrying forward the work of education, and connecting with it a system of industrial training. Lord Stanley at the same time recognized the importance of eliciting from the labouring classes themselves any means which they could be induced to contribute towards these objects. The result of Lord Stanley's recommendations has been very different in the different colonies; but in some of the most important, an earnest desire has been evinced to promote the progress of education, and Lord Grey sees reason to think that there would be no indisposition on the part of the local authorities to profit by the attention which has been paid to the subject of popular education in this country, and the experience which has been obtained in it.

His Lordship is of opinion, that the system of what are called "industrial schools" (accounts of which are contained in the minutes of the Committee that were printed for Parliament) is peculiarly well adapted to the West India colonies, both because such schools seems to be capable of being made, if not self-supporting, at all events, much less expensive, than any others; and also because in these colonies, where the rudest modes of applying labour have been inherited from the days of slavery, nothing would so much contribute to their future prosperity

Barbadoes (Genl.) No. 12, 23 March, 728; Answer No. 2, of 24 April, vide Papers ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26 August 1846, No. 691, Part I. pp. 158, 163.

Extract of Lord Grey's Despatch, Antig., No. 26, 16 October, vide p. 5 of this Return.

Trinidad, No. 2, 29 April, 1057; C. O., No. 9, 11 June, vide Parl. Paper, 691, Part I. 1846, pp. 835, 836.

Trinidad, No. 35, 31 July, 1846; C. O., No. 45, 21 Oct. vide pp. 100. & 104, of this Return.

Jamaica, No. 103, 17 Dec., 1845. C. O. No. 5, 29 Jan. 1846, vide Papers ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26 August 1846, No. 691, Part I., pp. 21-27.

perity as teaching the rising generation the most effectual modes of employing labour upon land.

With this view, Earl Grey desires me to request that you would move their Lordships to furnish him (if they can do so without inconvenience) with a short, simple account of what they consider the best system upon which to conduct industrial schools, so as to combine intellectual and industrial education, and also to render the labour of the children available towards meeting some part of the expense of their education.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Hawes.*

(No. 26.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governor of *Antigua*; dated  
Downing-street, 16 October 1846.

I CANNOT close this despatch without adverting to another topic, which, though only incidentally mentioned in that to which I am replying, is of far too deep importance to be passed by unnoticed: I allude to your observations on the subject of education. I learn with the greatest concern, from your present communication, that you have reason "to believe that the younger portion of the lower classes in Antigua are in a very unpromising state," and that "you learn from Archdeacon Holberton, who quite concurs with you in this opinion, that he has been already obliged to give up one school in his parish for want of funds, and feels sure that if assistance be not afforded, another must soon fall to the ground." I cannot too strongly express my sense of the paramount importance of making every effort to prevent the rising generation of the Antigua peasantry from growing up in ignorance. All classes of society are equally and most deeply interested in providing against that which would be so very great an evil. With respect to the working classes themselves, their interest in having their children well educated has never, that I am aware of, been questioned; but it has sometimes been overlooked, that even if considered merely with reference to its economical effects, the endeavour to raise the character of the labouring population in the West Indies by education, is also calculated greatly to benefit their employers. In a despatch of Lord Elgin's, dated the 6th of May last, which you will find in the accompanying Papers lately presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's command, it is shown that the prospect of the West Indian colonies being able to raise the staple articles of their produce so as to compete successfully with the similar produce of countries where the employment of slave labour is still permitted, mainly depends upon the advancement and improvement of the Negro population. Not only is it true that the adoption of improved agricultural and industrial processes (by which there is reason to hope that the cost of producing sugar in our colonies may by degrees be so greatly reduced), requires that the planter should be enabled to obtain the services of intelligent and trustworthy labourers; that is to say, of such labourers as can only be formed by education and religious instruction; but further, as in most of these colonies, from the great abundance of land in proportion to the population, a mere subsistence is so easily obtained by the free Negroes, it is justly remarked by Lord Elgin, that "the growth of civilization among them, and of the tastes and habits which it creates, furnishes, in the judgment of many well informed persons, the only effective security for their becoming generally and permanently dependent on the wages of continuous labour. Hence the importance, even on behalf of interests purely material, of promoting education among the lower classes, and replacing in the conduct of operations on estates the rude and laborious methods inherited from slavery, by processes requiring fewer and more highly qualified workmen." The Legislature of Jamaica has, I rejoice to say, acted upon these enlightened views, and has adopted measures for the advancement of education amongst the Negroes framed in so just and liberal a spirit, as to afford the strongest grounds for hoping that in a few years they will produce the happiest results. You will find, in the despatch of Lord Elgin, which I have already quoted, that his Lordship has been anxious to give to the schools for the Negro population in Jamaica, somewhat of an industrial character, and that the Board of Education in that island has already taken some steps with that view. I am of opinion that it is most desirable that schools for the children of the Negroes in the West Indies should be established

Earl Grey to the  
Governor of  
*Antigua*.  
16 October 1846.

Annual Blue Book  
Reports, presented by  
Command.  
Session 1846, p. 19.

upon this principle. Even in this country, in the few cases in which they have as yet been tried, industrial schools,—that is to say, schools in which intellectual improvement is combined with practical instruction in agricultural and other descriptions of labour—have been found eminently useful, and a desire is very generally entertained by the most judicious friends of the working classes, that such schools should be greatly extended. But, if it is found that even in this country, where from many centuries of progressive improvement the best modes of applying their labour are so generally understood by the working classes, and where the skill not less than the industry of the great body of our labourers is proverbial, it is yet of great service to combine industrial training with intellectual instruction; the advantage of doing so must be far more important in the West Indies, where there have been inherited from the days of slavery such rude and imperfect methods of labour, and where the labourers are still so deficient in the art of turning their strength to the best account. Of such schools, it is further a great recommendation, that if well managed, they may be made almost if not altogether to support themselves. It is not, however, to be hoped that in the first instance this could be accomplished in Antigua; for a time, at all events, there must be considerable expense incurred in adequately providing for the education of the children of the working classes. I trust, that the Legislature of Antigua will not be unwilling to supply from the general revenue of the island the means of meeting a portion of this expense, and that the remainder may be met by requiring (as I think it would be most just and proper to do), that the parents of the children should themselves provide for the education of their children. With this view I would suggest, that a law should be passed imposing a fine, to be paid quarterly, upon the parents of every child of whose attendance at some school during the preceding quarter a certificate should not be produced. The fine so imposed should of course be very moderate, probably however, exceeding by a trifle, the amount which if the child attended school would have to be paid for its education, and whatever sum might be raised by such fines should go towards the several expenses of education. Should this suggestion be adopted, it would be indispensable that a grant should be made by the Legislature in aid of the different schools in the island, in order that the cost of education might be kept so low, that the labouring class should not be able justly to plead inability to meet it. It would further be necessary to make regulations as to the amount of attendance which should be required from children to entitle them to obtain certificates, and also as to the schools which should have the right of granting them. I am well aware, that there are many other questions of great difficulty which will arise in the consideration of this subject, with a view to the adoption of any practical measures; to these, however, I do not think it expedient at present to advert, and I have only in conclusion, to direct you to call the particular attention of the Assembly of Antigua to the efforts now making in Jamaica for the extension and improvement of education amongst the working classes, and most earnestly to impress upon the members, that the extreme importance of their following the example which has there been set, assuring them that in doing so, they may rely upon the cordial co-operation and assistance of Her Majesty's Government.

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Enclosure in No. 4.

**BRIEF PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS on the Mode of organizing and conducting DAY-SCHOOLS of INDUSTRY, MODEL FARM SCHOOLS, and NORMAL SCHOOLS, as part of a SYSTEM of EDUCATION for the COLOURED RACES of the BRITISH COLONIES.**

Privy Council Office, Whitehall,  
6 January 1847.

Encl. in No. 4.      Sir,

THE letter which, by the direction of Earl Grey, was transmitted to this office on the 30th of November, together with the despatches from Governors of the West Indian Colonies which accompanied it, have been under the consideration of the Lord President of the Council.

industrial education, and to render the labour of the children available towards meeting some part of the expense of their education.

From this account will be purposely excluded any description of the methods of intellectual instruction, and all minute details of the organization of schools. Whatever suggestions respecting discipline may be offered will be condensed into brief hints, or confined to those general indications which are universally applicable.

It would be presumptuous to attempt to describe those varieties in discipline which might be suggested by a better knowledge of the peculiarities of a race which readily abandons itself to excitement, and perhaps needs amusements which would seem unsuitable for the peasantry of a civilized community.

While endeavouring to suggest the mode by which the labour of Negro children may be mingled with instruction fitted to develop their intelligence, it would be advantageous to know more of the details of colonial culture, and of the peculiarities of household life in this class, and thus to descend from the general description into a closer adaptation of the plans of the school to the wants of the coloured races. This, however, cannot now be attempted.

In describing the mode in which the instruction may be interwoven with the labour of the school, so as to render their connexion as intimate as possible, it will, however, be necessary to repeat the illustrations in various forms, which may appear trivial. But this mutual dependence of the moral and physical training; of the intellectual and industrial teaching; and even of the religious education, and the instruction of the scholars in the practical duties of life, require a detailed illustration. Christian civilization comprehends this complex development of all the faculties, and the school of a semi-barbarous class should be established on the conviction that these several forms of training and instruction mutually assist each other.

Instead of setting forth this principle more fully, it is considered expedient to furnish numerous though brief practical details of its application, which may, with local knowledge, be easily expanded into a manual for schools of industry for the coloured races.

Even within the limits which will be assigned to the instruction of the children of these races in this paper, it may be conceived that, bearing in mind the present state of the Negro population, and taking into account the means at present at the disposal of the Colonial Legislatures in the different dependencies, a too sanguine view has been adopted of the amount of instruction which may be hoped to be imparted.

Certainly it is true that some time must elapse before the limits assigned in this paper to such instruction, even in the day schools, can be reached. But less than what is described could not be regarded as a transforming agency, by which the Negro could be led within a generation, materially to improve his habits. If we would have him rest satisfied with the meagre subsistence and privation of comfort consequent on his habits of listless contentment with the almost spontaneous gifts of a tropical climate, a less efficient system may be adopted; but if the native labour of the West Indian Colonies is to be made generally available for the cultivation of the soil by a settled and industrious peasantry, no agent can be so surely depended upon as the influence of a system of combined intellectual and industrial instruction, carried to a higher degree of efficiency than any example which now exists in the colonies.

Nor will a wise colonial government neglect any means which affords even a remote prospect of gradually creating a native middle class among the Negro population, and thus ultimately, of completing the institutions of freedom, by rearing a body of men interested in the protection of property, and with intelligence enough to take part in that humbler machinery of local affairs which ministers to social order.

With these remarks, I proceed at once to enter on the practical suggestions which I am directed to offer.

The objects of education for the coloured races of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, may be thus described.

To inculcate the principles and promote the influences of Christianity, by such instruction as can be given in elementary schools.

To accustom the children of these races to habits of self-control and moral discipline.

To diffuse a grammatical knowledge of the English language, as the most important agent of civilization, for the coloured population of the colonies.

To make the school the means of improving the condition of the peasantry, by teaching them how health may be preserved by proper diet, cleanliness, ventilation and clothing, and by the structure of their dwellings.

To give them a practical training in household economy, and in the cultivation of a cottage garden, as well as in those common handicrafts by which a labourer may improve his domestic comfort.

To communicate such a knowledge of writing and arithmetic, and of their application to his wants and duties, as may enable a peasant to economize his means, and give the small farmer the power to enter into calculations and agreements.

An improved agriculture is required in certain of the colonies, to replace the system of exhausting the virgin soils, and then leaving to natural influences alone the work of reparation. The education of the coloured races would not, therefore be complete for the children of small farmers, unless it included this object.

The lesson-books of colonial schools should also teach the mutual interests of the mother-country and her dependencies; the rational basis of their connexion, and the domestic and social duties of the coloured races.



These lesson-books should also simply set forth the relation of wages, capital, labour, and the influence of local and general government on personal security, independence and order.

For the attainment of these objects, the following classes of institutions are required.

*Day-schools of Industry, and Model Farm Schools.*

A *Training School* for the instruction of the masters and mistresses of day-schools.

The order in which these institutions are enumerated is, that in which they may be most conveniently described.

A *Day-school of Industry* might, in the tropical climates, with the exception of a moderate salary for the schoolmaster, be made self-supporting. The school should be regarded as a large Christian family, assembled for mutual benefit, and conducted by a well-ordered domestic economy.

For this purpose, the children having breakfasted, should be at school at a very early period after sunrise.

At this hour they should be assembled for morning prayer. The utmost reverence should pervade this religious exercise.

The work of the day would then commence. The scholars would have their dinner at the school, and in the evening would return to their homes immediately before sunset. The school would close, as it began, with prayer.

From sunrise until sunset, their life would be under the training and instruction of the master and mistress of the school. Their labour would be principally devoted to the business of the household, and of the school garden. Their instruction would be such as would prepare them for the duties of their station in life.

To this end the school premises should comprise—

1. A house for the master and for the mistress.
2. A school-room for the boys, and another for the girls, each convertible into a dining-room.
3. A class-room for undisturbed religious instruction.
4. A large garden plot, sufficient to provide garden-stuff for the dinners of the school during the whole year.
5. A tool-house and carpenter's shop.
6. A kitchen, store-room, larder and scullery.
7. A wash-house and laundry.

The training of the scholars in industry and in cottage economy would, under these arrangements, be regarded as second only to their instruction from the Holy Scriptures, and their training in the duties of a religious life.

In a race emerging from barbarism, the training of children in obedience and cheerful industry, in mutual forbearance and good will, and in that respect for property and care to use the blessings of providence without abusing them, for which a school of industry affords an opportunity closely resembling the training of children in a Christian family, would greatly promote the success of the religious instruction.

Immediately after prayers the master would divide the boys into working parties, under the charge of apprenticed monitors or pupil teachers. The schedule of the school routine would describe the duty of each party, and the time allotted to it.

The garden should be divided into two principal plots. The school plot should be cultivated by the whole school, in common, for the production of all those vegetables which would be required in considerable quantities for the school kitchen.

These crops should be so adapted to the seasons as to afford a constant supply, either in store or to be daily gathered from the ground.

In the labour and practical instruction of the garden they would learn the theory and practice of its culture, and the use of the crops of the different seasons in supplying the wants of a family.

The scholars' plot should be divided into allotments proportioned to the strength of the scholars. The sense of personal interest and responsibility would here be developed, and the pupil would cultivate habits of self-reliance, neatness and perseverance.

In the large school plot the combination of individual efforts, for a common object, and, the advantages of order, method, harmony and subordination would be exemplified.

For the management of the garden two or three parties could therefore be detached, according to the work appropriated to the season.

The repairs of the tool-house and of the implements of gardening, as well as the fencing of the garden, would sometimes employ a party in the carpenter's shop.

In the colonies in which the slave population has recently been emancipated, and in those very recently settled, it might also be desirable to have at hand, as a part of the school stock, a quantity of the rough material of which labourers' dwellings are constructed. With this material a cottage might be built on an improved plan, with a due regard to ventilation, to drainage, to the means provided for the escape of smoke, to the nature of the floor, the provision of rude but substantial furniture, and the most healthy bedding, together with the outbuildings required for domestic animals and the family.

Such a cottage, when built, might be again altered, enlarged or pulled down and rebuilt, as a part of the industrial instruction, important in its civilizing influences.

The master would superintend, direct and explain the garden operations.

While in the field or workshop, he would have an opportunity of improving the manners and habits of his scholars, not by the rigidity of a military discipline, exacting an enforced order, but by the cheerful acquiescence of a sense of duty and convenience arising from his patient

patient superintendence. The harmony, industry and skill of his scholars should be promoted by his vigilance, and encouraged by his example.

The garden operations of the month would form a subject of oral instruction in the school.

In these oral lessons would be explained the reasons for the succession of crops; for the breadth sown; for the nature of the manure selected; for the mode of managing the crop; and the uses to which it was to be devoted.

The accidents to which the crop is liable, and the means of providing against them, might even lead the teacher into a familiar account of the habits of various insects; their mode of propagation; the peculiarities of season which favour their development; and the mode of detecting and destroying them, before their ravages are extensively injurious or fatal to the crop.

Familiar lessons on the effects of night and day, of heat and light, of dew and rain, of drainage and irrigation, and the various kinds of manure, and of the succession of the seasons on vegetation, would not only inform the minds of the scholars, but give them a more intelligent interest in the common events of the natural world.

In the school also would be kept an account of the expenses incurred on the garden. To this end the reception of all articles on which outlay had been incurred, as for example, tools, manure, wood, seeds, &c., should be attended with some formality; and the boys should be practised in examining or weighing them, and entering them in the account. In like manner the garden produce should be weighed before delivered at the kitchen, and an account kept of the quantity gathered daily, and of its market value.

The objects of outlay and the results of labour should be brought into one balance sheet, showing the profits of the garden at the close of the year.

As a preparation for this general account keeping, each boy might also enter, in a subordinate account, the outlay and produce of his own allotment.

In both cases the amount of labour should be daily registered, and its value fixed, as an element to be ultimately entered in the balance-sheet.

Once or twice in the week the girls and boys would bring from home early in the morning a bundle of clothes to be washed at the school.

The wash-house should be fitted up with the utensils commonly found in the best labourers cottages, or which, with frugality and industry, could be purchased by a field workman; and the girls should be employed in successive parties in washing, drying and ironing their clothes.

They should likewise bring from home clothes requiring to be mended, and cloth to be made into shirts and dresses for their families, and the mistress should teach them to cut it out, and make it up, and to mend their clothes.

The employments of the girls would co-operate with those of the boys as respects instruction in cottage economy, by the connexion of the garden with the kitchen.

In the kitchen, the vegetables received from the garden would be prepared for cooking, and the girls would be instructed in the preparation of the cheap food which a labourer could afford to purchase, or could grow in his own garden.

For the sake of convenience and despatch, a large part of this cooking must be conducted in a wholesale manner for the school dinner, but in order to give instruction in the preparation of a cottage meal, a separate dinner should daily be provided for the superintendents of working parties. This should be cooked with the utensils commonly found in cottages.

The employments of the girls should be accompanied by suitable instruction in the school. Thus an account should be kept of the clothes received from each scholar's family to be washed, and of their return to the boy or girl by whom they were brought.

The amount of garden-stuff and stores daily consumed in the school dinner should be entered, and the value estimated.

The purchase of utensils, stores, &c. should be recorded by the scholars.

Among the topics of oral instruction, cottage economy should be second only to religious instruction. The duties of a skilful housewife would be exemplified in the training in industry; but these practical arts should be accompanied with familiar lessons on the best mode of husbanding the means of the family; on the prices and comparative nutritious qualities of various articles of food; and on simple recipes for preparing them. Each girl should write in a book, to be taken with her from the school, the recipes of the cottage meals she had learned to prepare; and the familiar maxims of domestic economy which had been inculcated at school.

Such instruction might profitably extend to domestic and personal cleanliness. The management of children in infancy, and general rules as to the preservation of health.

On the subject of cottage economy, it would be well that a class-book should be prepared, containing at least the following heads:—

#### 1. *Means of preserving Health.*

A. Cleanliness. B. Ventilation. C. Drainage. D. Clothing. E. Exercise. F. Management of children.

#### 2. *Means of procuring Comfort.*

A. The cottage garden. B. The piggery. C. The cottage kitchen. D. The dairy. E. The market. F. Household maxims.

The various industrial employment of the scholars would curtail the ordinary hours of school. Certainly, all that has been described might be accomplished, and at least two or three hours daily reserved for religious and other instruction.

The Holy Scriptures should be used only as a medium of religious teaching. They should not be employed as a hornbook, associated in the mind of the child with the drudgery of mastering the almost mechanical difficulty of learning to read, at an age when it cannot understand language, too often left unexplained. On the contrary, the Holy Scriptures should only be put into the hands of those children who have learned to read with fluency.

To the younger children a short portion of the Scripture should be daily read, and made the subject of an oral lesson.

Those of riper age should be taught to receive and read the Scriptures with reverence.

The art of reading should be acquired from class-books appropriate to an industrial school. Besides the class-book for the more advanced scholars on cottage economy, the earlier reading lessons might contribute instruction adapted to the condition of a class emerging from slavery or barbarism.

The lessons on writing and arithmetic, as has been before observed, ought to be brought into daily practical use in the employment of the scholars. Nothing is learned so soon, of retained so surely, as knowledge, the practical relation of which is perceived.

The scholar should *thus* be taught to write from dictation, as an exercise of memory, and of spelling and punctuation, as well as of writing.

They should be gradually trained in the composition of simple letters on the business of the school, the garden or kitchen; and exercised in writing abstracts of oral lessons from memory. The power of writing on the actual events and business of their future lives would thus be acquired.

Within these limits the instruction of the coloured races, combined with a systematic training in industry, cannot fail to raise the population to a condition of improved comfort; but it will also give such habits of steady industry to a settled and thriving peasantry, as may in time develop the elements of a native middle class. This would probably be a consequence of an education within these limits; but if this were accomplished, and time permitted further instruction, an acquaintance might be sought with the art of drawing plans, and those of land-surveying and levelling. Some instruction in geography also would enable them better to understand the Scriptures, and the connexion of the colony with the mother country.

The master and mistress should be assisted by apprentices, whose number should be proportioned to the size of the schools. These apprentices should be chosen from the most proficient and best conducted scholars, who are also likely to have an example set them by their parents in harmony with their education. At the age of 13 they should be bound by agreement for six years, and might receive in *lieu* of stipend a quantity of the garden produce, sufficient to induce their parents cheerfully to consent to their employment in the school. Careful separate instruction should be given them by the master, at a period daily set apart for the purpose, and they should be furnished with books, as means of self-education.

With the aid of such apprenticed assistants, the school might be divided into classes varying in size, according to the skill and age of the apprentices and the number of the scholars. In the early stage of their apprenticeship it may not be expedient to entrust these youths with the management of a class containing more than 12 children. At the age of 16, they might teach 16 children; and at the age of 18, probably 20 children. The master would instruct 24 or 30, or more children in a class, according to circumstances.

The school, therefore, will be divided into classes of 12, 16, 20 and 24 children.

The *Model Farm School* may be described with greater brevity, because much that has been said respecting the *Day School of Industry* is applicable to it.

The *Model Farm School* is intended for the class of labourers who have accumulated sufficient money to become small farmers, and for the small farmers, who, with more knowledge and skill, would be enabled to employ their capital to greater advantage. Its object is to create a thriving, loyal and religious middle class among the agricultural population. As the process of culture must differ in the various colonies, it is not possible to give more than general indications respecting it.

As it would be improbable that a sufficient number of scholars could be collected from one neighbourhood, they should be boarders, and the cost of their lodging, maintenance, and in some colonies also of their instruction, should be defrayed by their parents. The buildings, therefore, should provide—

A lofty dormitory, divided by partitions, six feet high, into separate compartment, each containing one bed, and affording the master the means of overlooking the room from his own apartment. A refectory, class-rooms, a kitchen, &c., &c., store-rooms, apartments for the master and his assistants.

To these school-buildings should be added farm-buildings, comprising all the arrangements necessary in each climate for the shelter of the produce of the farm, and when necessary, for its preparation for exportation; for the housing of stock; for the dairy; for the preparation of manures, and of food for the cattle; and for the shelter of agricultural machines and implements.

The industrial occupations of the scholars would be those of farm servants.

In the field the draining or irrigation of the land, ploughing, harrowing and the preparation of the soil by various manures adapted to its chemical character; the sowing of the different crops with machines or by the hand; the expedients for preserving the seed thus sown; the weeding, hoeing or drill-ploughing of the growing crop. The gathering in of the harvest would either be done solely by the labour of the scholars, or with such assistance as might be required by the climate.

In

In the homestead, with a similar reservation, they would conduct the management of the stock; of the manures and composts; the housing of the crop, and its preparation for exportation, and the economy of the dairy.

Besides these purely farm occupations, it would be well to have on the premises a wheelwright's and blacksmith's shop, in which they might learn to mend the carts, waggons and farming machines and implements, to repair the farming premises and to shoe the horses.

The domestic services of the household should have in view the establishment of religious exercises, such as could be properly continued in a farmer's family.

Besides a thorough instruction in the Holy Scriptures, the course of teaching would comprise the following subjects.

Probably the scholars, on their admission into the school, would be able to read and write with ease. They should also learn English grammar, as previously explained in relation to the day-school.

They would proceed to acquire arithmetic, in connexion with keeping accounts of the management of a farm, and with practice in all farming calculations. Mensuration, land-surveying and levelling, and plan drawing would be taught, and their practical application constantly exemplified in the measurement of timber or of labourer's work; in estimates for drainage, irrigation and other agricultural purposes, and in preparing plans from actual survey.

As soon as the rudiments of chemical knowledge were acquired, further instruction should proceed, in connexion with the practical application of these elements to the actual operations of the farm (all of which should be explained with their aid), and afterwards to practical illustrations which the farm itself did not afford.

The pupils should, by frequent practice, acquire expertness in the use of tests of the quality of soils.

The chief characteristics of soils should be understood, and their relation to different forms of vegetation, together with the expedients by which, under varying circumstances, soils naturally of a low degree of fertility may be cultivated, so as to produce abundant crops.

In like manner practical lessons should be given on the influence of various soils; of different kinds of manure; of the natural influences of light, heat, rain, dew, night and day, and of the seasons, on vegetable life; on the effects of drainage, and of the various modes of working and of cultivating the soil, and managing different crops.

On such knowledge should be grounded instruction in the most improved methods of cropping a farm; the use of the best implements and machines; on composts and manures; and the best mode of procuring seeds.

Time would also probably be found to impart some acquaintance with veterinary medicine, as far at least, as a general knowledge of the structure of the horse, cow, sheep and other common domestic animals; of the methods of preparing their food; of the best means of preserving them in health by appropriate food, warmth, ventilation and cleanliness; the precautions to be employed in peculiar localities and under special circumstances of climate.

Under the head of *Arts of Construction*, falls the mode of planning farm buildings, so as to ensure an economy of labour with the utmost convenience and security; and with arrangements for promoting the health of the stock; the best plans for constructing roofs; the proper strength required for timbers of different bearings, and the best method of economising materials, with a due regard to permanence of structure.

Wherever peculiar processes are required for the preparation of the crop for exportation, the object of them, whether mechanical or chemical, should be explained to the pupils.

Some knowledge of the laws of natural phenomena would enable them to comprehend the use of the thermometer, barometer and other common instruments, and would free them from vulgar errors and popular superstitions.

The head master of the Farming School should be competent, by experience and skill, to superintend the farm, as well as to give the combined practical and theoretical agricultural knowledge of the course proposed to be taught.

He would require assistant-masters, according to the size of the school, to teach the rudiments, and thus prepare every class for his instruction.

Each class should be taught in a separate room. The assistant-masters would probably be promoted to these offices, from the charge of Day-schools of Industry, and might there be deemed to be in training as candidates for the head mastership of Farm-schools.

A matron or house steward would manage all the domestic duties, with the aid of some servants.

It is not necessary here to repeat the general indications given, respecting discipline, which have been set forth in relation to the Day-school. The same principles are applicable to the Model Farm-school.

The course of study should extend, if possible, from the age of 14 or 15 to that of 18 or 19. There would not be the same need of apprentices in these schools, as in the day-schools, because the scholars would be of a riper age, and might be more fitly entrusted, as monitors, with the superintendence of working parties. The whole of the instruction in classes would be conducted by the head master and his assistants.

The *Day-school of Industry*, and the *Model Farm-school*, having thus been described, it is now convenient to set forth the arrangements for the *training of the masters of such schools*.

The apprenticeship of scholars from 13 to 19 years of age in the Day-school of Industry, must be regarded as a preliminary training in all the duties of the masters of such a school. It would be expedient that the pupil teacher should be the child of parents who would set him a good example; that he should be bound by indentures which should specify his work, his remuneration, the knowledge he was to gain in each year under the instruction of the master; the nature of the annual examination which he should pass before some competent officer; the persons from whom certificates of conduct should be annually required; the test of his practical skill in gardening and field-work, and in the art of teaching and governing a class.

When the indenture was fulfilled, the pupil teacher should be admitted to a competition of bursaries or exhibitions to the *Normal School*, to be held annually. The most proficient, skilful and best conducted, should be selected for these rewards, and sent with a bursary, which would defray the chief part of the expense of their further training to the *Normal School*.

If the Day-schools of Industry were efficient, the residence in the Normal School might be limited to a year or a year and a half; but if these schools were not in an efficient state, the period of training in the Normal School would have to be proportionately extended.

The *Normal School* would adjoin a *Model Day-school of Industry*. The students of the Normal School would thus have an opportunity of witnessing a good example of the management of such a day-school, and of acquiring the art of teaching. They would here improve the processes of instruction, and the modes of discipline which they had acquired in schools of inferior efficiency, and make practical trial of the principles of school management which would be taught in the Normal School.

A principal master and assistant masters, in the proportion of one master to every 30 or 40 candidate teachers, would be required in the Normal School.

All the subjects of instruction pursued, either in the Model Farm-schools, or in the Day-schools of Industry should be here resumed.

The masters should here lead the candidates through a systematic course of instruction on each subject, revising their previous acquirements; rendering them more precise, accurate and rational; and developing them beyond the limits within which their future duties as teachers would be confined.

The group of subjects from which the pursuits of the candidates in the Normal School might be selected can be more properly described than the exact limits to be placed on such studies in each colony.

The course of the Normal School would comprise certain of the following subjects:—

1. Biblical Instruction and the Evidences of Christianity.
2. English Grammar and Composition.
3. English History.
4. Geography.
5. Chemistry and its applications to Agriculture.
6. The theory of Natural Phenomena in their relation to Agriculture.
7. The rudiments of Mechanics.
8. Arithmetic and Book-keeping.
9. The art of Land Surveying and Levelling, and practical Mensuration.
10. Drawing from Models, and Plan drawing.
11. The theory and practice of Agriculture and Gardening.
12. The management of Farming Stock, including the treatment of their Diseases.
13. The art of organizing and conducting an Elementary School.
14. Vocal Music.

It is unnecessary to enter into minute details, as to the daily routine of the Normal School; some general indication of principles only is required.

The principal object to be kept in view throughout the training of the apprentice and candidate teacher, is the *formation of character*.

The prolonged training in the Day-school, followed by the residence in the Normal School, cannot fail to make them acquainted with the details of the school-keeping; with the management of a garden, and the art of teaching a class.

As only the most advanced of the pupil teachers would be selected for the Normal School, the revision of their studies in that school would give them a considerable command of the elementary knowledge required in schools of industry. In these respects much confidence may be expressed as to the results of their training. The dispositions with which they approach their duties as schoolmasters and mistresses are still more important.

The discipline of the apprentice and student should afford no encouragement to the presumption and pedantry, which often accompany an education, necessarily incomplete, yet raised above the level of the class from which the pupil teachers are taken; yet it should not be such as to weaken the spring of the natural energies, or to subdue the force of individual character. No form of training is less capable of establishing sound moral sentiments than that which exacts an unreasoning obedience. The discipline which thus subdues the will, makes the pupil feeble for all virtuous actions.

To train the student in simplicity, humility and truth, and at the same time to strengthen his mental powers, to inform his intelligence, to elevate his principles, and to invigorate his intellect, are the objects of his education.

On this account, the domestic life of the apprentice with his own parents, under the best influences of his own class in society, might, if his family were a religious household, usefully alternate with the discipline and duties of the day-school. He would understand, from experience,

experience, the wants, the cares and hopes of the labouring class whose children he would have to educate. Instead of being repelled by their coarseness and poverty, and thus unfitted for daily conduct with them, he would have a sympathy with their condition, which the training of the school would direct to proper objects.

He ought to enter and to leave the training school, attracted by preference to the education of the labouring poor.

While in the Day-school, the pupil teacher would partake the common work of the garden, &c. This labour should be during some hours daily continued in the Normal School. He should still feel that his origin and his future employment were in harmony.

With this view, his dress should have no distinction but that of greater simplicity and cleanliness. Any pretension beyond the ordinary peasant's dress, which his parents could provide, should be discouraged. He should strive to teach by his example how that common dress could be worn with frugality and neatness.

In like manner, in the Normal School a peculiar dress is undesirable. The candidate teacher should continue, during three hours daily, to partake the rudest toils of the field and garden. Out-door labour should alternate with mental cultivation, both to enable the student to conduct a school of industry with success, and also to build all his intellectual acquirements on the experience of the life of those supported by manual industry. No alteration in the dress of the student should appear to suggest, that, with his entrance into the Normal School, commences the separation between the candidate and his own class in society. Few things could be more injurious than to do anything which might tend to sever such sympathies, or to take the example of an educated peasant out of his own sphere in life.

The apprentice should not exchange the fare of the peasant's cottage and the simple dinner of the Day School, for a better diet in the Normal School. His meals should be such only as he might certainly hope to procure by his vocation as schoolmaster. In like manner, while, in his bedroom provision was made for privacy, every arrangement should be marked by a severe simplicity. More abundant comfort, approaching to luxury, would make it difficult to the candidate in after life to encounter the inevitable privations of his profession, as a teacher of the poor.

The household life of the Normal School should be marked by reverential attention to religious exercises and duties.

At an early period in the morning, the school should be assembled for prayers. After prayers, the principal would speak to the students on subjects connected with the moral discipline of the school. He would endeavour to lead them to feel under what influences their life could enable them to fulfil the highest aims of their calling. Whatever had happened incompatible with such a view of their duties, and which was not rather a subject for private personal admonition, might become, after prayers, a source of instruction, in which should mingle no element of rebuke. In like manner the pursuits of the day should close.

No part of the discipline of the establishment should contradict such instruction. In everything an appeal should be made to the reason and the conscience. Vigilance, to be wisely exerted, should wear no appearance of distrust or suspicion, but it should also be incessant.

The intercourse between the principal and the candidate teachers should be frank and confiding.

Whenever concealment and evasion commence, even in slight matters, the authority and influence of the principal are in danger. It would become him then to reflect on the grounds of his regulations; to explain them fully to his students, and to endeavour to establish in their minds a conviction of their value. On some occasions it may be wise to make some relaxations in his rules, in a matter not essential to principle, and which is found to be galling in practice. In this way, and not by any system of "espionage" the whole life of the students should constantly pass in review before him. The advice of the principal should be open to his scholars as that of a friend.

Their time should be as fully occupied as possible. Relaxation should be found in change of employment, and exercise in the duties of the field and garden. If the sense of life in a family were maintained, and a filial subordination characterized the discipline, the most wholesome results would ensue.

With these brief indications, I am directed to solicit your attention to those portions of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education which relate to the establishment and support of Normal Schools, and to the Reports presented by Her Majesty's Inspectors on the condition of the Normal and Model Schools now existing in Great Britain, in which will be found further details of the principles on which these institutions are conducted.

I have, &c.,

Benj. Hawes, jun., Esq., M.P.  
Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(signed) J. P. Kay Shuttleworth.

JAMAICA.

## JAMAICA.

—No. 1.—

(No. 20.)

No. 1.  
Major-General  
Berkeley to Mr.  
Secretary Glad-  
stone.  
23 July 1846.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General *Berkeley*, administering the Government of Jamaica, to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

King's House, Jamaica, 23 July 1846.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a return which has been furnished by the Agent-general of Immigration, of the places from whence Emigrants are introduced into Jamaica on bounty.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. H. Berkeley*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

RETURN of the Places from whence EMIGRANTS are introduced into *Jamaica* on BOUNTY, the Amount of Bounty payable, and the Number of Emigrants in respect of whom such Bounty has been claimed.

Names of Places from whence Emigrants are introduced on Bounty.	Amount of Bounty payable on each Immigrant.		Number of Emigrants in respect of whom Bounty has been claimed.				
	Above 14 years of Age.	Above 3 and under 14.	Above 14.		Above 3 and under 14.		TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
All Ports and Places in Great Britain and Ireland - }	10 - -	7 - -	10	1	—	—	11

Remarks.—The Immigrants consist of one carpenter and his wife, three blacksmiths and six ploughmen.

Immigration Office, Spanish Town, }  
23 July 1846.

(signed) *C. H. Darling*,  
A. G. I.

—No. 2.—

(No. 33.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Officer administering the Government of *Jamaica*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2 November 1846.

No. 2.  
Earl Grey to the  
Officer adminis-  
tering the Govern-  
ment of Jamaica.  
2 Nov. 1846.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 23d of July last, No. 20, inclosing a return of any bounties payable on Immigrants into Jamaica, I perceive that no other bounty is at present declared in force than one upon European Immigrants, which at Lord Elgin's suggestion, was agreed to by my predecessor under certain limitations. It has been suggested to me that it would probably be a convenience to persons in the shipping trade, and for the same reason probably advantageous to the Colonial Governments, that there should be somewhat more of uniformity in the bounties payable in the three principal importing colonies in the West Indies. The list which I have received from British Guiana appears



## Enclosure in No. 2.

LIST of BOUNTIES in *British Guiana*.

Encl. in No. 2.

Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	dollars.
St. Helena.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	"
Rio Janeiro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	"
Other parts of Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	"
United States of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	"
Spanish Main	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	"
(Subsequently added)											
Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	"

## — No. 3. —

(No. 34.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General *Berkeley* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 14 October 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the usual quarterly return, furnished by the Agent-general of Immigration, of Immigrants brought into this island during the quarter ended the 30th of September last, with a statement of the expenditure incurred in this service.

No. 3.  
Major-General  
Berkeley to Earl  
Grey.  
14 October 1846.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *J. H. Berkeley.*QUARTERLY RETURN of IMMIGRANTS into the Island of *Jamaica*, for the Quarter ending 30 September 1846.

Name of Immigrant Vessel.	Whence Emigrating.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Emigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.			Death on the Voyage, and in Quarantine.				Emigrants Landed.							
				Adults.		Non-Adults.		Infants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Adults.		Non-Adults.		Infants.	Total.				
				M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.						
Teviot Steamer -	Havannah	1846 : 20 June -	1846 : 3 July -	8	6	1	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	1	-	1	16	
Avon Steamer -	Havannah	29 July -	3 Aug. -	3	8	3	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	3	-	1	15	
Severn Steamer -	Havannah	28 Aug. -	1 Sept. -	7	5	1	3	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	3	1	17	
				18	19	5	3	3	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	5	3	3	48
				48											48							

Sum issued from the Public Treasury during the Quarter for Immigration purposes, £. 4,557. 5. 7.

Remarks.—The Amount issued from the Treasury includes the sum of £. 4,123. 5. 7. on account of Coolies previously landed, and £. 109 for printing work done for the Department.

Immigration Office, Spanish Town, }  
1 October 1846.

(signed) C. H. Darling;  
A. G. I.

## — No. 4. —

(No. 37.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General *Berkeley* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 23 October 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's consideration, a letter from the Agent-general of Immigration, reporting that he has only received applications for the services of 1,200 effective Coolies, and suggesting that measures should be taken for preventing the despatch from India of a number exceeding in all about 1,500.

The Agent-general is of opinion, that further applications may yet be received, which would not render it imprudent to forward the latter number; and which it appears that the ships taken up in England, and standing for despatch in the months of September, October and November, are calculated to carry.

325.

B 4

Your

No. 4.  
Major-General  
Berkeley to Earl  
Grey.  
23 October 1846.  
3.  
22 October 1846.



Your Lordship will, no doubt, be wholly unprepared for this change in the opinions of the gentlemen engaged in the conduct of estates, and I am unable to attribute it to any other causes than those which have been adverted to by Captain Darling.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. H. Berkeley.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

(No. 333.)

Immigration Office, Spanish Town,  
22 October 1846.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

I BEG to report to your Excellency, that although on the 7th ultimo, I issued a public notice, copy of which I have the honour to enclose, intimating that arrangements had been made for the transport of 5,000 Coolies to this colony during the present season, and inviting parties throughout the island to apply for the services of such number of these labourers as they required, I have only up to this date, received applications for about 1,200 effective people.

October 1846.

I have since issued a second notice, copy of which is also enclosed, calling public attention to the present state of this question; and intimating that the register of application would be finally closed on the 5th proximo. I think it probable that applications for a few hundred more Coolies may be the result of this step; but however, this may be, it is very desirable that the emigration agents at Calcutta and Madras should be immediately apprized of the limited demand now made for these labourers, in order that the arrival of a larger number than we are prepared to dispose of may, if possible, be averted.

I am in hopes that a communication from London by the 1st December Overland Mail to Calcutta and Madras, may arrive in sufficient time to prevent the agents at those ports from despatching to this colony, the vessels which stand for departures in the months of January and February next. The despatch of one, the "David Clarke" (295 Coolies) from Calcutta is, I am aware, fixed for the 5th January; but even if the orders do not arrive in time to countermand her departure or alter her destination, there would not, I think, be insurmountable difficulty in disposing of the people who may arrive in her, and who, added to the number which the vessels appointed to sail in September, October and November (as named in the margin) are calculated to convey will altogether amount to 1,769 people; if, however, the departure of the "David Clarke" can be prevented, it will be much the safer course to pursue.

"Anne Armstrong,"  
Coolies, 345 ;  
Madras.  
"Athenian,"  
Coolies, 250 ;  
Madras.  
"Barossa," Coolies,  
336 ; Madras.  
"Success," Coolies,  
261 ; Calcutta.  
"Winifred,"  
Coolies, 282½ ;  
Calcutta.

I am aware that these vessels are irrespective of any which may be taken up in India, but of which I am as yet entirely uninformed; and I can only express my hope, that none such will have sailed previous to the arrival of the countermand orders in India.

I submit to your Excellency, that in cases where the agents may not be able to alter the destination of the vessel to one of the other two importing colonies, it would be better that this colony should pay the prescribed forfeit, than that the immigrants should be forwarded with the present uncertainty attending their disposal.

It was impossible to foresee this change in the views of the planters; as I stated in my General Report of last year, I had at that time applications for 8,000 Coolies in my office. The imposition by an Act of last Session of the Legislature, of a tax upon employers of 2*l.* per annum, in respect of each Coolie above eight years of age in his employment; the severe illness occasioned among the immigrants by the unusual wet weather which immediately succeeded their arrival, producing as it did, a great deficiency of labour; but above all, the serious apprehensions which appear to be so generally entertained of the effect of the new sugar duties arrangements at home, are no doubt the causes which have produced this sudden change in the views of those who are conducting the cultivation of estates.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *C. H. Darling,*

His Excellency Major-General Berkeley,  
Lieutenant-Governor,  
&c. &c. &c.

A. G. I.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

EAST INDIAN IMMIGRATION.—GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

No. 6.

Immigration Office, Spanish Town,  
7 September 1846.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made for the transport, during the ensuing season, of 5,000 East Indian immigrants, under a resolution of the House of Assembly dated the 13th November last, parties desirous of obtaining the services of these immigrants will be

have not yet been complied with are informed, that their applications should be now renewed, and in cases where this course is not adopted, it will be considered tantamount to a withdrawal of the previous application.

3. For the better information of parties concerned; the second, third, and sixth clauses of the Act 9 Vict., c. 17, imposing a tax upon the employers of East Indian immigrants, together with the Rules and Regulations established by his Excellency the Governor under the authority of the said Act, are herewith published.

4. With reference to the 3d clause of the Rules and Regulations, it is also intimated for general information, that although a change in the mode of remuneration therein laid down, by the substitution of an entire money payment, is now under consideration, yet the principle of remunerating the able-bodied immigrant, by the payment of 1s., or its equivalent for nine hours' labour, will be maintained, subject to such variations, by the adoption of a system of job work, as may be mutually agreed upon between the immigrants and their employers.

5. As Indian immigrants have been located for some time in the parishes of Westmoreland, Hanover, St. Mary, Metcalfe, Clarendon and Vere, persons proposing to employ this class of immigrants, are earnestly recommended to inform themselves of the facts by which their value as labourers may be ascertained, before forwarding their applications to this department.

(signed) C. H. Darling, A. G. I.

#### FORM of Application for the Services of East Indian Immigrants.

Name of Applicant.	Name and Description of Estate.	Name of Parish in which Estate is situated.	No. of Labourers required.	Names of the nearest Estates, and at which distance.	REMARKS.
State whether for self, or as attorney for another, and for whom.					

To the Agent General of Immigration.

#### 9 VICT., c. 17.

Clause II. And be it further enacted, That the employer of every Indian immigrant shall, on the 28th day of March, 28th day of June, 28th day of September, and 28th day of December in each year, or within 14 days after each such quarterly day, under a penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, send in to the Agent-general of Immigration, at his office, a return, according to the form in Schedule (A.), duly declared to before a Justice of the Peace, of the names of all Indian immigrants who have been in his employment at any time, or for any period of time, during the three months immediately preceding such quarter-day.

Clause III. And be it further enacted, That the Agent-general of Immigration shall, on receipt of such quarterly returns, make up and send to every employer of Indian immigrants an account of the tax due by such employer to the public for the quarter, and a duplicate thereof to the Receiver-general; and that each such employer shall, under a penalty of 5*l.*, within 14 days after the receipt of such account, pay into the hands of the Receiver-general the amount thereof, and that in default of such payment being made by any such employer within the time specified, each such employer shall pay an additional sum equal to ten per cent. upon the amount of the said tax.

Clause VI. And be it further enacted, that every employer of Indian immigrants shall, and he is hereby required, under a penalty of 20*l.*, well, duly and faithfully to execute, perform and keep all and every the duties, engagements, conditions and requisitions imposed by any rules or regulations which have been already promulgated, or may at any time be promulgated by the Governor, or person exercising the functions of Governor in this island, relative to the employment, maintenance, accommodation, care, and provision of or for, and in all matters and things relating to Indian immigrant labourers and their families: Provided always, that a written or printed copy of such Rules or Regulations, signed by the Agent-general of Immigration, shall have been duly made known to such employer; and provided further, that for the purposes of this Act, the overseer, or other person in immediate charge of the plantation pen or settlement on which such Indian immigrants may be employed, shall be deemed and taken to be the employer of such Indian immigrants.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Indian immigrants will be located on estates in parties not exceeding 40 nor less than 20, exclusive of children under eight years of age, and including the sirdar or head-man. Each party of 40 will be accompanied by a sirdar, so far as the number arriving from India will admit; and in cases where there are no sirdars, the party should be allowed to select one of their own number, if they desire it, as a head-man.

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2.—Permission

2.—Permission to employ Indian labourers will only be granted to parties upon whose properties suitable dwellings are prepared for their accommodation, such dwellings to be maintained in proper order, and to be subject, previously to the location of the immigrants and at any time during their occupancy of them, to the inspection of any person appointed by his Excellency the Governor.

3.—As it is considered that it will be for the advantage both of employers and immigrants that they should be mutually bound by yearly contracts, the immigrants will be recommended to enter into such contracts, upon the following terms; viz.

*On the part of the Immigrant (being above Eight years of age).*

To work, when in health, nine hours a day, between six a. m. and sunset (allowing a break of one hour for breakfast), for such number of days in each week as may be mutually agreed upon.

*On the part of the Employer.*

To find a suitable dwelling, as provided for in No. A., with at least a quarter of an acre of land for a garden, if desired by the immigrant.

To provide medical attendance, medicines and medical comforts gratis for the immigrant and every member of his family.

To issue weekly the following ration to each male and female immigrant above the age of eight years; viz.

Rice, 10 lbs.; peas, 2 lbs.; ghee or oil, half-pint; salt, 4 ounces; salt fish, 1 lb.; turmeric or tamarinds, 1 lb.; onions and chillies, 4 ounces.

*Note.*—While an immigrant is under medical treatment, the ration will not be issued, but such subsistence and medical comforts will be substituted as the medical attendant may direct.

To pay each sirdar for each working day at the rate of	-	-	-	9d.
To each head-man	-	-	-	7½d.
To each male labourer above 12 years of age	-	-	-	6d.
To each female labourer above 12 years of age	-	-	-	4d.
To each male or female labourer under 12 years of age	-	-	-	3d.

Such wages to be entirely irrespective of the allowances and advantages previously enumerated, and to be paid to the immigrants at least once in two weeks.

To find employment for the number of working days in the week mutually agreed upon, for all immigrants who demand it, or to pay them the stipulated rate of daily wages.

*Note.*—When absenting themselves from work, either from sickness or of their own free will, the emigrants will not be entitled to wages.

4th.—Each employer will be required to keep a register, according to the Form (A.) hereunto annexed, of the names registered number, sex, age and other particulars of the Indian labourers in his employment, and their families, and of the dates of all deaths and births which may occur among them.

5th.—A medical register or “case-book” must also be kept upon each property where Indian immigrants are employed, in which the medical attendant should record the name of the patient, nature, treatment and result of every case, together with such remarks as may tend to show the suitability or otherwise of the Indian labourer to the climate of the country, and the diseases to which his constitution may appear more peculiarly liable.

6th.—All persons who may from time to time be duly authorized by his Excellency the Governor to inquire into the state and condition of the Indian labourers, shall have free access to such labourers, and to the registers required to be kept by these Regulations.

FORM (A.)

REGISTER of East India Immigrants, in the Employment of  
Coffee Plantation or Penn, as the case may be,] in the Parish of

on

[Sugar Estate,

Registered No. of Immigrant.	Name of Ship in which the Immigrant arrived.	Date of Ship's Arrival.	Name of Immigrant.	Sex.		Age of Immigrant at date of entering into Employers' Service.	Date of Immigrant's entering into Em- ployers' Service.	Date of Immigrant's removal from Employer's Service, and into whose Ser- vice entered, if known.	Death.		Date of Birth.	REMARKS.
				M.	F.				Date of.	Cause of.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

\* These particulars can all be ascertained from the Certificate with which each Immigrant will be furnished before leaving the Immigration Dépôt.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Immigration Office, 15 October 1846.

APPLICATIONS for 1,200 Coolies having been received at this office, in consequence of the Government notice of the 7th ultimo, published in the "Jamaica Gazette" by authority, it is hereby notified for the public information, that the register of applications for this description of labour will be finally closed on the 5th November next.

Encl. 3 in No. 4.

A statement of the number at present applied for will be transmitted by the next packet for the guidance of the emigration agents at Calcutta and Madras; and a subsequent intimation of any additional applications which may be received between this and the 5th November, will be made by the packet appointed to sail on the 8th of that month.

2. The attention of parties who may have applied for Coolies previously to the 7th September, and have not since renewed their applications, is particularly called to the second paragraph of the Government notice of that date, by which they were informed, that if their applications were not renewed, it would be considered tantamount to a withdrawal of them.

(signed) C. H. Darling, A. G. 1.

## — No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from B. Hawes, Esq. to T. D. Caird, Esq. and Captain Wilson, Agents in India for Coolie Immigration.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 November 1846.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that a diminution has been reported to have taken place in the demand for Coolies in Jamaica, and that whilst his Lordship does not deem it right to cancel any arrangement already made, either in England or by yourself, before receiving these instructions, it is his Lordship's desire that you should abstain from making use of the discretion you hold to engage any additional shipping for Jamaica, beyond those already under contract.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) B. Hawes.

No. 5.  
T. Hawes, Esq. to  
B. D. Caird, Esq.  
and Captain Wilson.  
24 Nov. 1846.

See Governor's  
despatch, No. 37,  
23 Oct. p. 15.

## — No. 6. —

(No. 3.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 December 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-Governor Berkeley's despatch, of the 23d October, No. 37, enclosing a letter from Captain Darling, the Emigration Agent, stating that up to the 22d October he had only received applications for about 1,200 effective Coolies, and that there would probably be applications for only a few hundred more; and he therefore recommends, that the agents in India should be instructed (by the overland mail of the 1st December) not to despatch any further vessels to Jamaica, after the receipt of such instructions.

No. 6.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
C. E. Grey.  
1 Dec. 1846.

Having referred this despatch to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, those gentlemen, without loss of time, communicated with the brokers of such vessels as would probably remain to be despatched from India to Jamaica, after the receipt of the proposed instructions; a schedule of which vessels I enclose for your information, and from which you will gather that the amount of forfeiture would be 5,152*l.* 10*s.* This forfeiture, however, large as it is, the brokers stated would not, in their opinion, be an indemnification to the owners of the vessels, some of which had been sent to India almost exclusively for the purpose of receiving Coolies.

Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that the Assembly of Jamaica had, by their resolution of the 19th November 1845, the last received from them, deliberately applied for 5,000 Coolies, and pledged themselves to pay for that number; whereas the existing contracts, even if acted upon to their full extent, would not furnish more than about 3,000; and observing also that General Berkeley does not in his despatch give any express support to Captain Darling's proposal, I came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to interfere in respect of any of the contracts which had already been entered into in this country.

I have, therefore, confined myself to instructing the agents in India to abstain from making use of the discretion they hold to engage any additional shipping for Jamaica beyond that already under contract.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

## Enclosure in No 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

STATEMENT of Vessels to be ready in *India* subsequently to the 1st of January 1847.

SHIP.	Number of Coolies.	Total of Passage Money.	Tons.	Amount of Forfeiture.	To sail from	Date at which to be ready in India.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
David Clark -	295	4,122 17 6	608 O	912 - -	Calcutta -	5 Jan. 1847
Java - -	400	5,590 - -	1,175 O	1,762 10 -	- ditto -	2 Feb. „
Macedon -	220	3,242 5 -	528 N	792 - -	Madras -	2 Feb. „
Morley - -	259	3,613 1 -	578 N	867 - -	- ditto -	12 Jan. „
Parland - -	258	3,779 14 -	546 N	819 - -	Calcutta -	12 Jan. „
	£.	20,347 17 6	£.	5,152 10 -		

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, }  
24 November 1846.

## — No. 7. —

(No. 44.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General *Berkeley* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 7.  
Major-General  
Berkeley to Earl  
Grey.  
21 Nov. 1846.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 21 November 1846.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a message which I received yesterday from the House of Assembly, intimating their desire to abandon Asiatic immigration.

I shall communicate to the house the steps which have already been taken by me, in anticipation of their wishes, by my despatch to your Lordship, No. 37, of the 23d ultimo; but your Lordship will observe, that the object of the message now transmitted, is to stop any further embarkation, without reference to the possibility of providing for the number, which I have already reported to your Lordship, have been specifically applied for.

I have, &c.

## Enclosure in No. 7.

MESSAGE from the Assembly to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

“ May it please your Excellency,

“ WE are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency to inform you, that under the circumstances in which this colony has been placed by the Sugar Duties' Act, passed last Session by the Imperial Parliament, the public revenue can no longer support the expense of Asiatic immigration; and to request that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate this information to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the necessary directions may be given to stop any further embarkation, even, if necessary, by payment of the forfeits to the vessels engaged.”

Encl. in No. 7.

## — No. 8. —

(No. 15.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 January 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Major-General Berkeley's despatch of the 21st of November last, No. 44, enclosing a message which he had received from the House of Assembly, intimating their desire to abandon Asiatic immigration.

No. 8.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
C. E. Grey.  
15 Jan. 1847.

I have to request that you will acquaint the House of Assembly, in answer to their address, that while I trust that the recent change which Parliament has thought proper to make in the sugar duties will by no means have the injurious effect they apprehend on the interests of the British sugar-growing colonies, I concur in the opinion they have expressed, that the cost of the introduction of labourers from India is too heavy for the colony.

I shall therefore be glad to comply with their wishes by putting a stop to this immigration as soon as possible; but I regret, for the reasons stated in the accompanying extract from a letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, that it is now too late to take any further steps to arrest it for the present season, than those which in my despatch of the 1st of December last, No. 3, I informed Major-general Berkeley had been taken in consequence of the representations contained in his despatch of 23d October.

24 Dec.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

## Enclosure in No. 8.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
24 December 1846.

Encl. in No. 8.

WE have received this afternoon your letter of yesterday's date, accompanied by a Despatch from the Governor of Jamaica,\* enclosing an address from the Assembly, intimating their desire to stop the embarkation of any further Coolies for Jamaica.

\* No 44, 21 Nov.  
1846.

We have the honour to report that the two latest ships destined for Jamaica are to be ready to sail from Madras and Calcutta respectively on the 2d of February. That the present intelligence appears to us, therefore, to have arrived too late to allow of any fresh arrangements being made in respect of those vessels.

James Stephen, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) T. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.  
C. Alexander Wood.

— No. 9. —

(No. 11.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

No. 9.  
Governor Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.  
6 Feb. 1847.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 6 February 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the usual quarterly return, furnished by the Agent-general of Immigration, of immigrants brought into this Island during the quarter ended the 31st of December 1846, with a statement of the expenditure incurred in this service.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. E. Grey.

QUARTERLY RETURN of IMMIGRANTS into the Island of Jamaica, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1846.

Name of Immigrant Vessel.	Whence Emigrating.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Immigrants Embarked.				Births on the Voyage.			Deaths on the Voyage and in Quarantine.				Immigrants Landed.									
				Adults.		Non- Adults.	Infants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Adults.		Non- Adults.	Infants.	Total.	Adults.		Non- Adults.	Infants.	Total.			
				M.	F.	M.						F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.			F.		
Tweed Steamer -	Havannah	1846 : 29 Sept. -	1846 : 5 Oct.	1	6	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	-	9		
Forth Steamer -	Havannah	29 Oct. -	2 Nov.	6	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	7		
Indus - -	St. Helena	13 Oct. -	16 Nov.	120	43	100	77	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	120	43	97	77	-	337
Trent Steamer -	Havannah	3 Dec. -	13 Dec.	6	3	1	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	1	-	11	
				133	53	103	79	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	133	53	99	79	-	364
				367								3				364								

Sum issued from the Public Treasury during the quarter for Immigration purposes, £. 2,868. 7 s. 3½ d.

Immigration Office, Spanish Town, }  
1 January 1847.

(signed) C. H. Darling,  
A. G. I.

— No. 10. —

Earl Grey to the Governor of Jamaica.  
1 February 1847.

(No. 23.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to the Governor of Jamaica.\*

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 February 1847.

Mr. Stephen to Admiralty, 3 November 1846.  
Admiralty's Answer, 18 January 1847.  
Mr. Stephen to Treasury, 27 Jan. 1847.  
Mr. Stephen to Land Board, 30 Jan. 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of a correspondence which has passed between this office and those of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Treasury, and the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, relative to the employment of a Government steam-vessel in the conveyance of emigrants from the Kroo Coast to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.

I will not fail to communicate further with you on this subject, so soon as the details of the proposed arrangements shall have been more matured; but in the mean

\* Similar Despatches to the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad.

mean time I am anxious that you should be apprized, without delay, of the general intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

COPY of a Letter from *James Stephen, Esq.* to *H. G. Ward, Esq.*, Secretary of the Admiralty.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 November 1846.

Encl. 1, in No. 10.

WITH reference to a suggestion under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that an attempt should be made to obtain a supply of free labourers for the West Indian colonies, by immigration from that part of Africa known as the Kroo Coast, and that the success of such an attempt would be greatly promoted by employing a Government steamer in conveying African emigrants from the Kroo Coast to British Guiana and Trinidad, I am directed by Earl Grey to request that you would move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause him to be informed whether there is any steamer suitable for this object, which could be spared from naval purposes, and experimentally employed in the above service for the period of one year. If there should be such a vessel which could be spared thus long without inconvenience, Earl Grey wishes to be informed at what cost she could be so employed, under their Lordship's orders, on the footing of a troop ship or as a packet, as may be deemed most convenient by the Board of Admiralty.

It is proposed, should the present suggestion be carried into effect, that the West Indian Colonies should pay at the rate of 10*l.* per head for each emigrant introduced. With a view, therefore, to ascertaining how far this sum would suffice to reimburse Her Majesty's Government for the outlay on the vessel engaged, I am to request that Earl Grey may be informed of the number of emigrants which the vessel might be able to take, and of the number of voyages she would probably make within the year. I am to add, that it would be desirable that she should, if possible, be capable of taking not less than 300 persons.

As it is supposed that the success of the measure would much depend upon affording to some of the emigrants from Africa every possible facility for returning to their native country, in order that they might report to their countrymen the advantages offered by a residence in the British colonies, and the ease with which the passage may be accomplished, Earl Grey would wish also to be informed what additional cost would be incurred by granting return passages.

I am at the same time to request that you will acquaint me whether there is any vessel of smaller description, fitted with a screw propeller, which could be made available for keeping up a communication between the different British Possessions on the coast of Africa and the Kroo Coast, and what would be the cost per annum of such a vessel.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

COPY of a Letter from *H. G. Ward, Esq.* to *B. Hawes, Esq.*

Sir,

Admiralty, 18 January 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 10.

IN reply to the letter of Mr. Stephen of the 3d of November, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that a steamer of 1,059 tons, and 280 horse power, manned with from 50 to 80 men, and under the orders of a commander, might be set apart for the service indicated, at an annual cost of 14,217*l.*

This includes the cost of repairs for the hull, rigging and machinery, the wages and victualling of the crew, and the coals at 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton, at which price it is understood that they could be delivered upon the coast of Africa, and in the West Indies, assuming the vessel to be under steam for 122 full days.

It is calculated that this steamer will make six voyages backwards and forward in the year, from the Kroo Coast or Sierra Leone to British Guiana, a distance of about 3,000 miles; and my Lords have selected Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Growler," as the fittest for the purposes in view. It appeared to them, however, that some alterations would be advisable for the better accommodation both of the crew and the passengers; and they have, consequently, directed the "Growler" to be provided with a poop, which will be fitted with cabins for the officers, leaving more space for the Negro passengers below.

These alterations will take from four to five weeks; and my Lords hope that, in this interval, the coast agencies may be organized, and brought into an efficient state, as it is an object of pre-eminent importance with them, that the European crews should be detained on each voyage for the shortest time possible, in the rivers or harbours of the African coast.

The "Growler," when fitted as proposed, will be able to carry from 400 to 500 passengers, whose rations will cost about 1*l.* each. The total cost of her equipment, including hull, masts, rigging and machinery, has been 39,900*l.*; and my Lords beg to be informed,

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whether



whether it is intended or expected that the passage-money to be received, after covering the expenses of the transit, will cover, to any extent, the expenses incurred ; for if the vessel is to be borne upon the Naval Estimates, the consent of the Treasury must be obtained, or the cost must be provided for by a separate Parliamentary Vote.

I have, &c.  
(signed) H. G. Ward.

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Expense of Building and Equipping a Steam-Vessel of the " Growler " Class ; showing also the Annual, Monthly and Daily Expense.

					Tons - - - 1,059	
					Horse Power - - - 280	
					Cost of Vessel.	Annual Expense.
					£.	£.
Labour - - - - -					6,065	
Materials - - - - -					16,488	
TOTAL of Hull - - -					22,553	
Masts and yards - - -					350	
Rigging and stores - - -					3,014	
TOTAL - - -					25,917	
Engines and machinery - - -					13,983	
Ordnance stores - - -					-	
TOTAL Equipment - - -					39,900	
EXPENSE, as follows :						
Hull - - - - -						1,575
Masts and yards - - -						59
Rigging and stores - - -						602
Machinery - - - - -						2,240
Coals for 122 days' steaming - - -						5,490
Victualling - - - - -						
Wages - - - - -						4,251
Number of crew (say 80) - - -						
TOTAL per Annum - - - £.						14,217
Ordnance Stores - - - - -						-
Expenses per month of 28 days - - -						1,093
Expenses per diem - - - - -					£.	39

-- Estimated for this particular Service.

(signed) J. W. Edye, for the Surveyor.  
Surveyor's Office, 18 January 1847.

Enclosure 3, in No. 10.

Copy of a Letter from James Stephen, Esq. to C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.

Encl. 3, in No. 10. Sir, Downing-street, 27 January 1847.  
I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that, in consequence of the changes which have taken place in the commercial policy of this country, his Lordship's attention has been directed to the justice of furnishing the West India proprietors with every reasonable facility in procuring a supply of free labour, to enable them to compete with foreign producers. The Coolie emigration is found so expensive, that it may be considered as gradually coming to an end. From our British settlements on the coast of Africa, from whence the cost of importing labourers would be far less than from our Eastern possessions, it has not been found practicable to procure them in any number. But it is strongly urged, by gentlemen interested in the West Indies, that a larger supply might be obtained from amongst the natives of the Kroo Coast, and where it is stated, by witnesses entitled to credit, the slave trade does not exist. It has therefore been thought expedient to comply with the repeated wishes of the West India body, so far as to make an attempt to procure emigrants from this quarter, but under the immediate superintendence of officers in Her Majesty's service.  
Under these circumstances Lord Grey was desirous to ascertain at what cost a naval steamer could be employed in the conveyance of emigrants from Sierra Leone and the Kroo Coast, alternately to British Guiana and Trinidad ; and I am directed to enclose the copy of a letter which has been received from the Admiralty on the subject.

Admiralty,  
18 January 1847.

The

The Lords Commissioners will observe, that the vessel which has been selected by the Board of Admiralty for this service, is stated to be capable of making six voyages backwards and forward in the course of the year, and of carrying from 400 to 500 passengers on each occasion. The annual expense of maintaining her, including repairs, wages, victualling the crew and coals, is estimated at 14,217*l.*, and the cost of rations for the passengers will be about 1*l.* for each.

It is very probable that some of the first voyages would be made with very short complements of passengers, and also that the officers in charge may not find it expedient to fill the vessel up to the highest limit contemplated in the above statement. But if the confident expectations which have been communicated to Lord Grey by some of the gentlemen interested in the colonies concerned, should be only so far fulfilled that two-thirds of the number of passengers which was estimated to fill the vessel can be obtained, 1,800 people would be carried in the year, and (by means of the payment of 10*l.* for each passenger) 18,000*l.* realized, which would more than defray the current expenses, including the victualling.

Lord Grey, proposes, therefore, to instruct the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad to assign, under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinances passed in those colonies, a bounty at the rate of 10*l.* for each passenger who shall be conveyed thither on board this vessel.

Lord Grey concurs with the proprietors and merchants connected with the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad, in attaching great importance to the trial of the experiment of employing a Government steamer in this service, as proposed. If that experiment should be attended with sufficient success to warrant an extension of the period of one year for which the vessel is to be engaged, Her Majesty's Government would probably be reimbursed all or great part of the expenses attending it. In the meanwhile, however, it will be necessary that provision should be made for any deficiency of the funds derived from the proposed bounty; and I am to request that you will convey to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury Lord Grey's recommendation, that authority should be communicated to the Board of Admiralty, to place on the Naval Estimates to be submitted to Parliament, a sum sufficient for all the expenses of the vessel, to be replaced by the colonial bounty as fast as received.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

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Enclosure 4, in No. 10.

COPY of a Letter from *C. E. Trevelyan*, Esq. to *James Stephen*, Esq.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 19 February 1847.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that my Lords have directed a communication to be made to the Board of Admiralty, stating that my Lords do not object to provision being made in the Navy Estimates, in such manner as the Lords of the Admiralty may deem necessary, for defraying any excess of the expense attending the employment of one of Her Majesty's steam-vessels for the conveyance of labourers from the Kroo Coast to the West Indies, beyond the amount of the bounties to be paid from the emigration funds of the colonies in which the labourers are received. Encl. 4, in No. 10.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

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Enclosure 5, in No. 10.

COPY of a Letter from *James Stephen*, Esq. to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 30 January 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has for some time been occupied by the question as to what means may best be adopted with the view of obtaining an additional supply of labourers for our West Indian colonies. The recent changes in our commercial policy render this object one of even greater importance than it had previously been felt to be in consequence of the effect produced by the Act of Emancipation in so materially reducing the amount of labour at the command of the British planters. To meet this difficulty, several of the West Indian colonies have entered into arrangements to procure the requisite number of labourers from the East Indies. But the expense of doing so has been found so heavy, that in all probability the emigration from our Asiatic possessions will be brought to a close. Similar attempts have been made to obtain labourers from our possessions in Africa, but they have been restricted to those possessions, and have proved unsuccessful, in consequence of the indisposition of the labouring population there resident to emigrate to the West Indies. Encl. 5, in No. 10.

Lord Grey has therefore been induced to take into consideration the strong representations which have been made to him by gentlemen interested in the West Indies, in favour of resorting for this purpose to the Kroo Coast. The evidence of witnesses entitled to credit seems to establish the fact that this part of the African coast is free from any taint of slave-dealing, and also that the tribes by which it is inhabited are of an industrious disposition, and by no means unlikely to avail themselves of any facilities which may be afforded to them of proceeding to those of our colonies in which they would have the prospect of receiving high wages in return for their labour.

This being the case, Lord Grey has thought it right to recommend to his colleagues (who have approved of the proposal), that an experiment should be made as to the practicability of obtaining, with advantage, emigrants from this quarter for the West Indian colonies.

In order, however, to guard against abuse of any kind, it is not intended that such emigrants shall be permitted to be conveyed to the West Indies in any vessels except those in the service of Her Majesty, and under the superintendence and direction of officers appointed by Government.

It is, therefore, proposed, that a steamer belonging to the Royal Navy shall be fitted out and employed upon this service, and shall proceed from Sierra Leone to the Kroo Coast, and from thence alternately to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad, with such emigrants as may be procurable. These colonies being the nearest to the African Coast, and having made provision for the payment of bounties upon emigration, it is considered advisable that, while the measure is only experimental, its operation should be restricted to them; but if it should prove successful, it may hereafter be extended to other colonies also.

The expense of this vessel will be provided for on the Naval Estimates, or by a distinct Vote to be proposed to Parliament, but the governments of the two above-mentioned colonies will be instructed, under the provisions of the existing Ordinances, to fix a bounty of 10*l.* upon each emigrant so introduced,—a sum which, it is computed, will, in case the plan shall succeed, and the vessel procure full complements, go far towards reimbursing the current expenses of the vessel. By the enclosed letter from the Admiralty, you will perceive that these are estimated at 14,217*l.* per annum.

Such being the outline of the intended plan, I am desired by Lord Grey to request that you will prepare a draft of the Instructions which will be required for the officer in charge of the steamer; and also a scheme of the agency to be employed on shore in collecting emigrants; and that you will furnish a statement of the instructions which appear to you necessary, to place the Governor of Sierra Leone in possession of the views and intentions which have been communicated to you on the present subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jas. Stephen.*

— No. 11. —

(No. 34.)

COPY of a DESPATCH\* from Earl Grey to Governor the Right Honourable Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 March 1847.

No. 11.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir C. E.  
Grey.  
16 March 1847.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, the accompanying copies of a further correspondence, which has passed since the date of my despatch, No. 23, of the 1st February last, between this department and the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, relative to the employment of a Government steamer in the conveyance of emigrants from the Kroo Coast to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.

Land Board,  
8 March 1847.  
Ditto, 12 March.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

Encl. 1, in No. 11.

COPY of a Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to James Stephen, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
8 March 1847.

Page 35.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your letter of the 30th of January, we have

the Governor of Sierra Leone in possession of the general views with which the present plan is adopted, we apprehend that it will be sufficient to communicate to him the full explanations which are embodied in the letter addressed to us on the subject. He might be referred to Lord Stanley's despatch of the 6th February 1843, printed for Parliament in that year, for any explanation of the circumstances under which a well-regulated emigration from the coast of Africa, was, in 1843, judged by a Committee of the House of Commons, and deemed by Her Majesty's Government, to be calculated to promote the welfare and civilization of the African, at the same time that it would be beneficial to the West Indies. It will be of great importance that the Governor should give the benefit of his cordial co-operation to the measure, and that he should be fully sensible of the interest which Her Majesty's Government take in its success.

The three chief points to be provided for are, the duty on board the steamer, the agency for procuring the emigrants on the coast, and the reception of the people on their arrival in the West Indies.

For the first named of these purposes, however, we have found, on entering into the details, that it will be better to wait for some addition to communications which we have already had the honour to have with the several departments of the Admiralty; and we shall proceed to the others, on which it is more immediately necessary to act, by writing to the Governors of the Colonies. We will merely observe, that one of our number attended at Deptford on Saturday last with the Board of Admiralty, to visit the "Growler." It was settled that the Africans should be berthed on substantially the same plan which was so successful in the sailing transports. The vessel appears likely to be fitted in a fortnight, and can possibly be manned within a month afterwards.

On the subject of agency upon the coast, the following are the arrangements which have occurred to us as necessary at the outset. Mr. Hook, whose appointment of agent for the collection of emigrants in lieu of Mr. Pike has never been cancelled, although his duties have from unavoidable circumstances almost ceased, should be charged with the superintendence of the service; for which he should continue to receive his present remuneration, consisting of a salary of 300*l.* per annum, and an allowance of a dollar a head for each emigrant despatched to the West Indies. He should be directed to select forthwith, and despatch to the best sites on the Kroo Coast, a few subordinate agents to collect emigrants there. We recommend that he should assign provisionally, and with the approval of the Governor, moderate salaries in addition to an allowance of half a dollar a head to each of them, for all emigrants despatched from his station; such salaries, with any remarks which they may require in explanation, being submitted at the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of State for confirmation. The whole of the expenses will, of course, be divided between Guiana and Trinidad, instead of any of them falling on Jamaica, as at present.

We are aware that at Sierra Leone the allowance of a rate per head was deemed objectionable, because it was thought that to the schoolmasters who formed a large proportion of the agents, it might afford an improper motive to induce their scholars to emigrate. But this objection is inapplicable to the circumstances of the Kroo emigration; the proposed rate is far too low to create the only general danger which could be suggested as to such a mode of remuneration; viz. that it might afford a stimulus, however remote, to attempting to kidnap or deal in men; and the principle has long been admitted in the remuneration of the principal agent. The amount of the duty is so extremely uncertain, and also to be performed at a distance where there are so little means of seeing that due exertions are made, that we think it would be found extremely difficult to find any other so satisfactory mode of remuneration.

The subordinate agents should be placed no where except within the proper limits of the Kroo Coast, and should on no pretence go or be sent to any place where slave trading has ever prevailed. We apprehend that this is a rule which ought to be most strictly enjoined, on pain of the immediate dismissal of any officer concerned in its violation.

We understood from Mr. Hook, the chief of the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, when he was in England, that there would be no difficulty in finding places on the Kroo Coast, where agents accustomed to the climate could reside, nor yet in selecting within the colony fit persons for discharging the duty.

It would seem desirable that on the first, and perhaps each succeeding voyage, when the steamer goes from Sierra Leone to the Kroo Coast, Mr. Hook should proceed in her to visit the several agents, and see the embarkation of the people. But we regret that we have no means of learning how far he would be able to secure an opportunity of returning to Sierra Leone. We would suggest that Mr. Hook should make an early report on the means of communication coastwise, and that in the meanwhile he should be authorized to adopt, with the Governor's approval, any measure indispensable for that purpose.

We think that these proceedings in reference to the Kroo Coast, ought not to relax any encouragement which may be practicable to emigration from Sierra Leone, or any of the other British Possessions on the coast; and that if a slaver should have been recently captured before the steamer comes, the latter should be available for the conveyance of the liberated Africans.

We annex such Instructions to the Chief Agent for collecting emigrants, partly founded on the preceding suggestions, and partly adopted from instructions previously in use, as appear to us suitable to the circumstances of the present emigration.

After these remarks respecting the collection of emigrants on the coast, it remains to consider the mode in which the various payments for the service should be made. This has engaged our serious attention. If nothing but fixed salaries had required to be paid, we should have been disposed to suggest that the Lords of the Treasury should be requested to permit them to be advanced out of the Commissariat chest, and to be repaid into the respective Commissariat chests in the West Indies. But when it is remembered that besides salaries, there would have to be paid fluctuating amounts depending on the number of emigrants embarked, and, possibly, some small charges for depôt expenses and clothing, as well as the expenses of the chief agent in communicating between Sierra Leone and the Kroo Coast, all which expenses would require to be apportioned between the West India colonies receiving the emigrants, we fear that the object could not possibly be provided for in that manner. The expenditure could not really be controlled, except at this office, where alone the nature of the service, and of the general instructions from time to time issued would be known, and where, therefore, it would be much the most convenient course that the several payments should be ordered.

The directions which will be requisite to the agent on the time and mode of drawing his bills, are placed at the end of the Instructions to which we have above referred, as hereto annexed.

Under this arrangement, it would of course be necessary that sufficient funds to meet the demands made upon us should be placed to our account at the Bank of England, by the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad. We are disposed to think that for the present a sum of 2,000*l.* should be so placed by each colony. At the end of each year, we should propose that the whole expenses of the emigration agency should be apportioned by us between the two colonies, in proportion to the number of emigrants despatched to each, in the same manner as we have already apportioned the disbursements of a similar nature on account of the agency for selecting Cooly emigrants at Calcutta and Madras.

We need scarcely add, that in the whole of the preceding suggestions on the matter of account, we have assumed that our recommendation on the 22d January, that we should open an account at the Bank of England, will be adopted, without which arrangement it will be impossible to carry out the service efficiently.

It only remains at present to notice the reception of the Africans on arrival. Upon this subject, much experience must by this time have been accumulated in the proper departments at British Guiana and Trinidad; and we doubt not that the Governors have established fitting regulations on the subject, as we know that they have done in respect to Cooly immigrants. But as the difference between the two kinds of people may have required some distinction in the rules, and as it is at any rate desirable that the Secretary of State should be in possession of them, it will probably be deemed right to request copies of such regulations as are followed in the two above-mentioned colonies for the reception and distribution of the African immigrants.

We would take the same opportunity of suggesting, that the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad should be requested to furnish any statements of wages and other particulars which they would wish to be transmitted to the agents at Sierra Leone, in order to be made use of in communicating with intending emigrants, as proposed in the Fourth Article of the Instructions to those agents.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*  
*C. Alexr Wood.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

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#### INSTRUCTIONS to the Chief Emigration Agent for the *West India* Colonies.

1. ONE of Her Majesty's steamers will repair almost immediately to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of taking emigrants from Sierra Leone and the Kroo Coast to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.
2. The Chief Agent for Emigration will select forthwith and despatch to the places which he judges best on the Kroo Coast, a few trustworthy subordinate agents to endeavour to collect free emigrants for Her Majesty's steamer.
3. The subordinate agents may explain that the steamer is one of Her Majesty's vessels of war.
4. The Chief Agent will also be at liberty to furnish the subordinate agents for their use with any printed paper which may from time to time be officially communicated to him for the purpose, containing information relative to the respective West India colonies. The intelligence thus conveyed will consist of any general statements which it may be practicable to supply from authentic sources, of the average rates of money-wages for different kinds of labour,

labour, the other advantages afforded by employers, and the sort of labour which is most in demand.

5. The different agents will inform all emigrants from the coast of Africa, whether from Sierra Leone or elsewhere, that they will be entitled to demand a free passage back after five years from their arrival, provided they shall, during that time, have been engaged under written agreements to labour for owners of land in the colony.

6. The Chief Agent will assign to the subordinate agents, with the approval of the Governor, moderate salaries in addition to an allowance of half a dollar a head to each of them for all emigrants despatched from his station. The Chief Agent's report of such salaries, with any remarks which they may require in explanation, being transmitted by the Governor at the earliest opportunity to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

7. The subordinate agents are to be placed nowhere except within the proper limits of the Kroo Coast, nor on any pretence to go or be sent to any place where slave trading has prevailed—a rule which is enjoined on pain of the immediate dismissal of any officer concerned in its violation.

8. In case it should be necessary to establish any depôts on the Kroo Coast for the reception of emigrants waiting for the steamers, the Chief Agent will make the requisite arrangements, and report them through the Governor of Sierra Leone for approval; but he will avoid every unnecessary measure of this description.

9. On the first, and if possible each succeeding voyage of the steamer, it would be desirable that the Chief Agent should proceed in her to visit the other agents, and attend to the embarkation of the people on the Kroo Coast. With regard to the mode of returning to Sierra Leone, he should make an early report on the means of communication coastwise; and in the meanwhile may incur, with the Governor's approval, any expenditure indispensable for that purpose, and may hire a coaster expressly for it if no better arrangement can be made.

10. While these arrangements are made on the Kroo Coast, the steamer is also to be available for the conveyance of any emigrants who may be procurable at Sierra Leone.

11. The Chief Agent should spare no endeavour to secure, if possible, the presence of an interpreter in the steamer for each voyage.

12. He will inspect personally every emigrant, to ascertain that he goes out with his free consent, and has not been deceived, but really understands the nature of the countries to which he is going, and the contract he is about to enter into.

13. He will see that each emigrant has such clothing or blankets as may be requisite for decency and for health during the voyage.

14. He will render all the assistance in his power to facilitate the embarkation of the emigrants, and will furnish the officer in command with a nominal list, in Form (A.), of all the passengers embarked. He will sign this list himself, and see that there be appended to it a certificate from the surgeon on board that he has examined all the emigrants previous to embarkation, and found them to be in good bodily health, and with no infirmity or defect incapacitating them from labour.

15. He will transmit through the Governor, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a quarterly return of emigration, according to the Form (B.), and he will make a general report at the close of every year, upon the mode in which the plan has worked, and upon the alterations, if any, which may have occurred to him as desirable for its improvement.

16. The Chief Agent will continue to receive a salary of 300*l.* per annum, but divided for the present between British Guiana and Trinidad; and will also receive an allowance of a dollar a head for each emigrant despatched respectively to those two colonies.

17. For his salary and head-money he will draw bills quarterly upon the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; being careful duly to advise their Secretary of each bill, and also to transmit a certificate from the Governor of Sierra Leone, that he has been in the performance of his duties for the period referred to, as well as a statement signed by the officer in command of the steamer, showing the number of free emigrants despatched by him during the quarter to British Guiana and Trinidad respectively.

18. For the pay and head-money of the sub-agents, and for all miscellaneous and petty disbursements, the Chief Agent will also draw bills duly advised on the same Board, carefully forwarding at the same time any accounts which may be necessary, together with proper receipts for all sums paid by him. As regards the amount of head-money paid by him to the sub-agents, he should transmit a certificate signed by himself, of the accuracy of the numbers in respect of whom payment is thus made. All bills to be drawn at sixty days' sight.







## Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

COPY of a Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners  
to James Stephen, Esq.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
12 March 1847.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 11.

WITH reference to the fitting of the "Growler," we have the honour to transmit the following documents, which we think it will be desirable to forward to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their information and use in ordering the supplies.

No. 1.

1st. The victualling scale, framed on the experience acquired in the sailing transports. By the latest report of the laying out of the berths, we find that the extreme number of passengers may be assumed at 316. We learn from the owners of some of the sailing transports, that they found no difficulty in renewing these stores, both on the coast of Africa and the West Indies; and consequently that they deemed it prudent, the articles being perishable, to start with only a moderate supply.

No. 2.

2dly. A scale of medicines for the Africans. This scale was prepared with some pains in 1844, by comparing the reports of the three naval surgeons employed in the transports on the list of medicines originally supplied to them for this service.

No. 3.

3dly. A list of the articles of clothing required for the Africans. Some of the officers thought that both the males and females ought to have two each of these articles of clothing, whilst others considered that, for the males, one suit was sufficient. We would suggest, that the steamer should take out at least 700 suits of clothing, leaving it to the discretion of the Commander whether to issue one or two suits to each male; and that the surplus not required for the first voyage should be left in store at Sierra Leone.

No. 4.

We believe that the clothing was furnished on a former occasion by the Board of Ordnance. We would suggest, that in conformity with that precedent, the enclosed requisition (No. 4.) should be sent by the Colonial Department to that Board; and that the expense should be defrayed out of the emigration funds remitted by Guiana and Trinidad to meet the charges of the present service.

No. 5.

A subject to which we may be excused for drawing attention is, the extra provision that will be necessary for carrying water for the African passengers. These people use and also waste, unless carefully watched, a great deal of water. It has been customary to allow them a gallon a day. This, with a full complement of passengers, would amount to 316 gallons daily; and if we are right in supposing that it would not be deemed prudent to provide for less than 20 days, the total capacity required would be for 6,300 gallons of water, exclusive of that required for the crew. We enclose a return of the average length of voyage of the two sailing transports to Guiana and Trinidad.

We may state, in conclusion, that it appears to us very desirable that the commander of the vessel should be requested to undertake all the duty connected with the management of the emigrants, and to carry on the necessary correspondence with this Board on the particulars of each voyage, as was done in the case of the sailing transports; and we beg leave to suggest, that for this service he be allowed by the colonies, if the Lords of the Admiralty are pleased to permit it, an extra pay of 7*s.* per day. We also think it would be very desirable that a moderate allowance should be made by the colonies to the medical officers on each emigrant landed in the colony, which might perhaps be fixed for the present at 2*s.* per head to the surgeon, and 1*s.* to the assistant surgeon.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. Fred<sup>r</sup> Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

## No. 1.

## AFRICAN VICTUALLING SCALE.

Men and Women to receive the same Ration; Children between the ages of One and Ten  
to receive half a Ration.

Per Day :					Per Week :						
Rice	-	-	-	-	1½ lb.	Vinegar	-	-	-	-	½ pint.
Beef, Pork or Salt Fish	-	-	-	-	¼ lb.	Palm Oil	-	-	-	-	1½ gill.

## No. 2.

## SCALE OF MEDICINES, &amp;c. FOR 100 ADULTS.

Prepared from the Reports of the Surgeons in the three African Transports, "Glen Huntley," "Senator," and "Arabian."

<i>lb. oz.</i>		<i>lb. oz.</i>	
- 3	Acaciæ Gummi Pulv.	- 1	Sulph. Quininæ.
- 4	Acid : Sulphur. (carefully packed in a small case with sand).	- 4	Fol. Sennæ.
- 4	Alumen.	- 2	Sp. Ammonia C.
- ½	Antim. Tartaris.	- 4	Sp. Ætheris Nit.
- 2	Ammon. Carb.	- 4	Tinct. Opii.
- ½	Argenti Nit.	- ½	Tinct. Digitalis.
- 8	Cerat. Calaminæ.	- 5	Tinct. Rhæi.
- 10	Cerat. Cetacei.	- 5	Ung. Hyd. Fort.
- 4	Cretæ P. Ptæ.	- 4	Ung. Hydrar. Nit
- 12	Empl. Lyttæ.	1 4	Ung. Sulph. comp.
- 2	Gum. Camphor.	1 8	Flor. Sulph.
- 8	Bals. Copabiæ.	- 1 ½	Zinci Sulph. Purif.
- 1 ½	Ext. Coloc. comp.	2 -	Fine Tow.
- 1	Ext. Opii Colat.	1 8	Lintei. Opt.
- ½	Ferri Sulph.	- 3	Sp. Terebinth. Rect.
- 2	Hydrarg. Submur.	- 1	Sp. Vini.
- 4	Pulv. Jalapæ.	- 5	Acid Tartaric.
- ½	Pulv. Ipecac.	6 8	Pulv. Sem. Lin.
- 1	Pulv. Ipecac. comp.	1 8	Ol. Ricini Opt.
- 12	Pulv. Sinapis.	- ½	Ol. Tigllii Croton.
- 6	Liq. Ammon. Pur.	- 2	Plumbi Superacet.
- ½	Morphii Acet.	- 6	Ammon. Muriat.
12 -	Magnesia Sulph.	- 1	Pil. Hydrarg. Submur
- 3	Magnesia Ust.	- 1	Cupri Sulph.
- ½	Ol. Menth. Pip.	- 4	Rad. Gentianæ Incis.
- 3	Potassæ Nit. Pulv.	- 1	Acet. Colchici.
- 4	Sodæ Carbon.	- 4	Liq. Plumbi Acet.
- 3	Pulv. Potass. Supertart.	- 6	Sodæ Tart.
- ½	Pulv. Antimonialis.	2 -	Common Tow.
- 1	Pulv. Kino comp.	- 8	Ol. Lini S. S.
- 3	Pulv. Rhæi Ind.	- 3	Empl. Resinæ.
- 2 ½	Pil. Hydrarg.	- 1	Ergot of Rye.
		56 -	Chloride of Lime.

## N.

- 2 Yards Emp. Resinæ extens.
- 2 Male syringes.
- 1 Two-ounce graduated glass measure.
- 1 Bolus knife.
- 2 Dozen assorted phials.
- ¼ Gross phial corks.
- 6 Yards of flannel.
- 6 Yards of calico.
- 2 Sponges.
- 1 Bed-pan.
- 2 Complete sets of splints.
- 1 Pint enema syringe.
- 1 Bleeding porringer.

## No.

- 1 Set copper scales and weights.
- 1 Box small scales and weights.
- 1 Wedgwood mortar and pestle.
- 1 Iron mortar and pestle.
- 1 Plaster spatula.
- 1 Pair scissors.
- 1 Skin of leather.
- 1 Pill tile.
- 1 Paper of pins.
- 2 Pieces of filleting for bleeding bandages.
- 2 Trusses for hernia (right and left).
- 1 Paper of pill-boxes.
- 6 Gallipots.

## No. 3.

## LIST OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING for AFRICANS.

## For Men and Boys.

Shirts.  
Guernsey Frocks. } One or two for each  
Trowsers. } person.  
Hats.

## For Women and Girls.

Woollen Gowns.  
Shifts. } Two for each person.  
Flannels.  
Handkerchiefs.

Two blankets, or one blanket and one rug for each person.

## No. 4.

## REQUISITION.—CLOTHING for AFRICANS.

## For Men and Boys :

600 Shirts.  
600 Guernsey Frocks.  
600 Trowsers.  
600 Hats.

## For Women and Girls :

100 Woollen Gowns.  
100 Shifts.  
100 Flannels.  
100 Handkerchiefs.

700 blankets, or 350 blankets and 350 rugs. The rugs are perhaps preferable, as they are in lieu of mattresses to lie down on.

## No. 5.

## AVERAGE Length of Voyage of Two Sailing Transports to British Guiana and Trinidad.

## FROM SIERRA LEONE.

## Ship "Arabian."

From Sierra Leone to Demerara, average of six voyages, 28½ days.

## Ship "Senator."

From Sierra Leone to Trinidad, average of seven voyages, 27½ days.

## RETURN from the WEST INDIES.

From Demerara to Sierra Leone, average of five voyages, 58½ days.

From Trinidad to Sierra Leone, average of five voyages, 31 days.

*N.B.*—The "Senator" was considered a fast sailer, and the "Arabian" a remarkably dull one.

## — No. 12. —

(No. 28.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor the Right honourable Sir C. E. Grey to Earl Grey.

No. 12.  
Sir C. E. Grey to  
to Earl Grey.  
6 April 1847.

Message and Reso-  
lutions, 25 March  
1847.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 6 April 1847.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship a copy of a message from the House of Assembly, and of certain Resolutions of the House on the subject of Coolie and African Immigration.

These Resolutions have been followed up by an Act appropriating 30,000*l.* to purposes of immigration, which, together with the residue of what was appropriated by the Act of last year, will be sufficient for all the Coolies who have been expected this season, and for a thousand Africans at 10*l.* a head; and I have no doubt that in the next Session the Assembly would be willing to grant money at the same rate for three or four times that number of Africans, and I conceive that it would gratify the Assembly and planters generally if a steam vessel could be exclusively employed for purposes of African immigration in the service of Jamaica.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Charles Edward Grey.

## Enclosure in No. 12.

## MESSAGE of 25 March 1847.

May it please your Excellency,

Encl. in No. 12.

WE are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency with the accompanying Resolutions, agreed unto by the House yesterday, and to request that your Excellency will be pleased to communicate the same to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

House of Assembly, Thursday, March 25, 1847.

*Resolved*, THAT this House will provide funds to defray the expense of the Coolies now on their way to this island, and the further sum of 10,000*l.* to be applied to African immigration, at the rate of 10*l.* each, for such number of immigrants as may be sent to this island during the present year in the experimental steamer about to be furnished by Her Majesty's Government to run between the Kroo Coast and the West India colonies.

*Resolved*,

*Resolved*, That in reference to the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 1st February 1847, on the subject of African immigration, the House deem it necessary to observe, that the employment of a Government steamer to run exclusively between the Kroo coast and the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad will give those colonies a decided advantage over Jamaica, as the stream of immigration is certain to follow the direction first given to it. To prevent this undue preference, which appears by the Papers laid before Parliament to be already in progress, the House considers that the Government steamer should take this island in regular rotation with British Guiana and Trinidad, and, especially, that on her first voyage, to whatever quarter directed, she should take from Jamaica to Africa a reasonable number of the Kroo people now settled here to inform their countrymen of the advantages which the island offers to persons wishing to emigrate. That the plan submitted by the Government appears insufficient to the end in view, inasmuch as this island would itself require the exclusive use of a steamer to be of any efficient avail in supplying the want of labour, and the now reduced circumstances of the colony give it a strong claim on the parent Government to the gratuitous use of a steamer for an undertaking scarcely less important to the national than to the colonial interest.

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— No. 13. —

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor the Right honourable  
Sir C. E. Grey.

Sir,

Downing-street, 31 March 1847.

No. 13.

I HAVE received your despatch, dated 6 April 1847, No. 28, enclosing a copy of two Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly; the first promising to make provision for the Coolie and African immigration of the current year, and the second expressing a desire that the Island of Jamaica should participate equally with British Guiana and Trinidad in the advantages which those colonies are about to derive, by receiving immigrants from the Kroo coast in a Government steamer, and that Jamaica should ultimately have the exclusive and gratuitous use of a steamer for this purpose.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
C. E. Grey.  
31 May 1847.

As regards the first part of the second Resolution, I conceive that it would hardly be possible for one steamer to serve three colonies satisfactorily. The intervals between her return visits to the same colony would be too great, and a variety of inconvenient questions might arise between so many claimants to her services.

With respect to the second part of the Resolution, it is to be borne in mind, that the whole scheme is at present experimental. It is very uncertain whether it will be possible to procure complements of emigrants from the Kroo coast for the steamer about to be employed, whilst any failure in this respect would entail a heavy loss. It would therefore be inexpedient to employ more than a single steamer in the first instance. If, however, the measure should prove successful, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to extend its operation to Jamaica, should such be the wish of the legislature. This island will therefore, under the present arrangement, reap its full share of the benefit of this experiment if it should succeed; and, on the other hand, it incurs no risk of loss in the event of its failure.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

BRITISH GUIANA.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.

Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone to  
Governor Light.  
17 April 1846.

(No. 39.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Governor *Light*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 April 1846.

WITH reference to the measures which have lately been taken for the partial devolution of the duties of the stipendiary magistrates on the local justices, and for establishing a right of appeal from their decisions, I beg to enclose for your information a copy of a despatch, which I have this day addressed to the Governor of Jamaica, from which you will learn the doubts which have arisen as to the practical operation of the law concerning similar appeals in that colony, and the anxiety which I feel for such information as shall assure me of the right of appeal being adequately secured.

I have to request that, for the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government on this point, you will take steps for ascertaining the actual operation of the laws recently passed in the colony under your Government, and especially the proportion of adjudications in first instance by the local, as compared with those by the stipendiary justices, the proportion of appeals from the one and from the other, the proportion of judgments in appeal affirming, as compared with those reversing, the decisions in First Instance, the average cost in detail of an appeal, and the number of hours journey on foot between the courts of First Instance and the Courts of Appeal.

With reference to the communication from the Attorney-general contained in your despatch No. 210, of 2d October last, I request you to observe, that the numerous sessions of inferior criminal courts which he mentions, are no substitutes for Courts of Appeal; they appear to be Courts of First Instance exclusively, and they are constituted of local justices, though presided over by a sheriff.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. E. Gladstone.*

For Mr. Secretary Gladstone's Despatch to the Governor of Jamaica, No. 22, 17 April 1846, vide Papers ordered by The House of Commons, to be printed, 26 Aug. 1846, No. 691, Part III., page 10.

For Governor Light's Despatch, 2 Oct. 1845, No. 210, vide Papers printed by Order of The House of Commons, 26 Aug. 1846, No. 691., Part III., page 53.

No. 2.

Governor Light to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone.  
13 July 1846.

(No. 138.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Government House, Demerara, 13 July 1846.

I HAVE the honour to forward return of exports of the staple commodities, for the quarter ending 30th June.

The deficiency is not larger than was expected in result of the long-continued drought, which however, broke up some weeks past, and the country is in the highest state of cultivation for prospective crops.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

— No. 2. —

## Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

## PORT of GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

QUANTITY of PRODUCE Shipped from this Colony in the Second Quarter of 1846, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1845.

	Sugar.	Run.	Melasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Puns.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Exported from Demerara, 2d Quarter, 1846 -	2,615	926	1,610	1,950	13
Ditto from Berbice, - - ditto - -	540	113	181	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	3,155	1,039	1,791	1,950	13
Exported from Demerara, 2d Quarter, 1845 -	6,467	3,335	2,909	108,375	—
Ditto from Berbice, - - ditto - -	1,231	654	273	11,550	—
TOTAL - - - -	7,698	3,989	31,82	119,925	—
Increase - - - -	-	-	-	-	13
Decrease - - - -	4,543	2,950	1,391	117,975	—

Custom-House, Demerara,  
8 July 1846.

(signed) *Chas. Robinson,*  
Collector.

(True Copy.)  
(signed) *A. F. Baird, A<sup>c</sup> Assist. Gov. Sec.*

— No. 3. —

— No. 3. —

(No. 148.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Government House, Demerara, 18 July 1846.

No. 3.  
Governor Light to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone.  
18 July 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a letter from the acting Harbour-master, accompanying two Returns; No. 1, showing the number of vessels, with amount of tonnage, arrived in this port between the months of January and June, ending 30th; No. 2, a list of vessels from Madeira, with emigrants.

The Harbour-master's letter speaks of the increase of tonnage, in comparison with 1845, and contains some remarks on the subject of emigration from Madeira, that may merit your attention.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosures in No. 3.

Sir,

Harbour-Master's Office,

Port of Georgetown, 15 July 1846.

I HAVE the honour to annex for his Excellency the Governor's information, a table, showing the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the number of passengers, including immigrants on bounty, that have arrived in the ports of British Guiana, during the half year ending the 30th ultimo. This table shows a considerable increase of vessels and tonnage, as compared with the similar period in 1845. During the six months ending 30th June, 450 sea-going vessels have arrived, of a gross amount of 67,810 tons, and have landed 381 cabin passengers from all parts of the world; 760 Africans from Sierra Leone and St. Helena; 3,337 Coolies from Calcutta and Madras; 511 natives of the West India Islands and colonies, and 2,999 Portuguese from Madeira.

Encl. in No. 3.

No. 1.

With regard to the cabin passengers no remarks are necessary.

The Coolies and Africans, being passengers on bounty, fall under the immediate charge of the Emigration Agent-general, and are duly protected and reported on. The natives of the West India Islands and colonies arrive in small parties by the numerous island traders, tolerably equally divided as regards sex, though I regret to say (with many exceptions) I cannot report favourably as to this class, consisting apparently of the discontented and characterless of the neighbouring islands.

With regard to the immigration from Madeira, it may not be inconsistent with my duty as Superintendent of Quarantine to make some remarks, as the number of passengers with regard to tonnage far exceeds the complement allowed to be embarked by either the Government of Great Britain, or that of Portugal.

By the annexed list it appears that nine Portuguese vessels arrived, conveying 945 passengers on 1,008 tons, and 11 British vessels, conveying 2,054 passengers on 3,372 tons. The numbers by the latter do not exceed that allowed, while the former carry more than double that permitted by their more restricted regulations; however, 2,999 passengers have arrived in 20 vessels, Portuguese and British, during the six months ending 30th June; no casualty, I might say scarcely a case of sickness having occurred in the transit.

No. 2.

The relative positions of Madeira and British Guiana, the one on the verge of the North-east trades, which blow directly fair to the other, out of the tract of hurricanes; the genial climate, the simplicity of the navigation, for the latitude being run down; the sixth degree of north latitude cuts the mouth of the Demerara River, whence the land rapidly norths, rendering it difficult to overshoot the port; all these circumstances seem to authorize relaxing, in favour of vessels making this voyage, the ratio of passengers to the tonnage established by the Portuguese Government, almost always exceeded, thus giving an appearance of contraband (if the word may be used) to a legitimate and equally favourable emigration to both countries; perhaps, if the attention of that Government were drawn to this matter, a favourable result might ensue.

Ratio allowed by  
Portuguese Go-  
vernment, two to  
five tons.

I have, &amp;c.

The Hon. H. E. F. Young.

(signed) *W. H. Holmes*,  
Actg Harbour Master, and Sup. Quarantine.

(True Copy.)

A. F. Baird, As Assist. Gov. Secy.

CORRESPONDENCE *relative to the* SUPPLY OF LABOUR

(No. 1.)

A TABLE, showing the Number of VESSELS, the Amount of their TONNAGE, with the Number of PASSENGERS, including Immigrants on Bounty, that have arrived in *British Guiana*, Half-year ending 30 June 1846.

WHERE FROM.	Nation.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	PASSENGERS.			REMARKS.
				Cabin.	Steerage.	Bounty.	
Europe - - - - -	British - -	93	53,161	-	-	-	* Principally British vessels from the United States.
British Possessions, North America and Newfoundland - - - - }	- ditto - -	40		-	-	-	
India - - - - -	- ditto - -	12		-	-	3,337	
Africa and St. Helena - - - -	- ditto - -	4		-	-	760	
West India Islands and Colonies - -	- ditto - -	157		-	511	-	
Other Places * - - - - -	- ditto - -	19	-	-	-	-	† A Dutch war-steamer, and an armed schooner. ‡ Both vessels of war, a steamer and a schooner.
Madeira - - - - -	- ditto - -	11	-	-	2,054	-	
United States - - - - -	United States -	72	11,158	381	-	-	
Madeira - - - - -	Portugal - -	9	1,008	-	-	-	
Venezuela - - - - -	Venezuela - -	26	1,768	-	-	-	
Surinam - - - - -	Dutch † - -	3	353	-	-	-	† A Dutch war-steamer, and an armed schooner. ‡ Both vessels of war, a steamer and a schooner.
Cayenne - - - - -	French ‡ - -	2	313	-	-	-	
Brazils - - - - -	Brazils - -	1	23	-	-	-	
St. Bart.'s - - - - -	Sweden - -	1	26	-	-	-	
		450	67,810	381	3,510	4,097	
Cabin Passengers - - - - -							381
Steerage ditto - - - - -							3,510
Immigrants on Bounty - - - - -							4,097
GRAND TOTAL of Arrivals in British Guiana - - -							7,988

(No. 2.)

LIST of VESSELS arrived in the Port of *Demerara* from *Madeira*, from the 1st January to 30th June.

DATE.	Name of Vessel.	Master.	Nation.	Days' Passage.	Tons.	PASSENGERS.			Total Passengers.
						Male.	Female.	Children.	
Jan. - 1	Brig, "Aguia" - - -	Coetho - -	Portuguese -	24	166	30	24	23	77
" - 5	Schooner, "Eugenia" - -	Vellozo - -	- ditto - -	20	105	44	14	12	70
Feb. - 23	Felucca, "Margarida" -	Guerra - -	- ditto - -	38	75	51	11	17	79
April - 21	Schooner, "Vt. de Bruges" -	A. M d' Avila -	- ditto - -	20	120	121	19	34	174
" - 26	" "Eugenia" - - -	Vellozo - -	- ditto - -	21	105	105	23	17	145
" - 26	Brig, "Aguia" - - -	Coetho - -	- ditto - -	22	166	118	31	9	158
June - 1	Schooner, "Amizade" - -	De Silva - -	- ditto - -	24	116	110	30	20	160
" - 17	Felucca, "Margarida" -	De Cruz - -	- ditto - -	33	75	27	16	19	62
" - 24	Schr. "Correia d'Corinha" -	Larrence - -	- ditto - -	29	80	6	6	8	20
					1,008				945
Feb. - 11	Bark, "Standard" - - -	Fawcett - -	British - -	23	305	99	33	53	185
" - 20	Brig, "Claudine" - - -	Lamont - -	- ditto - -	26	215	126	43	57	226
March 10	" "Isabella Wood" - -	Naylor - -	- ditto - -	30	285	76	20	8	104
April - 1	Bark, "William Mellville" -	Allen - -	- ditto - -	20	225	56	40	20	116
" - 7	" "David Luckie" - - -	Mitchell - -	- ditto - -	20	374	70	87	66	223
" - 15	" "Palmyra" - - -	Croal - -	- ditto - -	22	415	78	72	94	244
" - 25	Ship, "Fanny" - - -	Robe - -	- ditto - -	20	373	46	57	97	200
May - 14	Brig, "Planter" - - -	Reid - -	- ditto - -	21	232	137	55	43	235
" - 29	Bark, "Janet Willis" - -	Laing - -	- ditto - -	23	311	49	42	68	159
June - 30	Ship, "Roger Stewart" -	Begg - -	- ditto - -	24	364	72	52	109	233
	At New Amsterdam:				4,107				2,870
June - 22	Bark, "Blanche" - - -	Lefevre - -	- ditto - -		273	-	-	-	129
					4,380				2,999

945 Passengers on 1,008 tons Portuguese.

1,925 Passengers on 3,099 tons British.

2,870 Grand Total Demerara.

129

2,999 Grand Total British Guiana.

(signed)

W. H. Holmes,

Act<sup>g</sup> Harbour Master, Sup. Quarantine.

— No. 4. —

## — No. 4. —

(No. 35.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Light*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 September 1846.

I HAVE received your despatches noted in the margin, reporting the arrival of ships from Madeira with immigrants, and I have observed with much satisfaction the singular exemption from sickness or misfortune which has attended this immigration.

The influx, however, of so large a number of people, to whom I am afraid the benefits of education or religious instruction have been but imperfectly extended, very forcibly suggests the necessity of measures being taken for multiplying the means of education and religious instruction and ministrations from time to time, in proportion to the increase thus arising to the population of the colony.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey*.

No. 4.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
24 Sept. 1846.  
15 July, No. 141.  
17 July, No. 146.  
18 July, No. 148.

## — No. 5. —

(No. 153.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Government House, Demerara, 30 July 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of despatch No. 80, date June 27th, requiring explanation of the concluding paragraph of my despatch, No. 92, date 16th May, which states "that the moral effect on the Creole labouring population by the introduction of the Coolies has been marked."

In explanation I beg to observe, that while there was a great deficiency of hands, the Creole population could command the labour market; they refused work they did not like, and were often irregular in their labour.

The introduction of emigrants has arrested this; the Creole population have seen that strangers are ready to perform work, and with regularity, which employers had difficulty in obtaining previous to the arrival of the strangers. The former, namely the Creoles, now have to compete with the latter; and therefore are not only less irregular in their hours of labour, but are eager to obtain it.

I consider I was justified in using the terms "moral influence," inasmuch as "morals" may be considered the practice of the duties of life, amongst which, in a labourer, are industry in various shapes. The neglect of this, in a greater or less degree, is a breach of that practice. Whatever tends to close that breach may fairly be said to exercise a moral influence; it was with this impression that I said the arrival of the Coolies had had a moral effect on the Creole population.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light*.

No. 5.

Governor Light to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone.  
30 July 1846.

For Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone's despatch,  
27 June 1846, No. 80,  
vide Papers relative  
to the West Indies,  
ordered by the House  
of Commons to be  
printed, 26 August 1846,  
No. 691, Part II, p. 74.  
For Governor Light's  
Despatch, 16 May 1846,  
No. 92, *ibid*, p. 73.

## — No. 6. —

(No. 36.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Light*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 September 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th July, No. 153, in explanation (as called for by Mr. Secretary Gladstone) of the paragraph of your despatch of the 16th May, No. 92, which stated, "that the moral effect on the Creole labouring population, by the introduction of the Coolies, has been marked." The explanation is entirely satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey*.

No. 6.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
24 Sept. 1846.

## — No. 7. —

(No. 49.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Light*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 October 1843.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 36, of the 24th September, I enclose, for your information, a copy of the Report which I have received from the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, upon the application of the Court of Policy for 10,000 Coolies.

You will perceive that, for the reason stated in that Report, it will not be in my power to accede to the wishes of that body.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey*.

No. 7.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
21 October 1846.



## Enclosure in No. 7.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
September 29, 1846.

Encl. in No. 7.

For Governor Light's  
Despatch, 16 May 1846  
No. 92, vide Sessional  
Paper 1846, No. 691,  
Part II, p. 73.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 22d instant, accompanied by a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana (No. 92, 16 May 1846), enclosing a minute of the Court of Policy, praying that directions may be given for 10,000 Coolies being sent to that colony during the present season.

We beg leave to report, that the arrangements for collecting and sending large bodies of Coolies from Asia to the West Indies, chiefly by means of vessels sent out for the purpose from England, are of a very extensive and complicated nature, which require long previous preparation, and we are satisfied that it would be impracticable now to add to the numbers which have been agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the Committee of West India merchants and proprietors in this country. Measures have already been taken for sending, if they can be procured, 15,000 Coolies to the West Indies in the course of the six months which alone are open to Government for the purpose: shipping for as many as 10,000 persons has been actually engaged by us in London, and is either now in India, or on its way thither, and, during most of the season, each agent will be supplied, under our contracts, with one vessel a week, independently of the further vessels which he is authorized to engage for additional people, if he finds that they can be obtained. We need not state, that it will require the utmost exertion on the part of the agents at Calcutta and Madras to fill regularly this great succession of shipping. Of the whole proposed number of 15,000 emigrants, it was settled, at the suggestion of the West India Committee in London, that 6,000 should proceed to Guiana, and all the arrangements have been framed on that basis. Such being the measures which have been taken, we have to report that, anxious as we feel for the success and the progress of Cooly immigration, we cannot avoid having strong doubts, whether the agents are likely to find it possible to obtain even the whole number already authorized, and that we are sure they will not be able to get more. It is also to be borne in mind, that an additional number could not be ordered for one colony alone, but that the other two colonies would have a claim to a corresponding addition.

Having thus submitted the reasons why we do not think it would be practicable to provide for sending to British Guiana this season any greater number than the 6,000 people already sanctioned, we proceed to reply to the remaining questions in your letter. We do not know of any direct liability of the Imperial Exchequer for Cooly emigration, further than its engagement to repay to the East India Company the advances which, for the convenience of the service, the Company has agreed to make for the disbursements required in India on account of the agent's establishments, and of the collection and maintenance of the emigrants. These advances are from time to time notified by the Company in this country; they are immediately repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury, and orders are sent to the Governor of the Colony concerned to pay the same amount into the Commissariat chest. The expenditure which is provided for in this manner appears to have amounted during the last two years to a rate of about 11,000*l.* a year for the whole of the importing Colonies, but it must be expected to become larger with the increase of emigration.

The freights which form the most considerable item of expense, are provided for, as Earl Grey is aware, by payments to be made either in the West India Colonies themselves, or in this country by the proceeds of loans to be raised for those colonies. Hitherto the whole amount has been settled by existing funds at the disposal of the Colonial Governments. The emigration, however, for the ensuing season has been authorized on the faith of the intended loans. And in reply to the final inquiry in your letter, we have the honour to state, that we have not ourselves any special information on the facilities which the present state of the money market may afford, but that we have not heard any doubt suggested of the possibility of raising those loans. The amount of freight for the ships which have been engaged in this country, may be stated in round numbers for all three colonies at about 141,000 *l.*; and if the agents should succeed in obtaining the extra number of 5,000 people, whom they are at liberty to send, this would increase the total amount, assuming similar rates of passage money, to 211,500 *l.*

We have, &amp;c.

James Stephen, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.(signed) T. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.  
Frederic Rogers.

## — No. 8. —

(No. 154.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

No. 7.  
Governor Light to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone.  
30 July 1846.

Sir,

Government House, Demerara, 30 July 1846.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed in despatch, No. 69, date 8th June, I have the honour to forward a Return, framed by the Emigration Agent-general, showing the places for which a bounty has been declared payable on immigrants; the amount of bounty paid, and number in respect of whom such bounty has been claimed.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Henry Light.

Enclosure in No. 8.

IMMIGRATION TABLE, commencing with the Establishment of the Office for Immigration in February 1841, ending 30th June 1846.

Places from which Bounty was declared to be Payable by Proclamation of 16th February 1841.	Places from which Bounty was declared to be Payable by Proclamation of 5th August 1842.	Amount of Bounty declared to be payable on each Adult Immigrant.	Places from whence Immigrants have been introduced into British Guiana.														Total Number Introduced.	Amount of Bounty Paid.	During what Period introduced into the Colony.
			Barbados.	St. Lucia.	Dominica.	Antigua.	Tobago.	Montserrat.	Nevis.	St. Kitts.	Anguilla.	St. Thomas.	Bahamas.	St. Helena.	Rio Janeiro.	Sierra Leone.			
Sierra Leone - Madeira - United States of America - Bahamas - Barbados -  Antigua - Montserrat - St. Kitts - Nevis - Anguilla - Saba - St. Eustatius - St. Bartholomew's - Virgin Islands -  Grenada - St. Vincent - St. Lucia - Tobago - Curacao -  Margarita and Spanish Main - Brasil - Havana -  The Proclamation of 1842 repealed the Proclamation of 1841, with the exception of these places, viz. -	- - - - -  - - - - - - - - -  - - - - -  - - -  Sierra Leone United States of America Margarita and Spanish Main Brasil St. Helena Rio Janeiro	DoL. 30 80 80 80 12  - - - - 20 - - -  - 16 - - -  20 25 30  35 30 20 25 35 35	122 - - - -  112 - - - - - - - -  - - - 7 -  - - - - -  - -																

\* Of the 2,776 Immigrants introduced from Sierra Leone, only 1,707 were brought to the Colony under the proclaimed Bounty; the remaining 1,069 were introduced between the 24th May 1841 and the 29th September 1844, at the expense of the Colony, without reference to any fixed sum per caput, their cost was \$55,906. 01, making an average of \$ 52.29 per head.

† The captured Africans from Rio Janeiro were also introduced at the expense of the Colony without regard to the fixed Bounty, at a cost of \$ 26,768 72 making an average per caput of \$ 22.66.

All the other Immigrants have been introduced at the proclaimed rates of Bounty

29 July 1846.

Wm. Humphrys, L. A. G.

No. 9.

Gouverneur Light to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone.  
3 Aug. 1846.

(No. 158.)

— No. 9. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Government House, Demerara,  
3 August 1846.

Sir,

IN reference to the circular despatch, date 29th April last, enclosing correspondence with the West India body, I have the honour to forward a letter addressed to me by Dr. Blair, Colonial Surgeon-general, from whom I had required information respecting the general health of the Portuguese emigrants from Madeira. Dr. Blair's letter refers to letters received from medical men in the colony; but as the substance of them is given by him, I have not thought it expedient to withhold the valuable statistics furnished by Dr. Blair, for the purpose of having those letters copied for transmission, and thus lose the present mail.

It will be seen by Dr. Blair's tables, that the per centage of deaths amongst the Portuguese is less than amongst the Creoles.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure in No. 9.

To the Honourable *H. E. F. Young*, Government Secretary.

Sir,

Georgetown, British Guiana, 30 July 1846.

Encl. in No. 9.

I HAD the honour of submitting to his Excellency in January 1845, a paper written by me for the Royal Agricultural Society. That paper was the medical portion of the society's replies to queries proposed by his Excellency, respecting the general condition of the immigrant and other population of the colony. With its appendices it was, in great measure, intended to show the then existing state of health of the Portuguese immigrants, and to account for the fearful mortality which had prevailed among them in 1841 and 1842. In the paper referred to, I stated my concurrence with the views of the commission which had been appointed by his Excellency to inquire into the causes of that mortality. It was remarked, however, that the most important cause of death had been overlooked by the commission; viz. the epidemic yellow fever, which, at the date of the arrival of the Portuguese immigrants, was at the acme of its virulence, and affecting all new comers of every class and nation. It was further noted, that the yellow fever is epidemic here only at long intervals of time, and that since it became extinct, or nearly so, the Portuguese immigrants have been enjoying as good health as the rest of the colonists; that the causes of mortality enumerated by the commission, viz. arrival of the immigrants at an improper time of the year, (June, July and August,) want of cleanliness of person, premature and extreme exertion in sunshine, parsimony which prevented them from using sufficient diet, aversion from the necessary medical treatment, were powerful auxiliaries to the epidemic, but that these auxiliary causes were in the course of removal, and that the Portuguese were speedily adapting themselves to the new exigencies. From the evidence contained in that paper it will, I believe, be granted, that the extreme mortality which attended the first extensive introduction of Portuguese into British Guiana, was an accident, and of short duration. Within the last 12 or 18 months (and particularly since January last,) the Madeira immigration has revived and flourished without the aid of colonial bounty. And I have now the honour of reporting, for the information of his Excellency, that notwithstanding the extreme and trying weather we have lately had, and notwithstanding the auxiliary causes already referred to persisting among many of the new comers, the Portuguese immigrants maintain a condition of health which admits of not an unfavourable comparison with most of other classes of the colony. It is seen by the Immigration Agent-general's returns, that since June 1845 till July 1846, 3,137 Portuguese have arrived from Madeira. The stipendiary magistrates' returns report 34 deaths among the Portuguese of the rural districts in that time; forty-four (44) deaths of Portuguese have occurred within the same period in the colonial hospital. Thus it would appear, that out of the Portuguese population, 78 deaths is the sum of mortality for the last 12 months. This estimate, however, is subject to several corrections; two of the stipendiary magistrates' returns for the month of June last have not yet been received, which has undoubtedly diminished the sum of mortality. An allowance also must be made for the unrecorded deaths; for although all the newly arrived Portuguese in and around the city avail themselves of the hospital, and assert their claims to it as their refuge in sickness, "till they have had time to make money," some must be supposed to die of sudden death, and some on their way from the distant parts of the colony. It is also to be remembered, that the greater number of the late immigrants arrived within last six months. On the other hand, of the 44 deaths of the colonial hospital, only 18 occurred

For Circular 29 April  
1846, vide Papers  
ordered by The House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 August 1846.  
No. 691, Part II., p. 1.

recorded deaths, that the total recorded mortality stand against the 3,137 lately arrived immigrants; the per centage of mortality will appear to have been 2·45 for the first half year. This is far from being a large mortality for the season, most perilous to the new settlers.

In order to ascertain, among other points, the sickness of the Portuguese population, I addressed a printed circular to, I believe, every medical practitioner of British Guiana. I have had replies from 16 only; and it is singular, that none have been received from the practitioners of either the east or west coast of Demerara, reputedly the healthiest portion of the colony. The contrariety of opinion expressed by the gentlemen who have obliged me by their reply, I have no doubt arises from the well-known differences in the healthiness of their respective localities, and I have no doubt that the statement of each is quite correct when properly limited in its application. Four medical gentlemen consider the Portuguese immigrants as little subject to sickness as native labourers; one considers them as healthy as other immigrants; six consider, that after the seasoning period (variously stated at from three to 24 months) the Portuguese labourers are fully as healthy as natives; two give little or no information; one is favourable in opinion, but reporting much sickness; and two declare for an infinitely larger amount of sickness among the Portuguese than any other class of their practice. I have the honour to lay over the original letters of the medical gentlemen referred to, with a copy of the circular which elicited their replies; and I would respectfully suggest, that the medical topography of the colony may, to a certain extent, be ascertained from these documents, and from them be educed hints of practical value in the location of immigrants.

With reference to the kind of diseases to which the Portuguese immigrants are more or less liable, and for the mortality of their diseases, also for the time of their residence here, when sickness or mortality are at their maximum and minimum, also for the ages at which the Portuguese suffer most in health, I would refer his Excellency to the annexed tables extracted from the records of the colonial hospital. For the sake of comparative results, a parallel is drawn between the Portuguese immigrant and the Creole or native. From these tables his Excellency will observe, that the mortality of sickness is very much in favour of the Portuguese, it being in their case for the last 12 months, about 6·49 per cent. while among Creoles it was 18·81 per cent. on the admissions. It will also be seen, that while the Portuguese are more subject to malarious febrile diseases, the Creole is more subject to inflammation and inflammatory sympathetic fevers, that anæmia, dysentery and dropsy (which are no unfrequent sequela of intermittent fever), attack more peculiarly the Portuguese, but the Creole is more subject to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, syphilis, ulcers, elephantiasis, and diseases of the brain and nervous system. The greatest absolute amount of mortality among the Portuguese is between the ages of 20 and 30 and 30 and 40; among the Creoles, between 30 and 40 and 20 and 30. The greatest amount of sickness and mortality among the Portuguese is within the first six months of their residence. It gradually diminishes up to three years, when, according to the table, there appear only five among 634 cases of sickness. After the third year the sickness and mortality rise abruptly. The second maximum is between the fourth and fifth year, after which, it again falls. The prevalent diseases of the first maximum are the ordinary acclimatizing fevers, those of the second maximum are chiefly dysentery, anæmia and visceral obstructions.

In reference to this subject, I would respectfully direct his Excellency's attention to some remarks contained in the letters which I herewith annex, respecting the necessity for the unsparing use of quinine in the treatment of the acclimatizing fevers. I am fully of opinion that, with some subsidiary treatment, nothing but the early and unsparing use of quinine can lead to successful treatment; and yet I fear that it is sometimes very inadequately used, or some miserable substitute given in lieu of it, not from ignorance on the part of the medical practitioner, but from pecuniary inability. Medical practice in the rural districts includes dispensing and the supply of medicine; and the remuneration is so small, that, when old rates are continued on a plantation to which any considerable number of immigrants have been added, the whole pay of the medical practitioner will likely be swallowed up by the expense of medicines alone. A case is known to me where, during six months, the medical practitioner absolutely lost money by his medical services on a plantation, the whole of the salary being insufficient for the cost of quinine alone. Such being the case, even the most conscientious medical men are sorely tried, and may flatter themselves into the belief, that a less expensive febrifuge than quinine will answer all the indications. If this state of things were altered, and quinine supplied to each plantation by the respective proprietor (as I believe it was when that medicine was first introduced), there is reason to believe that much good would be the result, and that the Madeira population of this colony would be as exempt from malarious, as they are from inflammatory affections.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Daniel Blair, M. D.,*  
Surgeon-General of British Guiana.

No. 1.—ADMISSIONS of Portuguese into the Colonial Hospital.

From 1st July to 31st December 1845	-	-	-	227
„ 1st January to 30th June 1846	-	-	-	407
				<hr/> 634

CORRESPONDENCE *relative to the* SUPPLY OF LABOUR

Deaths, from 1st July to 31st December 1845	-	-	11	being	4.89%
„ from 1st January to 30th June 1846	-	-	33	„	8.10%
			44	„	12.99
Centesimal Mortality for the Year	-	-	-	-	6.49%

Table showing the Residence, whether in Town or Rural Districts, of 44 Portuguese who died in the Colonial Hospital, from 1st July 1845 to 30th of June 1846.

Town	-	-	-	-	25
Rural Districts	-	-	-	-	19
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	44

*Note.*—Eight of those residing in town were pedlars.

## No. 2.—ADMISSIONS of Creoles into Colonial Hospital for same period.

From 1st July to 31st December 1845	-	-	-	227
„ 1st January to 30th June 1846	-	-	-	225
				452

Deaths, from 1st July to 31st December 1845	-	-	-	39	being	17.18%
„ from 1st January to 30th June 1846	-	-	-	46	„	20.45%
				85		37.63

Centesimal Mortality for the Year	-	-	-	-	18.81%
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Table showing the Colour, whether Black, Brown or White, of 85 Creoles who died in Colonial Hospital, from 1st July 1845 to 30th June 1846.

Black	-	-	-	-	66
Brown	-	-	-	-	15
White	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	85

## No. 3.—TABLE showing the Ages of 634 Portuguese and 452 Creoles, treated in Colonial Hospital, from 1st July 1845 to 30th June 1846.

	PORTUGUESE.			CREOLES.		
	1 July to 31 Dec. 1845.	1 Jan. to 30 June 1846.	TOTAL.	1 July to 31 Dec. 1845.	1 Jan. to 30 June 1846.	TOTAL.
Under 5 years -	1	9	10	7	12	19
5 to 10 „ -	10	8	18	3	6	9
10 to 15 „ -	19	28	47	7	10	17
15 to 20 „ -	23	52	75	19	17	36
20 to 30 „ -	93	168	261	60	54	114
30 to 40 „ -	48	91	139	70	74	144
40 to 50 „ -	30	32	62	40	28	68
50 to 60 „ -	3	11	14	16	12	28
60 to 70 „ -	-	6	6	5	9	14
70, upwards -	-	2	2	-	3	3
	227	407	634	227	225	452

No. 4.—TABLE showing the Ages of 44 Portuguese and 85 Creoles who died in Colonial Hospital, from 1st July 1845 to 30 June 1846.

	PORTUGUESE.			CREOLES.		
	1 July to 31 Dec. 1845.	1 Jan. to 30 June 1846.	TOTAL.	1 July to 31 Dec. 1845.	1 Jan. to 30 June 1846.	TOTAL.
Under 5 years -	- - -	- - -	- -	1	3	4
5 to 10 „ -	- - -	1	1	- - -	2	2
10 to 15 „ -	1	- - -	1	- - -	1	1
15 to 20 „ -	1	3	4	1	- - -	1
20 to 30 „ -	2	12	14	9	9	18
30 to 40 „ -	3	8	11	15	16	31
40 to 50 „ -	4	4	8	7	8	15
50 to 60 „ -	- - -	2	2	3	5	8
60 to 70 „ -	- - -	3	3	3	2	5
	11	33	44	39	46	85

No. 5.—TABLE showing the time in Colony of 634 Portuguese Patients treated in Colonial Hospital, from 1st July 1845 to 30th June 1846.

	1 July to 31 Dec. 1845.	1 Jan. to 1 July 1846.	TOTAL.
Under 3 months - - -	36	93	129
3 to 6 „ - - -	38	108	136
6 to 12 „ - - -	23	62	85
1 to 2 years - - -	11	17	28
2 to 3 „ - - -	1	4	5
3 to 4 „ - - -	11	4	15
4 to 5 „ - - -	92	26	118
5 to 7 „ - - -	8	72	80
7 to 10 „ - - -	5	4	9
10, upwards - - -	9	9	18
Unknown - - -	3	8	11
	227	407	634

No. 6.—TABLE showing the time in Colony of 44 Portuguese Patients who died in Colonial Hospital, from 1st July 1845 to 30th June 1846.

	1 July to 11 Dec. 1845.	1 Jan. to 1 July 1846.	TOTAL.
Under 3 months - - -	1	3	4
3 to 6 „ - - -	- - -	11	11
6 to 12 „ - - -	- - -	3	3
1 to 2 years - - -	1	- - -	1
2 to 3 „ - - -	—	—	—
3 to 4 „ - - -	—	—	—
4 to 5 „ - - -	6	2	8
5 to 7 „ - - -	- - -	10	10
7 to 10 „ - - -	1	- - -	1
10, upwards - - -	2	3	5
Unknown - - -	- - -	1	1
	11	33	44

No. 7.—TABLE showing the Diseases of 634 Portuguese and 452 Creoles treated in the Colonial Hospital, from 1 July 1845 to 30 June 1846.

	PORTUGUESE.			CREOLES.		
	1 July to 31 Dec. 1845.	1 January to 30 June 1846.	TOTAL.	1 July to 31 Dec. 1845.	1 January to 30 June 1846.	TOTAL.
Ulcers - - - -	33	66	99	69	69	138
Intermittent Fever - - -	103	138	241	7	10	17
Remittent Fever - - -	4	17	21	-	2	2
Continued Fever - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-
Yellow Fever - - - -	10	-	10	-	-	-
Fever with Rose - - -	6	4	10	5	5	10
Fever with Worms - - -	2	2	4	2	2	4
Congestive adynamic Fever -	-	5	5	-	-	-
Rheumatism - - - -	3	16	19	19	24	43
Pneumonia - - - -	2	10	12	12	7	19
Bronchitis - - - -	2	9	11	8	3	11
Phthisis - - - -	1	-	1	6	2	8
Hooping Cough - - -	-	2	2	-	1	1
Dysentery - - - -	4	45	49	3	16	19
Diarrhœa - - - -	9	2	11	5	4	9
Anæmia and Dropsies - -	7	27	34	9	8	17
Tetanus - - - -	3	1	4	1	3	4
Hysteria - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Cephalalgia - - - -	-	6	6	-	1	1
Mania and Dementia - -	-	-	-	9	-	9
Apoplexy - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1
Paralysis - - - -	-	1	1	2	3	5
Epilepsy - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	3
Wounds and injuries - -	4	10	14	14	14	28
Erysipelas - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-
Peritonitis - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1
Jaundice - - - -	2	1	3	1	-	1
Hepatitis (Abscess) - -	-	3	3	-	3	3
Splenitis - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1
Delirium Tremens - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2
Convulsions - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3
Marasmus - - - -	-	1	1	1	2	3
Ophthalmia - - - -	3	1	4	2	2	4
Abcess - - - -	2	3	5	2	2	4
Lumbar Abscess - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Otorrhœa - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Asthma - - - -	1	-	1	-	2	2
Soliasis - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fractures - - - -	1	-	1	3	-	3
Periostitis - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paronychia - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	2
Orchitis - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hydrocele - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Elephantiasis - - - -	-	-	-	1	6	7
Colica - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hernia - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cancrum-oris - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Destitution - - - -	3	1	4	7	3	10
Yaws - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-
Scabies - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-
Vesicular Eruption - -	2	9	11	-	-	-
Indisposition - - - -	4	5	9	2	4	6
Psoriasis - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2
Purpura - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tetter eruption - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Aneurism - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Prolapsus Uteri - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Amenorrhœa - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Menorrhagia - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1
Retentio Urinæ - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2
Incontinentis Urinæ - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Syphilis - - - -	-	4	4	5	7	12
Secondary Syphilis - -	1	1	2	12	5	17
Intoxication - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Moribund - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Anomalous - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Abortion, Uterine Hæmorrhage	-	2	2	-	-	-
	227	407	634	225	227	452

Note.—Those marked "Destitution" are infants admitted with their mother, and some old invalids.



No. 8.—TABLE showing the Diseases of which 44 Portuguese and 85 Creoles died in Colonial Hospital, 1 July 1845 to 30 June 1846.

	Portu- guese.	Creoles.		Portu- guese.	Creoles.
Pneumonia - - - - -	7	18	Gastritis - - - - -	-	1
Phthisis - - - - -	2	6	Mariasmus, from Organic Disease of Stomach - - -	-	1
Dysentery - - - - -	9	11	Disease of Urinary Organs - - - - -	-	2
Anæmia and Dropsies - - - - -	4	9	Uterine hæmorrhage - - - - -	1	-
Tetanus - - - - -	2	2	Syphilitic Cachexia (debility) - - - - -	2	2
Remittent Fever - - - - -	4	-	Marasmus, from Ptyalism - - - - -	-	1
Continued Fever - - - - -	1	-	Lumbar Abscess - - - - -	-	1
Yellow Fever - - - - -	2	-	Paralysis Agitans - - - - -	-	1
Congestive Adynamic Fever - - - - -	5	-	Puerperal Convulsions - - - - -	-	1
Fever with worms - - - - -	-	1	Scrofula, tabes mesenterica - - - - -	-	1
Fever with rose - - - - -	1	3	Delirium Tremens - - - - -	-	1
Cerebritis - - - - -	2	1	Peritonitis Dropsy - - - - -	-	1
Fracture of skull - - - - -	1	-	Anæmia (debility) - - - - -	-	1
Hepatitis (Abscess) - - - - -	1	2	Gangrena Oris - - - - -	-	1
Ulcers, with debility and anæmia - - - - -	-	5	Hemiplegic invalid - - - - -	-	1
Malignant Ulcers - - - - -	-	1	Old asthmatic invalid - - - - -	-	2
Phagedenic Ulcers on Genitals - - - - -	-	2	Admitted moribund - - - - -	-	1
Ulcerations of Mouth, Nose or Palate - - - - -	-	2			
Rheumatism - - - - -	-	3			
				44	85

## — No. 10. —

(No. 32.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 15 September 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3d August, No. 158, transmitting a communication from Dr. Blair, Colonial Surgeon-general of British Guiana, on the state of health of the immigrants from Madeira.

I have to instruct you to convey to Dr. Blair the expression of my thank for his very interesting paper.

have, &amp;c.

(signed) Grey.

No. 10.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
15 Sept. 1846.

## — No. 11. —

(No. 176.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Light to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 2 September 1846.

I HAVE the honour to forward the stipendiary magistrates' Returns for the half year ending 30th June last, with the Consolidated Returns (A.) (B.) (C.), as compiled in the Government Secretary's office. Your Lordship will find that Messrs. Ware and Brittain complain of the state of the public roads in their districts.

Their remarks will be referred to the members of the Court of Policy, who compose the central Board of Commissioners of Roads and Bridges; and I trust that the recent appointment of Mr. Brittain, at the recommendation of the central Board, to be the Road Commissioner of the district in which he resides, will enable him to correct the evil as far as it can be corrected by law.

With regard to the observations of Messrs. Strutt and Sandiford, on the want of municipal organization and regulation in the recently formed rural settlements, I have to assure your Lordship that this important subject had engaged my attention, and that such information respecting it as would be useful to the local Legislature has been already collected, and will be submitted to its consideration at an early opportunity.

Some few of the magistrates advert to the excessive number of retail spirit-shops, to the prevalence of drunkenness, and to the high price of the necessaries of life occasioned by import duties.

The attention of the Combined Court may, at its next session, be invited to a consideration of the propriety of increasing the duty on rum, and rum licenses, so as to throw fiscal impediments in the way of its immoderate use, care being however taken, that the smuggling of other spirits be not encouraged; and,

325.

F 4

should

No. 11.

Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
2 Sept. 1846.



should inquiry prove that import duties are the cause of the high price of imported articles, the Combined Court would probably be willing to modify such duties as are proved to have that tendency.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that imported articles will necessarily bear a higher price in the country to which they are sent, than in that from which they come; freight, insurance, commission and profit of retailers will, of themselves, enhance price, irrespectively of import duties; and the selling price of imported articles in this colony is governed by the greater or smaller quantity of imports for the time being in the market, and the constantly increasing import of articles subject to duty shows, that the duties have not in any degree checked importation, but that, on the contrary, the flourishing condition of the great body of consumers of imported articles, enables them to make fresh demands, and the fresh supplies are poured in so incessantly, as to keep selling prices within the competency of the consumer to purchase.

I am not aware that there are any other topics adverted to in these half-yearly returns different from those contained in the reports of preceding half-years, and requiring special notice.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light.*

TABLES Consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana.*

TABLE (A.)

Comprising those Particulars which can be exhibited in direct numerical relation to the Population.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Half Year ending the 30th day of June 1846.

Population by the last Census 28,313.	Number in this Half Year.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population in this Half Year.	Centesimal Proportion in the preceding Half Year.	Supposed Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
1. Baptisms - - -	1,669	1.69	1.95	<p>- - The Returns of Baptisms and Burials, although taken from the registers kept by the clergy, cannot be depended upon as quite correct, for some of the dissenting clergymen refuse baptisms in certain cases, and every burial is not attended by a clergyman, for all the deaths are not reported to them.</p> <p>The population is evidently on the increase from natural causes, but in the absence of a correct census, it is impossible to say at what rate.—<i>Vide</i> Report of Mr. Stipendiary Justice MacLennan.</p> <p>The returns for the city district, do not include the baptisms celebrated by the Independent clergy, who, regarding the rite of baptism as more sacred than the ceremony of marriage, while they furnish the latter, refuse to give any account of the former.—<i>Vide</i> Report of Mr. Ross.</p> <p>A great increase in districts (D.) and (E.), but no cause assigned by the respective clergymen.—Report of Mr. Ware.</p> <p>Immigration has greatly contributed to an increase of about one-fifth.—<i>Vide</i> Report of Mr. Stipendiary Justice Daly.</p>
2. Marriages - - -	342	0.34	0.53	<p>- - Marriage has become infrequent of late, owing to the system of task gang-work having given to the young men wandering and unsteady habits, which have totally demoralized and debased them, inasmuch, that very few young women will trust their happiness to their care.—<i>Vide</i> Report of Mr. Ware.</p> <p>In district (F.), it is reported by the clergymen, that there is a decrease, attributable to the increase of concubinage, and the desire for matrimony after emancipation having greatly worn off.—<i>Vide</i> Report of Mr. Daly.</p>
3. Burials - - -	1,759	1.78	1.25	<p>- - In the upper division of district (A.), the number of burials has been furnished by the Wesleyan minister, but the minister of the parish church not having given any account thereof, the centesimal proportion of the whole number cannot be calculated.—Report of Captain Ball.</p> <p>There is a considerable increase in the number of deaths during the last six months, owing to the prevalence of hooping cough, which has carried off many old people and young children.—Report of Mr. Ware.</p> <p>In district (F.), there is an increase as reported by the clergyman, accounted for by an epidemic having prevailed during the last six months.—Report of Mr. Daly.</p>

TABLE (A.)—TABLES consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana*—continued.

Population by the last Census.	Number in this Half Year.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population in this Half Year.	Centesimal Proportion in the preceding Half Year.	Supposed Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
4. Attendants at churches and chapels of the Church of England.	11,260	11'45	12'69	- - In district (D.) and (E.), a small increase.—Report of Mr. Ware.
5. Attendants at other places of worship.	24,055	24'46	22'55	- - In district (D.) and (E.), an increase, cause unknown. In district (K.) and (L.), an increase of 330.—Report of Mr. Strutt.
6. Children attending day- schools.	7,161	7'28	7'29	- - In district (B.), of the children attending day-schools 170 are connected with the Church of England, and 486 connected with dissenting places of worship; the number of children attending these schools is greater by 133 in this half-year, than in the preceding half-year.—Report of Mr. MacLennan. In district (D.) and (E.), there has been a slight decrease occasioned by the almost impassable state of the roads in the upper part of district (D.)—Report of Mr. Ware. In district (F.), there is a decrease reported by the clergyman to arise from the unwillingness of the people to contribute in the shape of small sums of eight cents or twelve cents per week for their children, for the support of school-masters, since estates have withdrawn their assistance.
7. Children attending Sun- day-schools.	7,558	7'68	7'3	- - In district (B.)—Of the children attending Sunday schools, 40 are connected with the Church of England, and 734 with dissenting places of worship; the average attendance at Sunday schools has decreased by 126 in this half year.—Report of Mr. MacLennan. In district (D.) and (E.)—A considerable increase. In district (F.)—There are at present four Sunday schools in the parish of St. Peter; viz., three in connexion with the Church of England, and one London Missionary, and in the aggregate 340 attendants.—Stipendiary Justice Daly. In district (M.)—There are 220 attendants at the Sunday school, some of whom are grown up persons.—Stipendiary Justice Brittain.
8. Labourers at work for hire.	32,701	33'26	28'75	- - In district (B.)—Of 6,065, the gross number of labourers working for hire, 2,781 are from the free villages established since emancipation; the rest reside on the 22 cultivated estates in the district.—Stipendiary Justice MacLennan. There is no data by which the number of labourers employed in Georgetown can be ascertained.—Stipendiary Justice Ross. In district (M.)—Besides those returned as working on estates, there are many who are employed on their own lands, of whom no return can be had.—Stipendiary Justice Brittain. In district (K.) and (L.)—There is a decrease of 327 compared with last half year, which does not arise from the idleness of the labourers, but from the circumstance of many estates not having full work during the long and trying dry season.—Stipendiary Justice Strutt.
9. Persons connected with friendly societies.	2,271	2'31	2'03	- - There are two of these societies in district (B.), the object of which, as stated in last Report, is the relief of members in cases of poverty, the defraying of expenses of burials, &c. The number of members has rather decreased during the last half year.—Stipendiary Justice MacLennan.
10. Depositors in Savings Banks.	1,463	1'48	1'41	- - In district (C.) (town division.)—The number is 1,396; this includes the depositors from country districts, who have lodged their money in the Savings Bank in Georgetown.—Stipendiary Justice Ross. Sixty-seven depositors for the whole county of Berbice.—Stipendiary Justice Strutt. There are no means of ascertaining the number of depositors for each particular district.—Stipendiary Justice Brittain.
11. Freeholders	9,835	10'03	7'75	- - District (B.)—No increase of freeholders in this district took place during the last half year.—Stipendiary Justice MacLennan. In districts (D.) and (E.)—There has been an increase in the number of freeholders, as several lots of land have been sold at Plantation Pendroyen. In districts (K.) and (L.) there has also been an increase of 59.
12. Persons paying direct taxes.	1,460	1'48	1'00	- - There is no register of such persons kept in the district.—Stipendiary Justice MacLennan. No books have hitherto been kept, by which the direct taxpayers in this district may be distinguished from those residing in other parts of the country.—Stipendiary Justice Ross. Total number for the whole county of Berbice, 223.

TABLE (A.)—TABLES consolidated from the District Tables of the Colony of *British Guiana*—continued.

Population by the last Census.	Number in this Half Year.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population in this Half Year.	Centesimal Proportion in the preceding Half Year.	Supposed Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
13. Persons living in villages built since emancipa- tion.	28,355	28·84	26·29	- - The population of these villages continues on the increase from natural causes, and from the accommodation afforded to petty shopkeepers and tradesmen.—Stipendiary Justice Maclellennan.  In district (D.) and (E.)—There is an increase of about 500, caused by those parties who purchased land in the early part of 1845, having erected cottages thereon, and who are now living in them.—Stipendiary Justice Ware.
14. Paupers - - -	1,125	1·14	0·83	- - In Berbice county, the number is 155, being a decrease of 18 compared with the last half year.—Stipendiary Justice Strutt.  Those who are unable to work are willingly supported by their families or acquaintance. Many freeholders assist the old and helpless to erect dwellings on their lands, and to cultivate a little provisions; by these means few or none come on their parishes.—Stipendiary Justice Britain.
15. Prisoners - - -	1,380	1·40	0·90	- - In the county of Berbice, an increase of 112. This increase is owing to commitments, for short periods, of offenders convicted of petty thefts, assaults, &c., under the recently enacted Rural Police Bill.—Stipendiary Justice Strutt.
16. Persons convicted of felonies.	14	0·01	0·01	- - The abrupt conclusion of the late session of the Supreme Criminal Court has occasioned a smaller number of convictions during the last half year than would have otherwise taken place.—Stipendiary Justice Ross.
17. Persons convicted of assaults.	546	0·55	0·39	- - In district (D.) and (E.)—A considerable increase.—Stipendiary Justice Ware.
18. Persons convicted of thefts.	740	0·75	0·30	- - The number of convictions for petty thefts recorded in this half year far exceeds that of any previous half year. These thefts were chiefly committed upon plantain-walks and provision-grounds during the long drought that prevailed, and the consequent great scarcity of ground provisions, and in many cases want of means to procure other provisions from the limited amount of labour required by estates during the last unusually long dry season. The "assaults" and "other offences" were likewise of a petty nature; and almost the whole number of convictions were obtained under the Rural Police Ordinance.—Stipendiary Justice Maclellennan.
19. Persons convicted of other offences.	704	0·71	0·45	- - The apparent increase of offences is produced by the operation of the new Rural Police Ordinance, which reaches petty cases that heretofore escaped detection or punishment.—Stipendiary Justice Ball.
20. Total of persons con- victed of offences.	2,004	2·03	1·16	- - The increase of convictions does not arise from an increase of crime; before the passing of the Rural Police Bill, there existed no court of easy access where offences of a light nature could be summarily tried; consequently, petty thefts, petty assaults, &c., were either improperly passed over, or still more improperly compromised by the guilty party paying to the injured party a few dollars.—Stipendiary Justice Strutt.
21. Immigrants - - -	7,506	7·63	1·36	- - The Coolie immigrants continue, for some time after their arrival in the colony, unsteady, difficult to please, and disposed to wander about, but afterwards take to their work very satisfactorily; and although they are not able to perform an amount equal to the Creole labourers, the work done by them is of a superior quality.—Stipendiary Justice Maclellennan.  I have no data by which to ascertain the number of immigrants in Georgetown.—Stipendiary Justice Ross.
22. Emigrants - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No account has hitherto been kept of the number of persons emigrating.—Stipendiary Justice Ross.  Barbadians frequently immigrate to this colony, and occa-

TABLES consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana*.

TABLE (B.)

Comprising those Particulars which can be exhibited numerically, though not in reference to the Numbers of the People.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Half Year ending the 30th of June 1846.

	In this Half Year.	In the corresponding Half of the previous Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
1. Wages of field labour per day.	average 46 cents or 1 s. 11 d. sterling.	average 55 cents or 2 s. 3½ d. sterling.	- -	about 16 per cent.	"The wages stated are for the apprenticeship tasks of seven hours and a half for young Creoles and adults for field labour, and work in and about the buildings, and proportionally for a greater or smaller quantity of work; trenching and other heavy works are done chiefly by task-gangs, and paid for at higher rates, according to the quality of work required."—Stipendiary Justice MacLennan.  "Labour is now 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper this half year owing to the influx of emigrants and the long dry season."—Stipendiary Justice Daly.
2. Cwt. of Sugar exported:	Half Year ended 5th July.				
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cwt. qrs. lbs.		Cwt.	
Demerara & Essequibo	156,980 0 0	253,000 0 0	- -	96,020	"There is no alteration in the rate of wages, which continues to be for hoe and cutlass work from 1 s. 4 d. to 2 s. sterling; and for shovel or trench work, about a dollar, or 4 s. 2 d. sterling. It must be remarked, however, that the tasks for which these rates of wages are paid do not occupy the whole day, but only from five to six hours, many labourers being known to earn with comparative ease, daily, double the amount mentioned. Still the labourers do not derive the advantages from this high rate of wages which might be expected by persons not resident in, or minutely acquainted with the circumstances of the colony. For all articles necessary to the comfort and preservation of life, the labourer has to pay very dearly, as they are principally imported from Europe and America. The articles thus generally alluded to as being in constant demand, and as imported from England and America, could with perfect ease, if we had an abundance of labourers, and an enterprising spirit on the part of our proprietors, be cultivated here; at present, however, the labour of the one, and the capital of the other, appear to be devoted to the growth of sugar only. This may be good or doubtful policy, as facts shall determine after a few months' experience of the working of the wise and expansive measures relating to trade and commerce so recently carried through the Imperial Parliament, under the auspices of Government. If the colonists here are to participate in the advantages to be derived from the enactment of that most wise and just measure, and thereby enjoy the opportunity of obtaining at a reasonable rate, their 'Bread, Beef and Beer,' then no doubt the planter and labourer will be both wise in continuing the cultivation of sugar as their principal production, but if the Act of the Imperial Parliament shall not extend its benefits to these colonies, then it would become a subject, in my opinion, worthy of most serious consideration, whether or not Corn, Rice and the other farinaceous foods indigenous to the tropics should not be cultivated jointly with the sugar-cane. In Barbadoes, where they grow a large portion of the food consumed by the labouring population, the rates of wages are not half so high as those paid here; yet Barbadoes immigrants inform me that they can obtain more real comfort from the small wages paid there, than upon the large wages earned here."—Stipendiary Justice Strutt.
Berbice - - -	34,557 0 0	51,142 0 0	- -	16,585	
TOTAL - - £.	191,537 0 0	304,142 0 0	- -	112,605	
3. Value of all Exports:	Half Year ended 5th July.				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	
Demerara & Essequibo	331,540 - -	450,000 - -	- -	118,460	
Berbice - - -	61,915 - -	108,119 - -	- -	46,204	
TOTAL - - £.	393,455 - -	558,119 - -		164,664	
4. Value of all Imports:	Half Year ended 5th July				
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	
Demerara & Essequibo	485,855 - -	395,000 - -		90,855	
Berbice - - -	56,955 - -	34,066 - -		22,889	
TOTAL - - £.	542,810 - -	429,066 - -	113,744		

TABLE (B).—TABLES consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana*—continued.

	In this Half Year.	In the corresponding Half of the previous Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
5. Church of England Churches and Chapels.	44	42	2		“ In connexion with the rate of wages, it may not be inappropriate to notice the high price of all the prime necessities of life in this colony. Wages are high, but the expense of living is still higher. I think it may be asserted, that in no British colony is the cost of living so great as in British Guiana. How is this to be accounted for in a country superabounding in most fertile land, exceeding out of all proportion all the wants of its very limited population. The wants of the proprietors of estates urge them to make every effort to concentrate all the labour in the cultivation of sugar; for this purpose they neglect the cultivation of provisions on their own estates, and it is impeded on the lands belonging to the labourers, in consequence of the extremely bad condition of the public roads. The public therefore are dependent on importation, and it might be expected that every possible encouragement would be given to it, so as to make it the interest of the labourers to cultivate sugar in preference to provisions. The reverse however is the case, flour, Indian corn, corn-meal, rice, &c., all pay a heavy import duty in proportion to their prime cost. This system of taxing highly the articles of prime necessity will, if allowed to be pursued, prove as impolitic as it is unjust; now, however, when the mother country has declared these articles to be free of duty on entering Great Britain, we may reasonably hope that she will extend the same wise and liberal policy to her colonies.”— <i>Stipendiary Justice Brittain.</i>
6. Other places of worship	69	66	3		
7. Schools in connexion with the Church of England.	43	46	-	-	3 Questions 2, 3, and 4. The statements given under these respective heads are extracted from the records of the Custom-house, in Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The decrease in the crop of this half year is entirely owing to the long and severe dry season. The increase in the value of imports is to be attributed chiefly to the increased consumption of provisions and other necessities of life, caused by the influx of immigrants.
8. Other schools - -	74	70	4		Questions 5, 6, 7 and 8. “ The increase of places of worship and schools unconnected with the Church of England, may be ascribed to the increasing exertions of the Dissenters among the labouring classes.”— <i>Stipendiary Justice MacLennan.</i> “ In no colony under the British Crown can the people be better supplied with schools and religious establishments than they are in this, and I may add, in no country are these advantages better understood or more appreciated.”— <i>Stipendiary Justice Strutt.</i> In district (H.) there has been a decrease of two of the schools in connexion with the Church of England, from want of funds to pay a schoolmaster, and in the lower division of district (A.) there has been a decrease of a church and a school, in consequence of the Reverend W. Cleve having seceded from the Church of England.

TABLES Consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana*.

TABLE (C.)

Comprising Particulars which, being not at all, or only very partially susceptible of exposition by Numbers, are to be subject of Statement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Six Months ending the 30th day of June 1846.

1. Improvements in Agriculture and Manufactures introduced in this Half Year.

Gadston and Evans' pan has been used on Plantation Friends, in Berbice. The sugar made by it is potted in cones, not in casks. The quality is much better than that of the sugar manufactured by the common process. At Plantation Turkey, the introduction of the foot-grape or fork has been effected; it tills to the depth of 12 inches, and is used by the Portuguese labourers; hitherto the Negro labourers have objected to use it. A sum of 1,700 dollars has been voted by the Combined Court for agricultural premiums, and a list of premiums and conditions of competition has been published and circulated. The agricultural chemist has visited all parts of the colony, collected materials for various researches. The laboratory is completed, and various researches have been commenced. Lectures on thorough draining have been delivered in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and on the Arabian Coast. Levels for determining the best methods of thorough draining have been partly taken. A report on thorough drainage as applicable to British Guiana is in preparation.—See Special Answers by Dr. Shier.

2. Progress of any Improvements previously reported.

The plough has been used on Plantation Friends, in Berbice, but unless on thorough drained land, it is not likely to succeed. The thorough draining experiment is proceeding on Plantation La Penitance.—See Dr. Shier's Replies.

3. Increase or decrease of Drunkenness as collected from observation, from increase or decrease in the number of Licenses to retail Spirits, &c.; specify, also, the increase or decrease of the practice (if existing) of giving Allowances of Ardent Spirits to Labourers.

The increase of Drunkenness, as a necessary consequence, keeps pace with the increase of Licenses to retail spirits. The practice of giving allowances of ardent spirits to labourers has been long discontinued.—Stipendiary Justice Ball.

I have nothing new to say on this head, further than that Drunkenness is on the increase, and that retail spirit-shops are also on the increase; there are 16 such shops now established along the public road, between Plantation Thomas and Plantation Vigilance, on this coast, the distance between the two extreme points being only about 12 miles.—Stipendiary Justice MacLennan.

I do not think Drunkenness is on the increase from personal observation; the practice of giving ardent spirits to the labourers has long since ceased, and is prohibited by law.—Stipendiary Justice Sandiford.

4. Employment of Children, noting whether any increase or decrease of Children at work is attended by a corresponding decrease or increase of those at School.

An increase of children at work is no doubt attended by a nearly corresponding decrease of those at school, but not more than one-fourth are in the habit of working, and, perhaps, about the same number attend school.—Ball.

I have only to repeat here, that schools being situated so far from the cultivation, the children attending them cannot contribute to the labour on estates, and, therefore, an increase of children at school is attended by a corresponding decrease of those at work.—Stipendiary Justice MacLennan.

Those children who are able to work are mostly employed in the manufacturing department of the estates, when not so employed they attend school. Those unable to labour attend the day-schools pretty regularly.—S. J. Ware.

As far as I have observed, I think two-thirds of the children who leave school are occupied, either upon estates, or in learning trades; the other third remaining with their parents or guardians on free settlements.—Stipendiary Justice De Groot.

Several children are at work, and the number has not decreased within the last six months, although there are schools in the vicinity which are also well attended by children.—Stipendiary Justice Daly.

5. Conditions of Tenancy on Estates.

The labourer enjoys the free occupancy of a house, as long as he renders his services to the estate. On Plantations Schoonord, Greenwich Park, Glasgow and Onderneeming, the metairie system continues in operation. As the crops of the three first-named estates do not arrive at maturity until the last months of the year, no produce has as yet been made from these farms. At Onderneeming, a coffee and plantain estate, the farmers have derived a handsome revenue from their farms, as plantains have been, and continue to be, in great demand. The proceeds on this estate, as on the sugar plantations, where the system has been adopted, are equally divided between the lessor and the lessee.—Ware.

There are no tenants on estates, properly speaking, as they have their houses and provision-grounds rent-free, and, in most cases, medical attendance and medicines also.—Stipendiary Justice Ball.

6. Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.

In Georgetown, there is a general hospital, said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the West Indies, a seaman's hospital, a lunatic asylum, and a range of almshouses.

In New Amsterdam, there is a large and commodious hospital and asylum. There is, likewise, on all of the plantations where immigrants are located, hospitals or sick-houses.

7. Squatting.

Does not exist in British Guiana.

8. Legislative or Executive Measures needed.

The measures lately adopted, and the others in progress, preclude the necessity of any reply to this question.—Stipendiary Justice Ball.

I have nothing new to add on this head; I continue of the opinion that a law for regulating the relations between landlord and tenant, and also a moderate trespass law, are much required, and that the latter would prove more advantageous to the labourers than to the planters.—MacLennan.

An amendment of the Petty Debt Act, extending the jurisdiction, both in amount and limitation clauses, and placing the wages of all parties as chattels to be levied on; wages are now protected. A Landlord and Tenant Act is much required. Parish pounds are also much required.—Stipendiary Justice Sandiford.

Sir,

Chemical Laboratory, 17 August 1846.

In reply to your request that I would furnish replies to Questions, No. 1 and No. 2, of the statistical summary for the six months ending 30th June last, I beg to send you the accompanying answers.

In strict propriety, perhaps, chemico-agricultural researches cannot be called improvements in agriculture, yet as they are undertaken to effect that end I have thought it right to refer to them.

The Hon. H. E. F. Young.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Shier.*

No. 1. What improvements in Agriculture and Manufactures have been introduced during the six months ending the 30th June 1846 ?

During this period, Dr. Shier, the agricultural chemist to the colony, has been engaged in the preliminary parts of his duties. The first of his reports has been published, in which he gives a popular statement of the nature and extent of his duties, and points out the investigations and researches that most urgently demand attention. Dr. Shier has visited all parts of the colony, collecting information and materials for his researches, and making himself acquainted with the resources of the colony, and with the peculiarities, wants and difficulties of planters regarding the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and the manufacture of sugar. A large and commodious laboratory has been erected and fitted up under the direction of Dr. Shier ; four laboratory-workers have been engaged ; a competent chemical assistant has been engaged from England, and is expected to arrive in the colony in the course of a month. Various researches have been commenced in the laboratory, of these the following may be specified :

1st. An examination of the clays of the colony, for the purpose of ascertaining the best for the manufacture of draining tubes and tiles ; trials will also be made to ascertain the price at which these can be manufactured, for it has already been found that the expense of importing these articles from England would be such, as in many cases, to form a complete bar to the adoption of thorough drainage.

2d. A textural examination of the more characteristic soils of the colony.

3d. An examination of the water of the Artesian wells, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, by some simple and inexpensive process, this water could not be rendered fit for all domestic purposes, thereby affording the means of greatly improving the condition of the town, and reducing the suffering and disease that arise from the use of bad water during protracted droughts. Should the desired result be attained, it will lead to the increase of Artesian borings in the country, and aid in severe droughts in maintaining the supply necessary for cattle, and to some extent also for replenishing the navigable canals. Preparations have also been made for a research on cane-juice, and for another on the inorganic constituents of the sugar-cane.

During the period specified, Dr. Shier has delivered courses of lectures in Georgetown, in New Amsterdam, and on the Arabian Coast, on the subject of thorough drainage, as practised in Britain, and on the methods by which this most important and fundamental improvement in agriculture can be best adapted to the peculiarities of soil, climate and circumstances of this colony. With the view of embodying in a separate report as much exact local information for the guidance of such proprietors as may adopt the method of thorough drainage, the agricultural chemist has taken numerous observations on the level of the land in various parts of the colony, running the lines from the sea-coast or river banks landwards, and when the operations at La Penitance are sufficiently advanced to permit of his absence, the remaining facts to be ascertained regarding the drainage levels will be completed, and the report published.

During the period in question a sum of money, amounting to \$1,700 dollars, has been voted by the Honourable the Combined Court for agricultural premiums ; a list has been drawn up and sanctioned, and a printed copy of this list, and of the conditions of competition, has been sent to every estate in the colony, besides being published in the newspapers.

No. 2. What progress has been made in any improvements previously reported ?

The important experiment on thorough drainage, previously reported as about to be tried at La Penitance, is now in progress. The tiles, tubes and implements ordered from England have been received, and a steam-engine, required for pumping out the water from the reservoir, when in heavy wet seasons the very limited outfall proves insufficient, is daily expected. Preparatory measures are in operation, such as cutting down the bush, and surrounding the field by a deep " blind trench," or deep trench rammed with stiff clay, for the purpose of excluding foreign waters ; with the first of the dry weather the tiles and tubes will be laid down, and in next half-year's report it will be possible to state more definitely what success is likely to attend this all-important experiment.

—No. 12.—

(No. 175.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 2 September 1846.

IN connexion with the stipendiary magistrates' half-yearly returns, up to the 30th of June last, I have the honour to forward to your Lordship a return of cases adjudged by the stipendiary magistrates from 1st January to 30th June, excluding those under Orders in Council of September 1838.

This return is a good criterion of the numerous duties of the stipendiary magistrates, and of the usefulness of the office.

No. 12.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
2 Sept. 1846.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Henry Light.*



## Enclosure in No. 12.

RETURN of Business disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates in *British Guiana* as Justices in the ordinary Commission of the Peace, and as Justices of the Peace under Ordinance No. 19, Anno 1846, for the Half-year, ended the 30th June 1846. Compiled from their Monthly Returns.

	Cases under the Petty Debt Ordinance.						Amicably settled.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Time Granted.	Distrained.	Pending.	Total Number of Cases.	Cases under Ordinance No. 19, Anno 1843.										Grand Total Number of Cases.			
	Recovered.	Compromised.	Time Granted.	Distrained.	Pending.	Total Number of Cases.								Breaches of the Peace and Assaults.	Petty Theft.	Obtaining Property under Fraudulent Pretences.	Embezzlement of Property.	Receiving Stolen Property.	Malicious Injury done to Property.	Endangering Property from negligent use of Fire.	Entering any Land or Building without permission.	Indecent Exposure of the Person.	Indecent Gesture, or Profane Cursing, or Swearing, &c.		Unnecessary and Cruel Maltreatment of Brute Animals.	Miscellaneous Cases, under Ordinance No. 19.	Total Number of Cases.
George Ball - (A.) Demerara	4	14	2	24	12	7	9	68	3	1	2	2	20	47	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	3	30	116	204
John Macleod "	4	74	12	65	41	17	21	230	17	16	15	12	75	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	51	356
D. Macleannan (B.) "	2	103	7	56	12	24	18	230	1	-	-	5	40	83	72	3	-	4	1	-	-	21	2	15	201	461	
George Ross - (C.) "	5	105	55	481	57	144	112	954	3	9	3	10	34	13	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	39	1,037
A. M. Lyons "	1	42	8	53	20	17	13	153	13	-	14	1	40	51	65	-	-	1	1	2	-	26	-	-	-	146	339
W. H. Ware (D.) & (E.) "	1	113	41	40	5	48	15	262	34	19	56	55	-	138	47	-	-	-	13	2	3	20	-	33	267	785	
R. Daly - (F.) Essequibo	2	347	7	50	51	9	7	471	2	12	37	5	98	74	21	-	-	-	2	-	5	15	8	-	-	122	691
Thos. Coleman (G.) "	3	53	16	68	2	39	23	201	5	11	32	23	87	47	29	2	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	9	102	390	
W. J. Sandiford (H.) "	2	64	1	271	24	70	36	466	-	-	-	-	2	7	80	48	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	9	201	674
A. Van de Groot (I.) Barbice	1	10	-	21	12	7	14	64	1	-	18	6	1	24	30	-	-	2	3	7	-	12	2	-	-	81	180
C. H. Strutt - (K.) "	-	50	3	94	105	10	107	369	-	-	1	2	-	9	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	80	458
— (L.) "	-	7	1	21	1	2	15	47	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	5	18	66
W. J. Brittain (M.) "	2	19	4	16	-	4	9	52	10	7	6	12	42	16	12	-	-	1	1	8	-	-	1	-	-	39	133
Total - - -	1,001	1,57	1,260	342	398	399	399	3,557	89	75	184	133	4	634	429	6	7	31	9	26	13	179	12	116	1,463	5,764	

*Remarks.*—District (F.) Essequibo. No Returns were received from this district for January, in consequence of the death of Mr. Bush, the former magistrate, who died on the 28th of that month; the above Return gives only the number of cases from the 1st of February, viz. 691.

District (H.) Essequibo. This district was under the judicial charge of Mr. Carbery up to the 17th of March.

District (L.) Barbice. Has been without a magistrate since the latter end of March, Mr. Stipendiary Justice Sandiford having been transferred to District (H.), on the removal from the public service of Mr. Carbery; since then the judicial duties of District (L.) have devolved on Mr. Stipendiary Justice Strutt.

Cases adjudicated by the Stipendiary Magistrates under the Order in Council of 7th September 1836 are not included in the above return.

(signed)

A. F. Baird, Asst. Govt. Sec.

— No. 13. —

(No. 180.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl Grey.

My Lord, Government House, Demerara, 3 September 1846.

REFERRING to Mr. Gladstone's despatch No. 72, date 13th June, and your Lordship's despatch No. 4, date 10th July last, in both which a very favourable opinion is given of the advantages of emigration from the Island of Madeira to this colony; I have, on the prayer and recommendation of the colonial members of the Court of Policy, issued a proclamation of bounty by the colony to emigrants from Madeira.

I enclose copies of correspondence which has taken place, in the shape of resolutions of the members, on this important subject.

At first, it was proposed that I should pay the passage-money without proclamation; but this, under the opinion of the Attorney-general, I was obliged to decline, though earnestly pressed to accede to this, on the plea that under proclamation, the Passengers' Act, would affect the number of emigrants (to which at present there has been no objection), who have embarked and arrived here from Madeira, without casualty, though in much larger numbers than the Act permits.

Your Lordship will observe, that considerable tonnage has been taken up in England to touch at Madeira for emigrants. The fears expressed, that from the present distressed state of credit, and the non-productiveness of the crops, planters will not be able to make the advances by notes of hand for the passage of emigrants as heretofore, and thence, that the tide of emigration from Madeira to this colony might be checked, have after due consideration made me feel, that I should be wrong in neglecting any measure which should help to secure a supply of such valuable emigrants as the Portuguese for the agriculture of the colony.

Hitherto the passage of the emigrants has been paid by advances from the treasury on properly attested notes of hand, the emigrants being bound to refund what has been advanced for them; the emigrants, though they thought it hard that Africans and Coolies should have free passage, yet delighted to come to this land of promise, cheerfully bound themselves to this repayment under indenture.

But I think this is a hardship; they are more valuable than Coolies for the field, and it is of immense importance to the future prospects of the colony, that a large industrious body of whites should be established in the colony, which under no other circumstances could have been secured.

I most respectfully trust that the proclamation, giving bounty on emigrants from Madeira, will not be considered premature, and that your Lordship's sanction will not be withheld from it.

It is a case of emergency, in which the discretion of the Executive is to be tried.

Being desirous of ascertaining the comparative mortality of the past month, decidedly the most unhealthy of the 12; I requested the Surgeon-general, Dr. Blair, to furnish me with hospital data on the subject, and I have the honour to forward copy, where the ratio of mortality is less amongst the Madeira emigrants than of any others.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosures in No. 13.

PROCLAMATION.

British Guiana,  
(L. S.)  
*Henry Light.*

By His Excellency *Henry Light*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of *British Guiana*, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 13.

No. 13.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
3 Sept. 1846.

For Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone's Despatch,  
13 June, No. 72, and  
Earl Grey's Despatch,  
10 July, No. 4, vide  
Papers relative to the  
West Indies, ordered by  
the House of Commons  
to be printed, 26 August  
1846, No. 691, Part II.  
pp. 71 & 77.

and consent of the Court of Policy, name the island of Madeira as a port or place out of this colony, from which, by the laws thereof in force, emigration is permitted, and from whence emigrants may be brought to this colony; and that, upon the introduction of such emigrants into this colony, the person by whom or at whose charge such emigrants shall be introduced, and who shall in all respects have conformed to the provisions and directions in that Ordinance and in the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament contained, shall receive a certain fixed rate of bounty. And I do further proclaim and publish the rate of bounty to be the sum of 30 dollars for each such male or female adult, and the sum of 15 dollars for each such male or female emigrant above the age of five years, and under the age of 14 years. And I do hereby lastly proclaim and publish four weeks as deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from Madeira aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the Guiana Public Buildings, city of Georgetown, Demerara, this 3d day of September 1846, and in the 10th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

By His Excellency's Command,

(signed) *H. E. F. Young,*  
Gov. Sec.

THERE are four vessels now on their passage from Madeira, with about 800 emigrants from that island, and it is believed, before the end of the present year, there will be 3,000 more brought to this colony.

Under the present distressed situation of the planters, they have not the means of paying the passage-money, even with the aid granted by his Excellency the Governor by way of loan. From this period to the end of the year, the crop will principally have to be taken off. The Madeirans are admirable cane-cutters, and would be of the greatest assistance, but unless the means can be raised to pay the passage-money, emigration from Madeira will be put a stop to, as orders will be sent by the present mail to prevent vessels calling at Madeira, under the impression that means cannot be found to pay the passage-money; under these circumstances, we would submit to his Excellency for his favourable consideration, whether it would not be advisable to allow a bounty on labourers from Madeira, the Azores and the Canary Islands.

The bounty to be \$25 for adults; \$12 for those above five, and under 14 years of age.

The bounty to be paid only on parties producing the certificate of a stipendiary magistrate, that they have been located in the rural districts, and indentured to serve on a plantation for one year as agricultural labourers.

We are of opinion, if the above suggestions be approved by his Excellency, and the payment of the bounty be sanctioned out of the Immigration Fund, a very large influx of valuable people will come into the colony, whose condition will be improved and the colony greatly benefitted.

(signed) *Peter Rose.*  
*J<sup>no</sup> Croal.*  
*Ja<sup>s</sup> T. White.*  
*James Stuart.*

Georgetown, }  
31 August 1846. }

(True Copy.)  
(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*  
Gov. Sec.

In consequence of the annexed opinion, the Governor requests to know whether the elective members of the Court of Policy advise the issue of a proclamation of bounty, and the consequent application of the Passengers' Act to Madeira emigration.

The Governor is not unfavourable to the 12 months' indenture, and will not object to payment of bounty, under proclamation, in cases where the number of passengers allowed by the English Act has been exceeded, provided a surgeon is on board, no mortality has occurred, and there is an absence of complaint on the part of the emigrants.

The Governor has much apprehension that the Madeira people now under indenture, and repaying from their wages their passage-money, will be dissatisfied that the more recent comers are exempt from this deduction, as they will necessarily be, if introduced on public bounty.

By Command,  
(signed)

*H. E. F. Young,*  
Gov<sup>t</sup> Sec<sup>y</sup>.

2 September 1846.

## OPINION.

HAVING read the statement and suggestions of the honourable Peter Rose, John Croal, James T. White, and James Stuart, dated Georgetown, 31st August 1846, submitted to his Excellency the Governor, as also the despatches of the Right honourable the Secretary of State to his Excellency the Governor; the first numbered 72, and dated the 13th June 1846; the second numbered 4, and dated the 10th July 1846; and having had reference to the statute of the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 107, known as the "Passengers' Act," and to Ordinance No. 7, anno 1843, I regret that my opinion should be adverse to the suggestions of the four honourable gentlemen, and that I cannot advise his Excellency to adopt the measures by them recommended.

In the case of the "Adams," in Edwards' Rep., p. 289 et seq., Sir William Scott, in delivering his judgment, said, "The case, therefore, is confined to the authority of the Governor, acting by the advice of his Council, and upon that the question comes to this (which is a constitutional question in the colonies of considerable extent undoubtedly), namely, what authority the Governor had to grant a permission for the landing of articles not permitted by law to be imported?"

"That a governor, generally, has no such authority I think is most clear, both upon general principles, and likewise upon the history of the laws that apply to this particular subject. Upon all general principles surely not, because it would amount to a power of dispensing with the Acts of Parliament, which the constitution of this country does not allow to the Sovereign himself. Nobody contends that the Crown, even here, can legally permit articles to be imported which are excluded by statute, unless where a discretion is vested in the Crown by statute. If such permission is given (which pressing occasions may undoubtedly call for), it requires an indemnity for those who advise, and for those who carry it into execution, for it is an undoubted violation of the law in every instance in which it occurs; and it never can be said, that the derived authority of a governor under the Crown can be less restricted than that of the Crown itself, in the use of its prerogative upon such matters. So much for general principle."

For the other parts of the judgment of Sir William Scott, on the particular circumstances of the case, and which was one where the Governor of Trinidad had given permission to import and land goods contrary to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, I must refer to the case itself, the passages in point being too long for insertion.

Such being the principles by which a governor's authority is limited or confined to the exercise of legal authority, and restrained from violating the law; I come now to the consideration of the law, by which his Excellency appears to me to be bound and governed.

There is no provision in the Passengers' Act which would have been applicable to the importation into this colony of Madeira immigrants, had it not been that the Ordinance, No. 7, anno 1843, s. 7, has introduced as law into the colony the whole of its provisions and directions.

By the 7th section of Ordinance, No. 7, 1843, the Governor is authorized and required by his proclamation, to name such ports or places out of this colony, from which, by the laws thereof in force, emigration is permitted, and the person by whom immigrants are introduced, and who shall in all respects have conformed to the provisions and directions of the Ordinance and of the Passengers' Act, shall receive a certain fixed rate of bounty.

By sect. 8, of the Ordinance, the Governor is authorized to fix the rate of bounty and to publish the same, and by sect. 9 he is authorized to issue his warrant to the Receiver-general to pay the bounties, upon the certificate of the Agent-general of Immigrants, that the provisions of that Ordinance, and also the provisions of the Passengers' Act, have been fully complied with. The 23d section of the Ordinance regulates the mode and manner in which the certificate shall be framed and granted by the Agent-general of Immigrants.

It is in my opinion clear, without the preliminaries required by the Ordinance being complied with, his Excellency cannot legally issue his warrant for the payment of any sum by way of bounty or otherwise, on or for the importation of the immigrants in question; and that as he has no authority to issue his warrant for the payment of money for the purpose of immigration, other than embraced in the Ordinance, he cannot, even under the circumstances stated, legally grant the relief sought for the colony, by the four honourable gentlemen.

British Guiana, }  
1 September 1846. }

(signed)

William Arrindell,  
Attorney-general.

Sir,

Georgetown, Demerara, 2 September 1846.

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, in reply to the memorandum which we submitted to his Excellency respecting the payment of bounty on Madeira immigrants brought to this colony; accompanied by the Attorney-general's opinion.

The object we had in view in the memorandum submitted to his Excellency, was principally to avoid the vexatious restrictions imposed by the authorities of the island of Madeira on the embarkation of emigrants, by the regulations of that island; the number of passengers that can be legally brought away is so small, that it would require a much larger bounty than that which we suggested to remunerate vessels employed, and taking into consideration, that the average passage is not more than 25 days, and that the vessels come before the trade-wind the whole way, we considered, that without any risk or inconvenience to the passengers, a much greater number might be brought with comfort and safety, more especially, as this has already been fully established by the number of passengers brought in the vessels which have arrived within the last nine months. But in no case should a bounty be paid, if complaint of improper treatment on the passage was made, or mortality ensued. It was from these considerations that we preferred giving the smaller bounty, as stated in our memorandum, to making application to his Excellency to issue his proclamation under the Immigration Ordinance. Having duly considered his Excellency's minute, and the Attorney-general's opinion; we have now most respectfully to advise his Excellency the Governor to issue his proclamation, authorizing a bounty on immigrants arriving in this colony from Madeira, the Azores and Canary Islands, and that the bounty be \$ 30 for adults, and for those above one year and under 14 years of age \$ 15.

With regard to the immigrants who have already been indentured for one year, under engagements to repay their passage-money, any cause of discontent we think might be obviated, by indenturing those who are brought into the colony under bounty for one year, with similar engagements to refund the passage-money to the colony, thus placing them all on the same footing.

We shall be prepared to sanction, when the Court of Policy assembles, any details that may be deemed necessary, for carrying this measure into operation.

In conclusion, we have to thank his Excellency, for the prompt attention which he has given to our suggestions.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Peter Rose.*  
*John Croal.*  
*James T. White.*  
*James Stuart.*

The Honourable H. E. F. Young, Government Secretary,  
 &c. &c. &c.

(True Copy.)

(signed) H. E. F. Young,  
 Govt Secy.

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EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Thursday, 8 September 1846.

(After Prayers.)

It was unanimously agreed, that a Proclamation of Bounty be issued by the Governor, with the advice and consent of this Court, to the extent of 30 dollars for adults, and 15 dollars for male or female emigrants above five years of age and under 14 years of age, from the Island of Madeira.

(True Extract.)

(signed) H. E. F. Young,  
 Govt Secy.

MEMORANDUM

## MEMORANDUM of condition of Colonial Hospital for August 1846.

Patients remaining on 31st July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271
New cases admitted during August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579

Total under treatment in August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850
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Of these were discharged convalescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	506
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Remaining on 1st September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311
								850

Per-centage of total mortality, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5½.
Of the above admissions there were of Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275
Among the Portuguese there died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Per-centage of deaths among Portuguese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4½
Per-centage of mortality of remaining 304 admissions, of all countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.58.

*Mem.*—On Saturday 29th ultimo, 16 Portuguese convalescents were discharged, of whom none had been blistered except one, who had been blistered on nape of neck many days previously. On Friday the 28th, 17 were discharged, of whom only one had been blistered, he was discharged at his own request, had been admitted on 24th ultimo. His name, Francisco Nunes.

(signed) D. B.

(True Copy.)

(signed) A. F. Baird,  
As Assist. Govt Secy.

— No. 14. —

(No. 55.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 November 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 180, of the 3d September last, and I have to convey to you my approval of the proclamation which you have issued, granting a bounty on emigrants from Madeira to British Guiana.

No. 14.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
5 Nov. 1846.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

— No. 15. —

(No. 214.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Light to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 19 October 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of the Custom-house return of produce shipped, during the third quarter of 1846.

The decrease is only 3,757 hogsheads, compared with last year.

No. 15.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
19 Oct. 1846.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Henry Light.

## Enclosure in No. 15.

## PORT of GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

Encl. in No. 15.

QUANTITY of PRODUCE Shipped from this Colony in the third Quarter of 1846, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1845.

	Sugar.	Rum.	Melasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.
	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Punchcons.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Exported from Demerara, 3d Quarter, 1846	2,990	994	1,146	19,200	—
Ditto from Berbice - - ditto - -	577	53	212	7,650	—
TOTAL - - - -	3,567	1,047	1,358	26,850	—
Exported from Demerara, 3d Quarter, 1845	5,933	2,106	1,337	50,550	—
Ditto from Berbice - - ditto - -	1,391	279	590	150	—
TOTAL - - - -	7,324	2,385	1,927	50,700	—
Increase - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease - - - -	3,757	1,338	569	23,850	—

Custom-House, Demerara,  
12 October 1846.(signed) *D. J. Ronayne,*  
Actg Collector.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *A. F. Baird,*  
As Assist. Gov. Secy.

— No. 16. —

(No. 233.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.No. 16.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
17 Nov. 1846.

My Lord, Government House, Demerara, 17 November 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a return, from the Emigration Agent-general, of emigrants introduced into the colony during the quarter ending 30th September.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 16.

Return of the Number of Immigrants who have been introduced into *British Guiana* under Bounty, during the Quarter ending the 30th September 1846.

Name of Ship.	Name of Officer in Charge.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Days on the Voyage.	Emigrants Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.			Deaths on the Voyage.						Emigrants Landed.						Number of Statute Adults Landed.	Number of Statute Adults Embarcked.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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St. Jose Diligente	A. Ferreira	-	31 Aug.	26	10	11	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



— No. 17. —

(No. 248.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 17.  
Governor *Light* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
4 Dec. 1846.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 4 December 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship an extract minute of the Court of Policy of the 30th ultimo, respecting the introduction of emigrants from the Azores and Cape de Verd Islands under bounty.

I have accordingly issued a proclamation, copy of which is annexed, naming the Azores or Western Islands, Cape Verd and the Canary Islands, as ports or places out of the Colony whence emigrants may be brought here, and for which a bounty of 30 dollars per head for adults, and 15 dollars for those above five years, and under 14 years old will be paid.

Assuming from the correspondence on the subject with the West India planters and merchants, that emigration from the above-mentioned places would be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, I yielded to the request of the Court of Policy contained in the extract minute.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Encl. in No. 17.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Monday 30 November 1846.

(After Prayers.)

THE Honourable Mr. Rose then moved, that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully recommended to issue a Proclamation authorizing the payment of bounties on agricultural labourers introduced into the colony from the Azores or Western Islands, Cape de Verd and the Canary Islands, and that the bounty be the same as now paid on emigrants from Madeira.

Agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley*, Acting Secretary.

## PROCLAMATION.

British Guiana.  
(L. s.)  
*Henry Light*.

By his Excellency *Henry Light*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of *British Guiana*, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, *Henry Light*, Esquire, Governor of the colony of British Guiana, by Ordinance No. 7, anno 1843, intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate and encourage Immigration," I do, by this my Proclamation, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, name the Azores or Western Islands, Cape Verd and the Canary Islands, as ports or places out of this colony from which, by the laws thereof in force, emigration is permitted, and from whence emigrants may be brought to this colony; and that upon the introduction of such emigrants into this colony, the person by whom or at whose charge such emigrants shall be introduced, and who shall, in all respects, have conformed to the provisions and directions in that Ordinance and in the Passengers' Act of the Imperial Parliament contained, shall receive a certain fixed rate of bounty.

And I do further proclaim and publish the rate of bounty to be the sum of 30 dollars for each such male or female adult, and the sum of 15 dollars for each such male or female emigrant above the age of five years and under the age of 14 years. And I do hereby lastly proclaim and publish four weeks as deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from the ports or places aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the Guiana Public Buildings, city of Georgetown, Demerara, this 30th day of November 1846, and in the 10th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley*,  
Acting Gov. Sec.

—No. 18.—

—No. 18.—

(No. 102.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Light*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 3 February 1847.

In reply to your despatch of the 4th of December last, No. 248, I have to convey to you my approval of the proclamation which you issued, declaring a bounty on immigrants introduced into British Guiana from the Azores or Western Islands, Cape Verd and Canary Islands.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Grey*.

No. 18.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
3 Feb. 1847.

—No. 19.—

(No. 249.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*; dated Government House, Demerara, 4 December 1846.

No. 19.  
Governor Light  
to Earl Grey.  
4 Dec. 1846.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the following Ordinance passed by the Governor and Court of Policy; namely, No. 30, "An Ordinance for regulating the Rights, Duties and Relations of Employers and Servants in the Colony of British Guiana."

I have honour to annex a report by the Attorney-general on that Ordinance, and respectfully submit them for Her Majesty's Most gracious approval and confirmation.

Enclosure in No. 19.

EXTRACT of a Report from *William Arrindell*, Esq., Attorney-general of British Guiana, to Governor *Light*; dated Demerara, 4 December 1846. Encl. in No. 19.

Sir,

In obedience to your Excellency's order, I now submit my remarks on the following Ordinance,—

No. 30.—"AN ORDINANCE for regulating the Rights, Duties and Relations of Employers and Servants in the Colony."

This Ordinance is principally taken from the Trinidad Ordinance, No. 17, anno 1845, to be found in the "Copies of the Rules issued by the Colonial Land and Immigration Commissioners, relating to the immigration of Chinese labourers into the colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad, and of despatches from Lord Stanley to the Governors of Jamaica and Trinidad, respecting contracts with labourers, and the rights and duties of masters and servants," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 18th May 1846.

Sessional Papers.  
No. 323 of 1846.

Sect. 1. Of this Ordinance, repeals all former laws relative to the hirings of servants, except as is therein excepted.

Sect. 2 differs from sect. 1 of the Trinidad Ordinance, by omitting the word "wilfully" and introducing the clauses which will be found underlined, and which additions I humbly submit are amendments upon the Trinidad Ordinance. See Ordinance annexed.

Sects. 3, 4 and 5, are taken from sects. 2, 3 and 4 of the Trinidad Ordinance, confining, however, convictions to two justices, and not permitting any conviction by one justice, as allowed in the Trinidad Ordinance.

Sect. 5, limits the fine of 20*l.* or \$96 in the Trinidad Ordinance, to \$48, the extent of the jurisdiction relative to fines given to any two justices in this colony.

Sect. 6 is taken from sect. 5 of the Trinidad Ordinance, omitting the preamble.

Sects. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, are taken from sects. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Trinidad Ordinance, without any alteration of consequence.

Sect. 12 has been framed so as to avoid the objection of the late Secretary of State to Sect. 11 of the Trinidad Ordinance, and it is hoped that it will be found to be in accordance with the understanding between the late Secretary of State and the West India Committee, contained in the papers hereinbefore mentioned.

Sects. 13, 14 and 15, appeared necessary for the preservation and enforcement of contracts entered into out of the colony, and it is hoped that they will be found to be unobjectionable.

325.

I

Sect.

Sect. 16 is obviously intended for the benefit of labourers entering into contracts abroad. The peculiarity of this clause in not defining the current rate of wages in the colony, is attributable solely to the fact that every district, and I might almost say, every estate in the colony, varies in the rate of wages paid to labourers, so that if a rate of wages had been specified, such specified rate would have been found to be at variance with nine-tenths of the rates of wages payable throughout the colony.

Sect. 17. From the printed papers hereinbefore alluded to, this clause would appear to be unobjectionable.

Sect. 18. In approaching this clause, I feel that it may at first be considered objectionable. It is, however, submitted, that it ought to be allowed to stand as part and parcel of the Ordinance, for the following reasons :

1st. That at the times of emancipation and discharge from apprenticeship of the labourers in the colony, every plantation was provided with cottages as habitations for the labourers working on it.

2dly. That the discharge from apprenticeship was so sudden and unexpected, as to have taken place before any laws or rules were framed for regulating the rights, duties and relations of employers and servants.

3dly. That estates being provided with cottages as aforesaid, it followed that the proprietors, to avoid ruinous loss, considered the use of the cottages as an equivalent for part of the wages, to which the labourers have hitherto submitted.

4thly. That upon no one estate has any employer been able to let or hire out for a stipulated sum the cottages on his estate, and without some arrangement or understanding of the kind hereinbefore mentioned, the capital sunk in the erection of cottages, would have been a serious if not a ruinous loss.

5thly. That many proprietors have from time to time entered into agreements with their labourers, that in the event of their not continuing to work on the estate, and continuing the use of the cottages, they should pay for the same.

6thly. That such agreements some magistrates have enforced, whilst others have refused to enforce them ; and the conflicting opinions and decisions of magistrates on this subject, have given rise to heartburnings, disquietude and disputes between the employer and the labourer.

7thly. To avoid these evils, the provisions under remark have been introduced for the purpose of defining and settling a vexata questio.

Sect. 19. The subject-matter of this section has also given rise to many differences and disputes between the employer and the labourer, and this section has been drawn up for the sole purpose of quieting and setting at rest for the future, all differences and disputes respecting the right of the labourer to the growing crops on his provision-ground, after he shall have left the estate.

Sect. 20. To this section I would respectfully direct or call most particular attention, because by it as well as the 23d section, jurisdiction is given to two justices of the peace, and in every instance is the jurisdiction of one justice excluded.

Sects. 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, are taken from the Trinidad Ordinance, sects. 14, 15, 16 and 17, except where alterations were necessary to adapt such clauses to the circumstances of this colony.

Sect. 26. This is a new clause, and applies alike to the employer and the servant.

Sect. 27 limits the trial of offences under this Ordinance to six months, which it is submitted is a sufficient length of time for either employer or servant to obtain a conviction on any complaint made.

Sect. 28 is taken from sect. 19 of the Trinidad Ordinance.

Sect 29 is taken from sect. 20 of the Trinidad Ordinance, though sect. 29 is somewhat enlarged.

Although I have referred to the Trinidad Ordinance alone, yet I have reason to believe that similar provisions have been passed by the Legislature of Jamaica relative to the rights of employers and servants in that island.

I am sorry that I have not a copy of the Jamaica Acts, and therefore cannot refer to the particular statute,\* which however, I have no doubt, can be readily referred to in the office of the Right honourable the Secretary of State.

For Jamaica Act referred to, *vide* Papers ordered by The House of Commons to be printed, 26 August 1846, No. 691, Part III, p. 39.

\* I believe it to be 5 Vict. c. 43, intituled, "An Act to enlarge the powers of Justices in determining complaints between Masters and Servants, and between Masters, Artificers and others."

## No. 30.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1846.

## Court of Policy.

AN ORDINANCE for Regulating the Rights, Duties and Relations of Employers and Servants in the Colony of *British Guiana*.

ORDINANCE Enacted by his Excellency *Henry Light, Esq.*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of *British Guiana*, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may or shall come, Greeting; be it known:—

WHEREAS, it is expedient that the hirings of servants in husbandry, of sailors and boatmen employed on board vessels and boats belonging to the colony, of menial servants, and of artificers, handicraftsmen and other labourers in the colony, should be properly regulated; and that provision should be made for the more easy recovery of the wages of such servants in husbandry, sailors, boatmen, menial servants, artificers, handicraftsmen and other labourers; and for the more ready determination of all disputes connected with such hirings:

Preamble.

1. Be it therefore enacted, by His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, that from and after the taking effect of this Ordinance, all laws formerly in force respecting the hirings of servants in husbandry, of sailors and boatmen employed on board vessels and boats belonging to the colony, of menial servants, and of artificers, handicraftsmen and other labourers in the colony, shall be and the same are hereby repealed, except only in so far as the same may have repealed any former law: Provided that nothing herein contained shall repeal or affect the Act No. 9, of the year 1827, intituled, "An Act to regulate Porters and others plying for hire in Georgetown," and which Act No. 9, of the year 1827, shall remain in full force as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Repeal of former Laws.

2. And be it enacted, that if any servant shall contract with any other person to serve him for a time certain, or in any other manner whatsoever, and shall not enter into or commence his service according to such contract, such contract being in writing, and signed by the contracting parties, or having entered into such service in pursuance of or under any such contract (whether the same shall be in writing or not in writing) shall absent himself from his service, or shall refuse to fulfil the same before the term of his contract shall have been completed, whether such contract shall be for a time certain or work certain, or under the provisions hereinafter in that behalf contained, unless for some reasonable cause as hereinafter provided, or shall practise or be guilty of any fraud or deception in the performance of any work which he is bound to perform, or shall, by negligence or other improper conduct, lose, throw away or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall wilfully maim, wound or cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging to his employer or entrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer or occasion to be maimed, wounded or cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall suffer such punishment by fine or imprisonment in any lawful place of confinement, with or without hard labour for the whole or any part of such imprisonment, such fine not to exceed \$24, and such imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, as to the convicting Justices shall seem fit.

Penalty on servants for breach of contract, damage to property, &amp;c.

3. And be it enacted, that if any servant shall be guilty of any wilful misconduct or ill-behaviour in such service, such offender on conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay such sum, not exceeding \$10, or be imprisoned in some gaol or other lawful place of confinement for such term, not exceeding seven days, as to the committing Justices shall seem fit.

Penalty on servants for wilful misconduct.

4. And be it enacted, that the Justices by and before whom any complaint shall be heard and determined may, in addition to any such fines or imprisonment hereinbefore directed, abate the whole or any part of the wages due to such servant, and direct the same to be retained by and to the use of the employer of any such servant; and in the event of any servant being sentenced to imprisonment, no wages shall accrue to him during such imprisonment.

Wages of servants may be abated.

5. And be it enacted, that if any employer shall ill-use any servant, or shall not deliver to any servant any articles stipulated for, and which by the contract of service were to be furnished by the employer to the servant, or if the articles so furnished shall not be of the stipulated quantity or quality, every such employer being convicted of any such offence shall forfeit and pay such sum, not exceeding \$48, including the reasonable costs of such servant, as to the convicting Justices shall seem fit.

Penalty on employer for ill-usage of any servant.

6. And be it enacted, that in the absence of any express agreement between the parties thereto to the contrary, every contract for service shall be deemed and taken to be a contract for one month certain from the time of entering on such service, such month to be deemed a lunar month in the case of agricultural labourers, and a calendar month on all other cases, and to be terminated by mutual consent of the parties, or by either party, at the expiration

Contracts for service to be deemed monthly contracts.

of the first or any subsequent month, on giving 14 days' previous notice to the other party in writing, or in the presence of a credible witness, or for any good and sufficient cause as hereinafter provided.

Penalty on employer wrongfully terminating any contract for service for time uncertain.

7. And be it enacted, that if any employer shall terminate any contract entered into with any servant for service for a time uncertain, except with the consent of such servant, or by giving 14 days' notice as aforesaid, or for some good and sufficient cause as aforesaid, such employer shall forfeit and pay to the use of the servant a sum equal to one month's wages, according to the rate of wages which may have been fixed by and between the parties, or if the rate of wages shall not have been so fixed, then such sum as the Justices may consider fair and reasonable as and for a month's wages, regard being had to the class of the servant and the nature of the duties contracted to be performed, in addition to the wages due to the servant at the time of the termination of such contract.

Penalty on employer for wrongfully terminating any contract for a time certain.

8. And be it enacted, that if any employer having engaged any servant for service for any period of time certain, or for the performance of any particular work, shall put away, dismiss or discharge such servant before the completion of his contract, such employer, unless he shall be able to prove reasonable and sufficient cause for putting away such servant, shall forfeit to the use of such servant, such sum not exceeding \$24, as the Justices shall consider a reasonable compensation for the wrong and injury done to such servant.

Employer may discharge servant for misconduct.

9. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any employer to discharge any servant who shall be guilty of any misconduct or wilful omission, or neglect of duty, without notice and without payment of any wages beyond the wages due at the period of such discharge; and to any complaint made in respect of such discharge such misconduct or wilful omission or neglect of duty proved shall be a sufficient answer.

Servant may terminate contract for ill-usage by employer.

10. And be it enacted, that on any complaint made by any employer against any servant for refusing or wilfully neglecting to perform his contract, such servant shall be at liberty to show by evidence, in answer to such complaint, that he terminated his service or contract in consequence of ill usage by his employer, or for some other good and sufficient cause to be judged of by the Justices.

Justices may discharge servant from his contract.

11. And be it enacted, that upon any complaint made by any employer or servant the Justices by whom such complaint shall be heard may, if they shall see fit, discharge such employer or servant from his contract or service, in addition to any other order made on such complaint, and shall in case of such discharge award to such servant the whole or such proportion of the wages appearing due to him, as the Justices shall think reasonable, and shall give to such employer or servant, as the case may require, a certificate of such discharge and of such award, without any fee or consideration.

Contracts of service defined.

12. And be it enacted, that every contract made and entered into elsewhere than within the limits or upon the land of this colony with any inhabitant of the Continents and Islands of Europe, and of the Continent and Islands of America, of the Azores, of Madeira, of the Canaries and of the Cape de Verd Islands respectively, for service in this colony as a servant in husbandry, as a sailor or boatman on board a vessel or boat belonging to the colony, or as a menial servant, or as an artificer, handicraftsman or other labourer, for any period not exceeding three years from the date of his landing in said colony, shall be valid and in force within the said colony for the period therein mentioned: Provided always, that no such contract shall be valid or in force within this colony unless the same shall be reduced into writing and shall be signed with the name, or in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace if entered into within the limits or upon the land of said colony, or in the presence of a Notary Public or British Consul if entered into elsewhere than within the limits or upon the land of said colony, nor unless such Justice of the Peace, or Notary, or British Consul shall subscribe the written contract in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect.

Simulating or altering written contract, punishable with fine.

13. And be it enacted, that if any person shall, without the consent of all the parties thereto, as also of the Justice of the Peace, Notary or Consul in whose presence the same shall have been entered into, simulate or alter, or attempt to simulate or alter any such contract after the same shall have been completed, every such person on conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than \$25, and not more than \$500.

Signature or seal of justice, notary or consul, admissible in evidence without proof.

14. And be it enacted, that the signature and seal, and every signature or seal purporting to be the signature or seal of any Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Consul, subscribed and affixed in proof or purporting to be in proof of any such contract having been made or entered into before any such Justice, Notary or Consul, shall, without any proof, be received as evidence in all Courts of Justice and by all Justice of the Peace and Magistrates in British Guiana, of such contract having been duly made and entered into.

Persons knowingly tendering in evidence contract with the forged signature or seal of any justice, notary or consul, guilty of felony.

15. And be it enacted, that if any person shall tender in evidence any such contract with any signature or seal purporting to be the signature or seal of any such Justice, Notary Public or Consul, knowing that such signature or seal is not the signature of the Justice, Notary Public or Consul whose signature or seal it purports to be, every such person shall

be guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three years.

16. And be it enacted, that every servant or labourer who shall have entered into any written contract as last aforesaid shall, upon his arrival in the colony, have the option of claiming, instead of any rate of wages for which he may have stipulated in any such written contract, the current rate of wages paid to the unindentured servants by any employer in whose employ, or to the unindentured labourers resident on the estate upon which any such indentured labourer shall have contracted to serve, and that a stipulation to that effect shall be inserted in every such written contract; and every such labourer or servant shall, moreover, at any time after six months' service, upon giving one month's notice, be entitled to a cancelment of any such written contract into which he may have entered, on paying the necessary expense incurred in conveying him to the colony.

Labourer entering into contract abroad to have option of other rate of wages.

17. And be it enacted, that in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the first hiring of all labourers introduced at the public expense from any and every part of the world shall be deemed and taken to be for a period of six months.

In absence of express agreement with immigrants, first service to be for six months.

18. And be it enacted, that whenever the use and occupation of any house, cottage, tenement or room shall form an ingredient in any contract of service with any unindentured labourer, or shall be stipulated for or deemed a part of the consideration for any work or labour to be performed on any plantation by any such labourer, it shall be lawful for the employer to demand from, and if need be to enforce, by deduction of wages due or otherwise, payment by every such labourer or servant for each day that such labourer or servant, without reasonable cause, shall have absented himself from the service of his employer, and shall have kept possession of said house, cottage, tenement or room, such sum as shall have been stipulated as the value of the hire or rent of any such house, cottage, tenement or room.

Employer allowed to charge and recover rent in certain cases.

19. And be it enacted, that whenever any employer shall grant to any servant the use and occupation of any piece of land for the growth of provisions, it shall not be lawful for such employer to take possession of any such land and the growing crops thereon, when any such servant shall quit the service of such employer, unless there shall exist a regulation on the property of such employer, notice whereof shall be stuck up on some conspicuous building of such property, that such servant shall, upon leaving the service of such employer, forfeit the use and occupation of such land and all the growing crops thereon at the time of his leaving said service; and in the event of no such regulation and notice thereof as aforesaid, then every servant to whom there shall have been granted the use and occupation of any land for the purpose aforesaid, shall, at any hour between six o'clock of the morning and four o'clock of the afternoon of every day within three months after the quitting such service, have the right of entering upon and reaping the growing crops on said land.

When servants entitled to growing crops on provision grounds, and when not.

20. And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all complaints, differences and disputes which shall arise between employer and servant touching or concerning any wages or allowances which may be due to such servant, shall and may be heard and determined by any two Justices, who are hereby authorized to make such order for payment of so much wages, or the value of such allowances, as shall appear to such Justices to be justly due and owing to such servant, according to the terms of his contract, provided that such wages or the value of such allowances shall not exceed the sum of \$48, and the complaint be made within three months after the same becomes due.

Disputes concerning wages or allowance to be determined by two Justices.

21. And be it enacted, that if the amount of wages or the value of such allowances shall not be paid within three days, the said Justices shall forthwith enforce the order for payment, by levy on and sale of the offender's goods and chattels in manner hereinafter directed.

Order for payment enforced.

22. And be it enacted, that if any person shall entice or inveigle away any servant within the meaning of this Ordinance from the service of his employer, and such servant shall accordingly quit such service before the expiration of his contract, expressed or implied, or if any person having employed such servant without a previous notice of his being under contract, shall receive into his service or continue to employ any such servant after notice of his having so quitted the service of his employer, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$48 dollars, together with all the costs and charges, as to the Justices shall seem fit.

Penalty on persons enticing away servants.

23. And be it enacted, that jurisdiction under this Ordinance for the enforcement of all contracts between employers and servants shall be vested in two Justices of the Peace of the colony, and all complaints to be made under this Ordinance shall be heard and determined by two Justices; and in all cases to be dealt with under this Ordinance and not herein otherwise specially provided for, the Justices shall proceed according to the Ordinance No. 28, of the year 1846, intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the mode of Proceeding in cases of Offences punishable on Summary Conviction, and for establishing a Court of Appeal from certain Summary Convictions," passed on 26th June, of the year 1846, published on 15th August, of the same year, and to come into operation on the 2d January 1847; and that in every case where the sum adjudged to be paid under and by virtue of this Ordinance shall exceed \$24, or the imprisonment adjudged shall exceed three months, the

Jurisdiction under this Ordinance.

of the year 1846, and that every such appeal shall be regulated, and every sentence in appeal enforced, in manner and form therein prescribed.

Applications of  
wages, fines, &c.

24. And with regard to the application of all wages, fines, forfeitures and penalties upon summary convictions under this Ordinance; be it enacted, that every sum of money which shall be awarded for wages or allowances due to any servant, shall be paid to the servant entitled thereto, and every sum which shall be forfeited by any employer for discharging any servant without due notice as aforesaid, shall be paid to such servant so discharged; and every sum which shall be forfeited by any employer for any ill-usage of any servant as aforesaid, may, at the discretion of the Justices imposing the same, be paid and applied to the use of any such servant as aforesaid, as compensation for the injury he or she may have sustained, or be paid and applied to the use of the colony; and every sum which shall be forfeited for any wrong or injury done, shall be paid to the party aggrieved (if known), notwithstanding any such employer or servant, or party aggrieved, may have given evidence before the Justices of any such matter as aforesaid, or where not known, such sum shall be applied in the same manner as a penalty, and every sum which shall be imposed as a penalty by Justices of the Peace, whether in addition to the amount awarded for any wrong or injury as aforesaid or otherwise, shall be paid and applied to the use of the colony: Provided always, that where several persons shall join in the commission of the same offence, and shall on the conviction thereof, each be adjudged to forfeit a sum equivalent to the amount of the wrong or injury done in such case, no further sum shall be paid to the party aggrieved than that which shall be forfeited by one of such offenders only, and the corresponding sum or sums forfeited by the other offender or offenders shall be applied in the same manner as any penalty imposed by Justices of the Peace is hereinbefore directed to be applied.

Award of wages,  
fines, &c., how to be  
enforced.

25. And be it enacted, that every award of wages or other sum of money to be paid to any servant, and every fine, penalty and forfeiture, and all costs and charges which shall be laid, imposed, forfeited or awarded under the provisions of this Ordinance, and not hereinbefore declared how they shall be recovered, shall, if not paid at the time of the conviction, or at such time as the Justices who imposed or awarded the same shall appoint, be enforced by warrant under the hands of any two Justices, authorizing a levy on and sale of the defendant's or offender's goods and chattels, rendering any overplus after deduction of the amount of wages, fine, penalty or forfeiture, together with the costs of the prosecution, and also the costs of levy and sale, to the defendant or offender, on demand; and in default of sufficient goods and chattels whereon to levy, then it shall be lawful for any two Justices, by warrant under their hands and seals, to direct any such defendant or offender, being an employer, in respect of non-payment of wages or the value of allowances, to be committed to any lawful place of confinement, there to be imprisoned without hard labour, and in regard to any other defendant or offender, to be committed to any lawful place of confinement there to be imprisoned with or without hard labour, as the Justices shall think fit, for any period not exceeding two calendar months, unless the wages, value of allowances, fine, penalty or forfeiture, and all cost and charges necessarily incurred in obtaining and carrying any order, award, judgment or determination made under the provisos and requirements of this Ordinance into full and final execution, shall be sooner paid.

Where consequences  
of levy and sale  
appear ruinous, Jus-  
tices may commit at  
once.

26. And be it enacted, that where the recovery of any sum or sums of money by levy on and sale of the goods and chattels of the defendant or offender may appear to the Justices by whom the warrant is to be issued to be attended with consequences ruinous, or greatly injurious to the defendant or offender, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Justices that the defendant or offender has not goods and chattels sufficient whereon to levy such penalties, the Justices in all such cases shall withhold such warrant, and commit the offender to the common gaol, there to remain, in such manner and for such time as if a warrant of execution had been issued, and a return of *nulla bona* made thereon.

Complaints to be  
tried within six  
months, and com-  
plainant and de-  
fendant be witnesses.

27. And be it enacted, that the complaint for any offence under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be tried within six calendar months next after the commission thereof; and the Justices before whom any such complaint shall be tried may examine on oath any employer or servant coming before them as complainant or defendant, and also any witness offered by either party, notwithstanding any forfeiture or penalty may be payable to the use of such employer, servant or witness.

No order, &c., to be  
quashed for want of  
form.

28. And be it enacted, that no order or award touching any of the matters in this Ordinance contained, nor any conviction of any defendant or offender under this Ordinance, shall be quashed for want of form; and where any execution shall be levied for any fine, penalty or sum of money to be levied under and by virtue of this Ordinance, the execution itself shall not be deemed to be unlawful, nor the party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, warrant of execution or any other proceedings relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser, on account of any irregularity which shall be afterwards done by the party levying execution, but the person aggrieved by such irregularity shall and may recover full satisfaction for the special damage, if any, in an action, and no plaintiff shall recover in any action for such irregularity as aforesaid, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made by or on behalf of the party defending before such action brought.



sons engaged in the hiring, employing or superintending the labour or service of any servant within the meaning of this Ordinance, shall be, and be deemed, "employers;" and that within the meaning and for the purposes of this Ordinance, any money or other thing paid or contracted to be paid, delivered or given as a recompense, reward or remuneration for any labour or other service done or to be done, whether within a certain time, or to a certain amount, or for a time or an amount uncertain, shall be deemed and taken to be the "wages" of any servant aforesaid; and that within the meaning and for the purposes aforesaid, any agreement, understanding or arrangement whatever on the subject of wages, whether written or oral, whether direct or indirect, to which any employer and any servant or other person are parties or are assenting, or by which they are mutually bound to each other, shall be and be deemed to be a "contract;" and that within the meaning and for the purposes aforesaid, every labourer or mechanic employed upon any sugar, coffee or other plantation, shall be and be deemed to be a "servant in husbandry;" and that within the meaning and for the purposes aforesaid, all servants in husbandry, mechanics, artificers, handicraftsmen, labourers, persons employed in droghers, vessels or boats or otherwise, and all household or other domestic servants, laundresses or other servants, shall be deemed to be comprised within the term "servant;" that the word "defendant" shall also mean "offender," and the word "offender" shall also mean "defendant;" that the word "indenture" shall mean any contract in writing, and the word "unindentured" shall mean "not bound by any contract in writing;" and that wherever in this Ordinance any term importing the singular number occurs, the plural number shall be deemed included and intended, or where any term shall be used which signifies the male gender, the female gender shall be considered and taken to be included; and that where one matter or subject may be treated of, two or more matters or subjects shall be considered included and intended, provided it shall be necessary to put such a construction in order to render the sense clear, or to give full and complete effect to any of the provisions of this Ordinance, unless it be otherwise especially provided for, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

30. And be it enacted, that all contracts, matters and things respecting the hirings of servants in husbandry, of sailors and boatmen employed on board vessels and boats belonging to the colony, of menial servants, and of artificers, handicraftsmen and other labourers in the colony, existing at the time of the taking effect of this Ordinance, as well as all fines, penalties and forfeitures accrued and to accrue out of any such hirings before the taking effect of this Ordinance, shall be governed, regulated and determined in such manner as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

Hirings prior to publication of this Ordinance to be regulated as if this Ordinance had not been passed.

31. And be it enacted, that this Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the day of the publication thereof.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this 13th day of November 1846, and published on the 5th December following.

(signed) *Henry Light.*  
By command of the Court,  
(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*  
Act. Sec.

— No. 20. —

(No. 254.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord, Government House, Demerara, 18 December 1846.  
I HAVE the honour to transmit a letter to your Lordship from certain London Missionaries against Ordinance No. 30, 1846, which, with other Ordinances, will reach your Lordship with my despatch No. 249, date 4th instant.

No. 20.  
Governor Light  
to Earl Grey.  
18 Dec. 1846.

The only remark I have to make is, that these reverend gentlemen complain of the Ordinance not having been published before the 5th instant.

My despatch No. 249, was written on the 4th instant, to be forwarded by the mail; but the Attorney-general not having furnished his report, the despatch was withheld; the Attorney-general has been till yesterday constantly employed in the Supreme Criminal Court, with a heavy calendar.

The Ordinance complained of has been before the public since August 1843, and is, I think almost a transcript of the Jamaica Act, which was sent to me as a model;



a model ; I had determined that all the necessary reforms in the civil and criminal code of this colony should precede this law and my determination was not disapproved.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light.*

Enclosure in No. 20.

To the Right Honourable *Earl Grey*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

May it please your Lordship,

Demerara, 14 December 1846.

Encl. in No. 20.

WE, the undersigned Ministers of the Gospel in this colony, venture most respectfully to address your Lordship in reference to an Ordinance which, having recently passed the Court of Policy, has been transmitted to England for Her Majesty's sanction.

For Ordinance  
No. 30, of 1846  
*vide* p. 67.

The Ordinance is "No. 30, 1846," and is intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the Rights, Duties and Relations of Employers and Servants in the Colony of British Guiana;" and contains, we humbly submit to your Lordship, such elements of oppressive power and of vexatious prosecutions, that we earnestly entreat your Lordship's most serious attention to its provisions.

Your Lordship will allow us to say, that our opposition to this "Ordinance" arises from no factious feelings towards the constituted authorities of this province, and with this observation your Lordship will allow us to state our objections to this Ordinance.

We would premise, that we feel deeply aggrieved, that the publication of this law was delayed until after the departure of the two last mails; viz., the mails which left this colony on the 19th of November, and the 5th of December, by which delay we were prevented from memorialising your Lordship at an earlier period.

But your Lordship will observe, that—

1. We object to Clause the 3d, because the phrases "wilful misconduct or ill-behaviour" are loose and vague terms, liable to almost any interpretation; besides which it appears to us that Clause 2, amply defines the nature of the punishable "misconduct," and provides for its correction, so that, to us the whole of Clause 3, appears unnecessary; and in addition to this, your Lordship will allow us to state, that the legal provisions already existing relative to masters and servants, appear to us fully adequate for all the purposes contemplated by this new Ordinance.

2. We object to Clause the 4th, because it gives the magistrate power, in addition "to any fines or imprisonment," to "abate the whole or any part of the wages due" to any servant guilty of any "ill-behaviour or misconduct;" and also because it directs those forfeited wages to be retained by the employer for his own use. We humbly submit to your Lordship, that upon the supposition of a labourer being guilty of misconduct or ill-behaviour, he is entitled to the wages due by previous labour, altogether irrespective of any punishment for subsequent misconduct.

3. We object to Clause the 6th on two grounds;

1. Because it is worded so dubiously as to render it next to impossible to extract its sense, inasmuch as it says that "in the absence of any express agreement, every contract for service," &c. &c., and your Lordship will pardon us for saying that we are unable to understand how, in the "absence of any express agreement," there can be a "contract for service."

2. Because every labourer is expected to give "written notice," or notice before "a credible witness." "fourteen days" previous to leaving any such service; whereas, not one in a hundred of such labourers can write, and as no form of notice is provided, any notice they may give may be considered informal; besides which, the words "credible witness" are objectionable, as liable to misconstruction.

4. We object to the question of immigration being at all mixed up with the questions this Ordinance contemplates, because the great majority of immigrants that arrive in this colony are unable to speak the English language, and can know nothing of the purport of this act until long after their arrival; whereas, by Clause 12 to 17, they are subjected to all its provisions from the hour of landing; besides which, we submit that the Clause (16), which entitles an immigrant to a cancelment of any written contract, on paying the "necessary expenses incurred in conveying him to the colony," is unjust for two reasons; viz.—

1. Because the "necessary expense" is a vague term, inasmuch, as after so many immigrants have been brought hither from Madeira, Madras and Calcutta, we suppose that "the necessary expense" might easily have been stated;—and,

2. Because it is a provision with which no immigrant after "six months" service could possibly comply.

5. We object to Clause 18, on several grounds; viz.—

1. Because the fatal blunder of the planters of this colony has been to give the labourers houses and grounds rent-free, thus making them tenants at will; so that with rent in any shape or form, the labourers generally are unacquainted.

2. Because

2. Because the enforcement of rent said to be due, is by this clause transferred from the hands of the magistrate to the employer, who may, by "deduction of wages or otherwise," demand rent for each day the labourer or servant is absent from service, even in the absence of any express agreement;—and,

3. The words "reasonable cause" are liable to serious misconstruction, inasmuch as they are vague and indefinite, and are to be expounded by the employer, and not by the magistrate.

6. We object to the 21st Clause, because we do not deem three days a sufficient time for ordinary labourers to pay the fines that may be inflicted on them; we think at least 30 days ought to have been allowed before a levy or sale of any defendant's goods should have been directed.

7. We object to the 22d Clause, because the words "inveigle or entice" are so vague and unmeaning, that any employment of a servant may be considered an enticement or inveiglement.

8. We object to Clause 24, because it is not even-handed legislation, as compared with Clause 4, for in the one case the fine, by mulct of wages or otherwise, goes to the employer; whereas the fine of the employer may go "to the colony," at the discretion of the local justices.

9. We object to Clause 28, because it appears to us utterly at variance with every principle of constitutional law so long upheld in every court of jurisdiction, in Great Britain, and as offering a direct encouragement to Her Majesty's law officers to be incorrect and careless in the discharge of their functions. For your Lordship will observe, that if by any informality or mistake, one man's goods are levied upon instead of another's (and this in a country where so many persons go by the same surname is a very likely case), he cannot resist the levy on the ground of such error, but must suffer the loss until he has recourse to a tedious and expensive action at law.

10. We object to the constitution of the court by which under Clause 23 all cases contemplated by this Act are to be adjudicated, inasmuch as most of the local justices are too directly interested in the management of estates to be impartial judges in the questions this Ordinance commits to their jurisdiction.

We will not occupy your Lordship's time with the details of further objections, but would observe in conclusion, that we strongly object to this law as a whole, and humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to advise Her most Gracious Majesty to withhold Her Royal sanction from an Ordinance so unjust in its spirit, so objectionable in all its provisions, and which in its practical operation will be sure to produce and sustain in the minds of the labouring population of this colony, feelings of irritation and discontent.

Earnestly hoping that your Lordship will consider our objections, and accede to our prayer.

We have, &c.

(signed) *W. G. Barrett,*  
Minister of Montrose Chapel, East Coast, Demerara.

*Thos. Henderson,*  
Minister of Zion and Arundel Chapel, East Coast.

*E. A. Walbridge,*  
Minister of Smith Chapel, Georgetown, and Urwick Chapel, Leguan.

*Joseph Ketley,*  
Congregational Pastor, Georgetown.

*James Scott, A. M.,*  
Minister of Ebenezer and Freedom Chapels.

*Geo. M'Farlane,*  
Minister of Salem Chapel, Lodge.

— No. 21. —

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*; dated  
Government House, Demerara, 2 January 1847.

No. 21.  
Governor *Light* to  
Earl *Grey*.  
2 Jan. 1847.

I did not call for this report, but Mr. Arrindell considered he was bound to comment on the remarks made by the Missionaries against the Ordinance in question, and I have only this moment received it, when about to make up my despatches.

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Enclosure in No. 21.

(Extract.)

Sir,

British Guiana, 1 January 1847.

Encl. in No. 21.

UPON the petition of the six dissenting ministers of the London Missionary Society, referred to me by your Excellency for report, I have the honour humbly to submit the following remarks :—

It appears strange, that of all the different sects of religion in the colony, only one set of ministers, namely, those of the London Missionary Society, and not all of them, should have singled out and objected to the provisions of Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1846, mentioned in their petition.

\* \* \* \* \*

"We would premise," say the petitioners, "that we feel deeply aggrieved that the publication of this law was delayed until after the departure of the two last mails; viz. the mails which left this colony on the 19th November and 5th December, by which delay we were prevented from memorializing your Lordship at an earlier period."

By the constitution of this colony, a law does not come into operation until it is published. The petitioners are evidently under an impression that the law takes effect, as in England, the day on which it passes or receives the Royal Assent; ignorant of the principle I have just laid down with respect to the necessity of the publication of a law in the colony, the petitioners would impress the Right honourable the Secretary of State, if they could, with a belief that the law came into operation before the 19th of November, and yet had not been published to enable them to get a copy of it before the time by them mentioned.

The Bill, which became Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1846, was introduced into the Court of Policy as far back as 1843, and was founded on or borrowed from the Jamaica Act on the same subject. From the year 1843 to the time of its being passed, it was constantly referred to by one or other of the members of the Court of Policy, who urged your Excellency to instruct the Attorney-general for the time being, to carry the Bill through the court; various causes delayed the Bill being passed into an Ordinance, but none of these causes sounded in an objection to the Bill itself. During all this time the newspapers published the proceedings of the Court of Policy, and yet not one petition was presented, nor one word of opposition raised against the measure, until by publication the Ordinance had taken effect, and then appears the petition of these six dissenting ministers.

I may add, that the publication of the Ordinance, after it was passed, was postponed in consequence of the great number (47) of criminal prosecutions I had to prepare, and to my being also engaged in the Court of Policy; I believe no other cause or reason whatsoever existed for the non-publication of the Ordinance sooner than it was published.

As the petitioners have numbered their several objections, it appears to me convenient to follow them in the order in which these objections are stated, numbering each of my remarks with the figure denoting the objection immediately remarked upon.

Objection No. 1.—The words, "wilful misconduct," or "ill-behaviour," to which the petitioners object, as being "loose and vague terms, liable to almost any interpretation," are taken from the Trinidad Ordinance, No. 17, of the year 1845, to which no objection was made by the late Right honourable the Secretary of State, except as to the 11th section; see Mr. Secretary Gladstone's despatch to Sir Henry M'Leod, No. 34, dated 29th April 1846. Indeed section 3, of Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1846, is *verbatim et literatim*, a copy of section 2, of the Trinidad Ordinance No. 17, of the year 1845. A reference to sections 2 and 3 of Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1846, will show that "wilful misconduct" or "ill-behaviour," in the sense in which they are used, are not provided for in section 2. Whatever may be the opinions of these six petitioners, as to the "legal provisions already existing, relative to masters and servants, appearing to them fully adequate for all the purposes contemplated by this new Ordinance," it is clear that the Governor and Legislative Council of Trinidad and British Guiana respectively, have thought differently on the subject, and in their difference in opinion they have been supported by Her Majesty's Government, who have corresponded on the subject-matter of the Ordinance, and have not objected to the

the introduction of such a law. If the law, to which these petitions evidently allude, namely, the Order in Council of the 7th of September 1838 be referred to, it will be found that the provisions therein existing are not fully adequate for all the purposes contemplated in this Ordinance.

Objection No. 2.—The 4th section of Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1846, is copied *verbatim et literatim* from the Trinidad Ordinance No. 17, of the year 1845. This borrowing from the Trinidad Ordinance has been mentioned to your Excellency in my letter of the 4th December 1846, and which was written before the receipt of the petition by me. The reason for copying these sections so closely was, that they had already been under the notice of the late Right honourable Secretary of State, who had not stated any objection to them.

These petitioners do not object to clause 5, which gives to the labourer the sums forfeited by the employer, thus showing their nice sense of the mode of balancing the scales of justice which ought to be held between the parties, the employer and the employed.

Objection 3.—The objections to Clause 6 are two. With respect to the first of them, I must again refer to the Trinidad Ordinance, from the 5th section of which this 6th section has been taken, omitting the preamble. Agreements or contracts are expressed or implied, and I humbly submit, that the phrase “express agreement,” is perfectly correct.

With respect to the second point; this sixth section is taken from section 5 of the Trinidad Ordinance, and I humbly submit that some notice of the kind is required, and will be no hardship upon the labourers.

1st. Because there is scarcely a labourer in the colony who is not perfectly aware of the nature of a monthly service, or contract for a month's service, very many labourers being accustomed to be paid monthly, and who as readily speak of their month being up, as they do of any other matter or thing known to them.

2d. Because, if such labourers are not so acquainted, it will be a very easy matter for the magistrates, the Stipendiary Justices of the Peace in particular, to explain the law to them.

3d. Because the Trinidad Ordinance, containing a like provision, has passed under the review of the late Secretary of State without any objection to said provision.

4th. Because, by the “Heads of an Ordinance for promoting Immigration into the Island of Mauritius, and the Industry of Immigrants,” sanctioned by the Right honourable Secretary of State, section 8, an immigrant is required to give a month's notice of his intention to cancel his engagement, and I humbly submit that the generality of labourers in this colony are as intelligent, if not more so, as immigrants in Mauritius, and therefore do not require greater protection than those in Mauritius.

The objection to the adjective “credible” is at once captious and futile. It is necessary that the witness should be credible, and whether this adjective be expressed or not, is of no moment, and, therefore, the objection to its use is immaterial.

Objection 4.—The petitioners have only recently entertained the tender regard here manifested by them for immigrants. Until this petition, I have always understood, and it is notorious, that the petitioners, one and all, have been unceasing in urging objections to the introduction of any immigrants whomsoever. But let this pass; the petitioners wish to make it appear, that the Ordinance will have a retroactive operation, inasmuch as they say, “The great majority of immigrants that arrive in this colony are unable to speak the English language, and can know nothing of the purport of this Act until long after their arrival; whereas, by clauses 12 to 17, they are subjected to all its provisions from the hour of landing.” The provisions here alluded to, except those contained in section 17, relate entirely to immigrants from the countries mentioned in section 12, who may enter into contracts in manner and form prescribed. With respect to these, it is declared, “that no such contract shall be valid, unless such Justice of the Peace, or Notary, or British Consul, shall subscribe the written contract in attestation of the fact, that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect.” Again, care has been taken in the 16th section, “that a stipulation to the effect therein mentioned shall be inserted in every such written contract.” The reason why the expenses were not defined in section 16, was, that they were not known, and the term “necessary expense,” the necessity of such expense being to be determined, as a matter of course by legal authority, is sufficiently definite.

The second objection: “Because it is a provision with which no immigrant, after six month's service, could possibly comply,” I do not understand. Had the word “after” been “before,” I should have said that the petitioners meant that the time allowed to an immigrant to make as much as would pay the necessary expense incurred in conveying him to the colony was considered too short, but I cannot see the force of the objection as put by the petitioners.

Objection No. 5.—Under this number, the objections to section 18 are three:—

1st. This is not a correct statement. The labourers are perfectly acquainted with the nature of rent, but they are unwilling to enter into any engagement imposing upon them a legal obligation. Of any moral obligation, 99 out of every hundred have not an idea.

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2d. I cannot

2d. I cannot see how it can be seriously urged, that by section 18 the enforcement of rent said to be due is transferred from the hands of the magistrate to the employer. Suppose a labourer has earned certain wages, and then, without reasonable cause, absent himself from the service of his employer for a time, and that the employer deducts from the wages due, the stipulated amount of rent for the absent time; if the deduction be correct, the labourer will submit; if it be not correct, he will apply to a magistrate to enforce payment of the wages due, and the magistrate will decide according to the merits of the case made out by the parties. Can this be said to be a transference of the authority of the magistrate to the master.

3d. The words "reasonable cause" are of constant occurrence in the English Acts of Parliament, and I cannot believe that they will be held to be vague and indefinite, especially as they are to be expounded by the magistrate, and not by the employer, as asserted by the petitioners.

In my letter of the 4th December 1846, I had almost anticipated the whole of this triple-headed objection by the following passages:—

"Section 18. In approaching this clause, I feel that it may at first be considered objectionable. It is, however, submitted, that it ought to be allowed to stand as part and parcel of the Ordinance, for the following reasons:—

"1st. That at the times of emancipation and discharge from apprenticeship of the labourers in the colony, every plantation was provided with cottages, as habitations for the labourers working on it.

"2d. That the discharge from apprenticeship was so sudden and unexpected, as to have taken place before any laws or rules were framed for regulating the rights, duties and relations of employers and servants.

"3d. That estates being provided with cottages as aforesaid, it followed that the proprietors, to avoid ruinous loss, considered the use of the cottages as an equivalent for part of the wages, to which the labourers have hitherto submitted.

"4th. That upon no one estate has any employer been able to let or hire out for a stipulated sum the cottages on his estate, and without some arrangement or understanding of the kind hereinbefore mentioned, the capital sunk in the erection of cottages would have been a serious, if not a ruinous loss.

"5th. That many proprietors have from time to time entered into agreement with their labourers, that in the event of their not continuing to work on the estate, and continuing the use of the cottages, they should pay for the same.

"6th. That such agreements some magistrates have enforced, whilst others have refused to enforce them, and the conflicting opinions and decisions of magistrates on this subject have given rise to heart-burnings, disquietude and disputes between the employer and the labourer.

"7th. To avoid these evils the provisions under remark have been introduced for the purpose of defining and settling a vexata questio."

Objection 6.—Three days are, in my opinion, sufficient; were the period to be extended to 30 days before a levy or sale, scarcely any precautionary steps would prevent a labourer from carrying away, night after night, every article belonging to him. Indeed this proposition of 30 days' delay, savours of a wish on the part of the petitioners to render the Ordinance nugatory.

Objection 7.—The words in the Trinidad Ordinance are, "knowingly entice or inveigle away." In Ordinance No. 30, the word "knowingly" has been omitted, as redundant and unnecessary; "entice away" and "inveigle away" appear to me to be proper.—See Burn's Justice, title "Apprentices in General," No. 5, and cases there cited.

Objection 8.—I have already observed upon Nos. 4 and 5, and my observations would be so similar upon section 24, that I see no reason to add to my former remarks.

Objection 9.—It is strange that men who are professed teachers of the Christian religion, should not see, that when they advocate the inviolability of forms, they indirectly support impunity for crime. In very many recent English statutes there exists a clause similar to the one objected to. The strict adherence to forms is every day becoming more relaxed, and deservedly so. The strict adherence to forms has been long an acknowledged defect in the administration of the English law.

Objection 10.—By the Trinidad Ordinance, jurisdiction is given to a single justice; by the British Guiana Ordinance no single justice can convict or adjudicate, jurisdiction being vested in two justices, and yet the petitioners object; in fact they declare to object to the Ordinance as a whole, or in other words, they wish to have no law at all.

\* \* \* \* \*

His Excellency  
Henry Light, Esq., Governor, &c. &c.  
British Guiana.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.  
(signed) William Arriadell,  
Att' Genl.

— No. 22. —

(No. 116.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 February 1847.

I HAVE received your despatches, of the dates and numbers noted in the margin, with the Ordinance to which they refer, of the Court of Policy of British Guiana, intituled, No. 30, of 1846, "An Ordinance for regulating the Rights, Duties and Relations of Employers and Servants in the Colony of British Guiana."

No. 22.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
24 Feb. 1847.  
No. 249, 4 Dec.  
1846.  
No. 254, 18 Dec.  
1846.  
No. 1, 2 Jan. 1847.

The 12th, 16th and 17th clauses of this Ordinance are designed to introduce certain changes in the law respecting the duration of contracts, and the place at which they may be made. These alterations limit the effect of part of an Order in Council, of the 7th of September 1838 (under a power given by a subsequent Order of the 10th June 1843), and they are intended to accord with the views which were communicated to the West India body by Mr. Gladstone in the month of March 1846. The following were the arrangements to which Mr. Gladstone assented, in the words in which they were proposed to him by the West India Committee:—

1. "Contracts for service in any of the West India colonies to be valid, though made out of the colony in which it is to be performed, except the same be made in India or in Africa, or in the islands adjacent thereto, exclusive of the Canary Islands and Madeira, for any period not exceeding three years, two conditions being imperative upon the employer; namely, that the labourer shall have the option of claiming, instead of any rate of wages for which he may have stipulated, the current rate of wages in the colony, and be entitled to cancel the contract by paying the necessary expense incurred in conveying him to the colony, according to a tariff to be fixed by the Colonial Legislature, or a fair proportion thereof, at any time after six months' service, upon giving one month's notice."

3. "In the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the first hiring of all labourers introduced at the public expense from Africa or India, to be deemed and taken for a period of six months."

5. "Contracts made in any British Possession to be authenticated by a Magistrate, or a Notary Public; and in any Foreign Possession, by the British Consul. A heavy penalty to be imposed upon any party attempting to simulate or alter a contract."

With respect to the clauses of the Ordinance under consideration which are intended to carry out these arrangements, I have to make the following observations:—

1. Section 12 appears to sanction contracts of service for three years made within the limits of the colony. But as this extension of the term of contracts was only intended to reimburse masters for the expense of importing labourers, the power of making such contracts after the importation had been effected, was neither asked for by the West India Committee, nor acceded to by Mr. Gladstone. This implied modification of the provisions of the Order in Council of 7th September 1838, which confines contracts of service to one year, is therefore beyond the limits of Mr. Gladstone's arrangement.

2. Section 16 provides that a labourer, subject to a contract of service for three years, shall be entitled to a cancelment of such a contract "on paying the necessary expense incurred in conveying him to the colony." As part of this necessary expense will, in many cases, have been paid by the colony in the shape of bounty, the Ordinance should determine to whom it should be repaid by the labourer. It should also define, in some such manner as that proposed by the West India Committee, how that "necessary expense" is to be determined; and should enable the labourer (as by them proposed) to obtain his discharge after a certain period of service, on paying a proportionate part of the whole expense of importation.

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3. Section

3. Section 17 provides, as authorized by Mr. Gladstone, that in the absence of express agreement, the first hiring of labourers introduced at the public expense shall be taken to be for six months; but section 6 enacts, that all contracts shall, in the absence of such agreements, be taken to be for one month. The 6th section will doubtless be controlled by the 17th, but it is desirable that this verbal contradiction should be removed.

Section 18 provides, that in cases where the use of a house is granted to labourers, in part payment of wages, any servant who absents himself from his employment without reasonable cause, shall forfeit a day's rent for every day's absence; and that the master may deduct the forfeiture from his wages.

The difficulty of obtaining rent for cottages, which employers built during the period of slavery, has apparently led to the practice of considering the use of cottages as equivalent to wages; and this again to legal questions which it is the object of this clause to settle.

In all the colonies in which this system of mixing rent and wages has been introduced, it has been found by experience to lead to misunderstandings and unfriendly relations between employers and labourers, and generally to the desertion of the plantation cottages by the labourers, and their settlement elsewhere. The system has accordingly been abandoned by the more enlightened planters in almost all the islands. If it is still to be maintained in British Guiana, some legislation on the subject may be necessary; but it appears to me, that under this section disputes may still arise, if the deduction of rent is permitted, without either the intervention of a magistrate, or a written stipulation respecting the rate of rent payable.

Section 19 is intended to settle disputes which have arisen between employers and labourers, respecting the right to crops growing on the labourer's provision-grounds, when he quits his employer's service.

The section provides that the employer shall not be entitled to these crops, unless there exist on his property, and be posted on some conspicuous building thereon, a general regulation to that effect. This provision does not expressly enlarge the existing rights of the employer; but as those rights appear to be at present very undefined, it may be doubted whether the clause may not have the effect of enlarging them, either by judicial implication, or at any rate in practice. It seems, likewise, doubtful, whether the clause applies only to the labourer's voluntary abandonment of service, or also to his dismissal by his master.

I am of opinion that both these uncertainties should be removed.

Page 71.

With the above exceptions, I have not found anything in this Ordinance, or in the objections to it stated by the Missionaries in the memorial transmitted to me in your despatch No. 254, of the 18th December, which calls for further observation on my part.

For Circular Despatch,  
29 August 1846,  
*vide* Sessional Paper,  
No. 691, Part II., of  
1846, p. 10.

As you will have learnt by my circular despatch of the 29th August last, I am apprehensive that the system of long contracts will not practically be found to answer; but as the local authorities, and those most interested in the question are of a different opinion, I am willing that the experiment should be made. At the same time, it will be necessary that the defects which I have thus pointed out should be brought by you under the immediate consideration of the Court of Policy, and in doing so, you will state to them, that although, in consequence of those defects, I have felt myself precluded from submitting the Ordinance for Her Majesty's confirmation, I will not advise the Queen to disallow it, not doubting that the court will acknowledge the propriety of rectifying them by an amended Ordinance.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

— No. 23. —

(No. 4.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.Government House, Demerara,  
13 January 1847.No. 23.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
13 January 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, copies of Custom-house returns of produce shipped in the year 1846, and in the quarter ending 31st December last, with comparative returns of 1845.

The deficiency, as compared with 1845, amounts to a little more than one-third, but there were 1,500 hogsheads shipped in the river, the produce of last year, the clearance of which did not take place before the returns were closed; there is every prospect of large crops during the present year.

I have &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light*.

## Enclosure in No. 23.

Encl. in No. 23.

## PORT of GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

QUANTITY of PRODUCE shipped from this Colony in the Fourth Quarter of 1846, compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1845.

	Sugar.	Rum.	Melasses.	Coffee.
	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Punchons.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Lbs. Weight.</i>
Exported from Demerara, 4th Quarter, 1846 -	9,709	2,441	5,933	19,875
Ditto from Berbice - - ditto - -	1,919	495	1,702	35,625
TOTAL - - - -	11,628	2,936	7,635	55,500
Exported from Demerara, 4th Quarter, 1845 -	11,105	3,251	4,960	10,350
Ditto from Berbice - - ditto - -	3,509	880	2,593	148,752
TOTAL - - - -	14,614	4,131	7,553	159,078
Increase - - - -	-	-	82	-
Decrease - - - -	2,986	1,195	-	103,575

Custom-House, Demerara,  
8 January 1847.

(signed) *D. J. Ronayne*,  
Ag. Collector.

(True Copy.)  
(signed) *A. F. Baird*, Ag. Assist. Gov. Sec.

## PORT of GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

COLONIAL PRODUCE Exported from this Colony in the Year 1846, as compared with the Year 1845.

	Sugar.	Rum.	Melasses.	Coffee.
	<i>Hogsheads.</i>	<i>Punchons.</i>	<i>Casks.</i>	<i>Lbs. Weight.</i>
Demerara, Year 1846 - - - -	21,286	7,303	12,056	59,175
Berbice - ditto - - - -	4,915	1,081	2,549	43,275
TOTAL - - - -	26,201	8,384	14,605	102,450
Demerara, Year 1845 - - - -	31,167	13,072	12,583	189,375
Berbice - ditto - - - -	8,480	2,067	4,180	312,525
TOTAL - - - -	39,647	15,139	16,763	501,900
Increase - - - -	-	-	-	-
Decrease - - - -	13,446	6,755	2,158	399,450

Custom-House, Demerara,  
8 January 1847.

(signed) *D. J. Ronayne*,  
Ag. Collector.

(True Copy.)  
(signed) *A. F. Baird*, Ag. Assist. Gov. Sec.



— No. 24. —

(No. 13.)

No. 24.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
27 Jan. 1847.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara,  
27 January 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship an extract minute of the Court of Policy of the 21st instant, containing an expression of the Court's wish that arrangements may be made for the conveyance of 10,000 Coolies to this province during the season of 1847-1848, next ensuing.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Encl. in No. 24.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Thursday, 21 January 1847.

(After Prayers.)

THE Honourable Mr. Stuart, with the sanction of his Excellency the Governor, then moved the following Resolution; viz.

That this Court respectfully requests his Excellency the Governor to apply to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for authority for the conveyance of 10,000 Coolies from India, exclusive of the number for which engagements have already been entered into, so that they may leave India between the 1st September 1847 and March 1848.

The above to be introduced under the regulations proposed by the Right honourable the Secretary of State at present in force in the Island of Mauritius, and for which an Ordinance is now before the Court; which, having been seconded by the Honourable Mr. Jones, was cordially adopted and agreed to, the Honourable Mr. Croal alone dissenting.

(True Extract.)

(signed) W. B. Wolseley,  
Acting Sec.

— No. 25. —

(No. 26.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 25.  
Governor Light  
Earl Grey.  
3 Feb. 1847.

Government House, Demerara,  
3 February 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Immigration Agent-general's return of immigrants introduced into British Guiana, under bounty, during the quarter ending 31st December 1846.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure

Enclosure in No. 25.  
Return of the Number of Immigrants who have been introduced into *British Guiana*, in Ships Chartered or Licensed by Her Majesty's Government, or under Colonial Bounty, during the Quarter ending the 31st December 1846.

Name of Ship.	Name of Officer in Charge.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Emigrants Embarked.				Deaths on the Voyage.			Emigrants Landed.				Adults Landed.	Adults Embarked.								
				Adults.	Children		Total.	Adults.	Children		Total.	Adults.	Children				Total.							
					M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.				M.	F.					
																				Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Between 14 and 7.	Between 7 and 1.	Between 14 and 7.
Peru	D. Smith	-	1846: 3 Oct.	32	21	18	-	-	78	1	-	-	-	33	21	18	1	79	63					
Senor Jean Naretta	Alva Antonio	-	6 Oct.	26	19	9	3	9	69	-	-	-	-	26	19	9	3	69	51					
Eugenia	A. J. Vellozo	-	10 Oct.	20	19	14	2	2	58	-	-	-	-	20	19	14	2	58	47					
Lord Seaton	S. Fitzsimmons	-	10 Oct.	17	11	8	2	-	38	-	-	-	-	17	11	8	2	38	33					
Warringtonford	B. Llewellyn	-	19 Oct.	30	31	5	7	6	84	-	-	-	-	30	31	5	7	82	67					
British Tar	A. S. Harris	-	19 Oct.	7	5	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	7	5	1	-	13	12					
Norna	W. Wallace	-	21 Oct.	36	49	30	21	4	116	1	-	-	-	36	49	30	21	115	91					
Eleanor	D. Rees	-	21 Oct.	30	37	29	14	8	107	1	-	-	-	30	37	29	14	108	77					
Palmyra	A. Croal	-	8 Nov.	28	12	5	8	4	29	-	-	-	-	28	12	5	8	28	23					
Whampoa	D. Willis	-	10 Nov.	79	52	21	12	4	173	-	-	-	-	79	52	21	12	173	147					
Jordan	D. McLean	-	16 Nov.	6	3	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	3	4	4	3	15					
Superb	Mitchell	-	17 Nov.	3	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	6	6					
Haslemey	John Ross	-	5 Dec.	226	41	6	10	-	283	-	-	-	-	226	41	6	10	283	275					
Berbiee	J. Blackmore	-	12 Dec.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2					
Mary Ray	W. Ellwood	-	17 Dec.	26	12	8	7	6	66	-	-	-	-	26	12	8	7	64	45					
John Campbell	V. Luckett	-	22 Dec.	55	34	20	12	2	127	1	-	-	-	55	34	20	12	127	105					
Martin Luther	Jas. Hutton	-	28 Dec.	147	54	25	23	-	252	1	-	-	-	147	54	25	23	253	225					
TOTAL				774	371	182	98	53	40	6	1,523	5	1	6	9	774	371	182	98	51	37	10	1,520	1,285

COST OF INTRODUCTION.

Peru	79 Gross	63 Adult	1,830
Senor Jean Naretta	69 "	51 "	1,530
Eugenia	58 "	47 "	1,410
Lord Seaton	38 "	33 "	990
Warringtonford	82 "	67 "	2,010
British Tar	13 "	12 1/2 "	437 50
Norna	115 "	91 1/2 "	2,745
Eleanor	108 "	77 "	2,310
Palmyra	28 "	23 "	690
Whampoa	173 "	147 1/2 "	4,425
Jordan	22 "	15 "	450
Superb	6 "	6 "	180
Haslemey	283 "	275 "	20,987 40
Berbiee	2 "	2 "	60
Mary Ray	64 "	45 1/2 "	1,365
John Campbell	127 "	105 "	3,150
John Campbell	253 "	225 "	16,029
Martin Luther	1,520	1,285	60,398 90

SUMMARY.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys between 1 and 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girls - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boys between 1 and 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girls - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Births on the voyage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths on the voyage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(signed) Wm. Humphreys, I. A. G.

—No. 26.—

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

Government House, Demerara,  
16 February 1847.

No. 26.  
Governor *Light*  
to Earl *Grey*.  
16 Feb. 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the half-yearly return of centesimal proportion of deaths, ending 31st December 1846.

I am sorry to say there is a large mortality amongst the emigrants from Madeira, many of whom, however, have been victims to their own carelessness and neglect of the recommendations given to them by their medical attendants: the heavy reckoning passed, the rest become acclimatised.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light*.

Enclosure in No. 26.

Encl. in No. 26.

HALF-YEARLY RETURN, showing the Centesimal Proportions of Deaths to the strength of the Troops in *British Guiana*, as also the Centesimal Proportion of Deaths amongst the Portuguese, African and Coolie Immigrants in *British Guiana*, appearing on the Stipendiary Magistrates' Monthly Reports, exclusive of those residing in Towns and Villages, and not permanently located on Plantations, from 1 July to 31. December 1846.

	Average Number.	Number of Deaths.	Centesimal Proportion.	REMARKS.
White Troops -	300	12	4	The officers of all corps are included in the White Troops.
Black Troops -	243	3	1·23	
Portuguese -	3,588	444	12·37	
Africans -	3,800	50	1·31	
Coolies -	* 2,857	65	2·24	

\* This cannot be correct; but the error is not in the Governor's Secretary's Office.

February 1847.

*A. F. Baird*,  
Ag. Assist. Gov. Secretary.

—No. 27.—

(No. 162.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor *Light*.

Downing-street, 1 May 1847.

No. 27.  
Earl *Grey* to  
Governor *Light*.  
1 May 1847.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 31, of the 16th February last, enclosing the half-yearly return of centesimal proportion of deaths amongst troops and immigrants, ending 31st December last, and calling attention to the large mortality amongst the emigrants from Madeira.

Having referred your despatch to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, I inclose herewith a copy of the Report which has been received from them in reply, and I have to desire you at once to take measures for stopping the bounty on the importation of immigrants from Madeira during the unhealthy months pointed out by the Emigration Commissioners.

It will be necessary that you should cause a notification to this effect to be made in the island of Madeira, for the information of merchants and commanders of vessels, and you will, of course, pay the bounty on immigrants who may have left Madeira before this notice could take effect.

Your present account, as well as similar accounts which I have received from the Governor of Trinidad, coupled with the recollection of the great mortality which occurred amongst the Madeira immigrants who arrived in British Guiana in the course

course of the year 1842, are of such a nature as to cause much anxiety on the subject, and I have therefore to desire you to take an early opportunity of furnishing me with such a report as will enable me to determine further whether the payment of bounties on immigrants from Madeira can be allowed to continue at all.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

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Enclosure in No. 27.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
23d April 1847.

Sir,

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, together with a half-yearly return of the centesimal proportions of deaths up to the 31st December 1846, which shows an alarming amount of mortality among the immigrants from Madeira. Encl. in No. 27.  
No. 31. 16 Feb. 1847.

The immigration of labourers from that island, at the public expense, was discontinued in 1842, owing to the large proportion of deaths among the immigrants, being at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. It was represented, however, that this mortality was owing to peculiar circumstances, and in October 1845 Lord Stanley authorized the renewal of a bounty upon immigrants from Madeira, with the limitation that the immigrants should only arrive within certain months, to be prescribed by the surgeon-general. It would appear that in Trinidad the months during which arrivals can be safely permitted are from November to March inclusive, and we believe that nearly the same rule is applicable to the other West Indian colonies.

Considerable immigration immediately took place, but it was not till September 1846 that the Governor informed the Secretary of State that he had proclaimed a bounty on this immigration, observing, at the same time, that during the last month (decidedly the most unhealthy of the year), the mortality was less among the Madeiran than among any other class of immigrants. The proclamation of the bounty was approved by the Secretary of State; but the limitation of the time during which the immigration was to take place appears to have been lost sight of.

It appears, from returns in our office, that during the year 1846, 6,383 immigrants were imported into British Guiana, of whom no less than 5,423 arrived during the unhealthy months, i. e. between April and October inclusive.

And the statement forwarded by Governor Light shows that the mortality among the labourers comprised in the Stipendiary Magistrates' returns (averaging 3,588), has been nearly 12½ per cent. during the last six months of 1846.

While this has been the experience in British Guiana, we may observe that in Trinidad Lord Harris lately mentioned the arrival of three vessels with Madeira emigrants, the first in May, the others at subsequent periods; and he stated, that out of 200 persons who arrived by the first of these ships, upwards of 90 had died by December, adding, that the mortality among the others, who were not so generally employed in agriculture, had not been "the same, though many of them had suffered severely, especially those who had been located on estates."

It would also appear, from the stipendiary magistrate's report, from which an extract was forwarded to us in your letter of the 15th ultimo, that a considerable mortality has occurred among the Madeira emigrants in the island of St. Vincent, though the number of the deaths is not specified.

We have already recommended in our Report of the 9th ultimo, that, in pursuance of a remark of Lord Harris's on the effect of the wet season on newly arrived Europeans, no bounty should be paid in Trinidad on any immigrants from Madeira, except by vessels which sail in some one of the months of October, November, December or January.

We would recommend in like manner, that as the unhealthy season has now begun, the bounty on immigration from Madeira into British Guiana and St. Vincent should be discontinued for the present, and that, if renewed, it should only be renewed, as already settled for Trinidad, in favour of vessels which leave Madeira in the months suited for that purpose. We would suggest that the Governors of Guiana and St. Vincent be requested to state accordingly what would be the most favourable months for arriving in those colonies.

But we are obliged to add, that, considering the additional light thrown upon the question by the mortality in British Guiana, where the experience has been on so much larger a scale than in Trinidad or St. Vincent, we are led to doubt whether the bounty ought not further to be put an end to in all those colonies. We would recommend that the Governors be called upon to report on this question, especially on the causes of the great mortality; and unless it can be shown, by very clear evidence, that it may be ascribed principally to the season at which the people arrived or to accidental causes, we think that the bounty should be at once discontinued.

James Stephen, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
*T. Fred<sup>t</sup> Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

— No. 28. —

(No. 54.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*; dated Government House, Demerara, 24 March 1847.

No. 28.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
24 March 1847.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Combined Court met yesterday, according to proclamation, when I addressed them in the speech, of which a copy is herewith annexed, which I trust will be approved.

## Enclosure in No. 28.

Encl. in No. 28. EXTRACTS from the Speech of the Governor on the opening of the Combined Court.  
Honourable Gentlemen of the Court of Policy,  
Gentlemen Financial Representatives,

I HAVE the pleasure of again addressing you at the opening of the annual Financial Session, the ninth, and probably the last of my administration.

I trust that during the long period of my government, proofs have not been wanting of my desire to advance the prosperity of the colony in connexion with my duty.

I have never despaired of that prosperity,—have advocated the wants, the capabilities, the resources of the colony, which are now pretty well known.

I have always upheld, instead of discouraging, the hope of more prosperous times, and have endeavoured to repress despondency, though there has been much to make the proprietary body despond.

A better prospect seems to be in view: the improvement in agriculture, by thorough drainage of the soil, which Dr. Shier's experiment has shown to be perfectly feasible—steam navigation—formation of railroads—the introduction of emigrants to supply the place of the Creole labourers withdrawn from agricultural labour, and the concessions to the West Indies likely to be granted by Parliament, are subjects of congratulation in which I sincerely join.

I have again to express my regret that the year 1846, by the continuance of the drought, has been still less propitious to the planters than 1845, and that the diminution of the crop was one-third of that of 1845—a diminution, however, that was predicted by the best judging planters.

The introduction of a large body of labourers from India and elsewhere, will, I trust, secure labour for estates, the want of which has been from time to time so fatally felt, and more efficient labour obtained, which, when limited to the Creole population, could not be procured.

While I congratulate you on the introduction of so many labourers, it is my duty to draw your serious attention to their health and wants, when sick.

Our colonial hospital was built for the reception of 200 patients within the wards: the galleries round the wards were not intended for occupancy by the sick, except on great emergency.

During the last nine months from 300 to 400 patients have filled every vacant space of this hospital: two-thirds of the patients are emigrants, chiefly afflicted with ulcers, more or less inveterate, made so by the neglect of the patients themselves.

All these persons, however, have come from the rural districts in advanced stages of disease; nay, many from estates near the city.

The necessity for rural hospitals, or the nearest approach to such establishments, suitable to the finances of the colony, has been under consideration of the court of policy; but I recommend that funds, not necessarily large, should be placed at the disposal of the Legislature, to secure the well working of the plan proposed.

Under every disadvantage of a crowded hospital, the deaths, both in Georgetown and New Amsterdam, are in less ratio amongst the natives of India and Madeira than amongst Creole and Natives of the West India Islands, during the six months ending 31st December last.

But I regret to say there has been great mortality amongst the natives of Madeira, during the same period, in the rural districts.

I think it right to observe on this, that no power of coercion had been given to medical men over the sick on the estates. It was difficult to impose the necessary restraints on persons, over eager to obtain money by their industry, of careless, dirty, sordid habits, and

have received that unqualified approval from Her Majesty that must at once convince the community of their useful tendency.

The criminal laws passed are now in full force, though not yet finally approved by Her Majesty. Attempts have been made to delude part of the population into a belief that these and other laws are meant to oppress. The criminal laws are less stringent than those of England; and whatever defects may be in any of the laws passed respecting employer and employed, landlord and tenant, rights of property, the model was furnished by the Secretary of State, in 1843, from the laws of Jamaica; and, I again repeat, the rights of the mass are as strictly guarded here as in England.

I lay before you copy of a despatch from Earl Grey, approving of your proposal last session to appropriate the balance of the Compensation Fund to the future endowment of two scholarships, of 50*l.*, for boys educated at Queen's College Grammar School, and authorizing me to draw for the amount: this awaits your recommendation. At this Grammar School two boys of pure African blood are receiving a sound education, and are likely to do honour to the establishment.

An important communication from Earl Grey, on the subject of education, has been made public, and, in accordance with the instruction received, I have directed copies to be sent to each Member of the Legislature, and of the financial body. It is acknowledged that the system proposed cannot be carried out at once, but a great amelioration may be made by an immediate attempt to improve the character and condition of teachers, who are not always fitted for the common routine of a day-school, much less to be at the head of a school which is to combine out-door instruction with that of the in-door school.

The trial of uniting out-door education with that of the school-room, was made two or three years ago at New Amsterdam. I was very happy to encourage the reverend gentleman who undertook to make the experiment, but I know nothing of its final success.

The general commerce of the province has not appeared to diminish in character: there is a small decrease of tonnage to Demerara, but the number of ships, by the harbour-master's reports, is larger in 1846 than in 1845.

In Berbice, there is an increase both in tonnage and number of vessels over 1845, ascribed by the harbour-master to an additional carrying trade between Georgetown and Berbice, and an increased intercourse for commercial purposes between Berbice and Surinam.

The tonnage for Demerara in 1845 was 113,355, in 593 vessels; that of 1846 was 107,820, in 641 vessels. The tonnage of Berbice in 1845 was 15,838, in 89 vessels; that of 1846, 20,002, in 170 vessels.

The value of imports into British Guiana for 1845, was 841,986*l.*; for 1846, 1,144,146, being in excess over every year since 1838; except in 1839, when the value of imports amounted to 1,184,095. There has been an excess of \$109,685 51cts. in the import and other duties of 1846, over the estimate; and notwithstanding a large outlay for immigration to the 31st December last, entirely borne from the ordinary resources of the colony, they have not failed, and the Treasury is still in credit for the usual wants of the public service.

It appears to be the general opinion, that it will be advisable to augment the police establishment, not only for the protection of Georgetown, whose population has been more than doubled since 1838, but for the good order of the rural districts, which, from the great increase of the villages and hamlets, require additional facilities for the administration of justice.

It has been a theme amongst a particular class of the community to make it believed, that the introduction of emigrants tends to diminish the wages of the creole labourers.

By a return from the Agent-general of Immigration, including the periods 1835 to 1846, I find 33,852 souls have found their way to this colony from all parts of the world, either at public or private expense—the greatest portion agricultural labourers. In 1841 there were 8,096 labourers introduced; in 1845 and 1846, respectively, 3,621 and 11,519. If we credit what is so industriously circulated by persons here, the labourers are sufferers in exact proportion to the number of immigrants introduced. If that were the case, and reduction of wages was the result of immigration, how would the columns of the *Gazette* be filled with advertisements from the Registrar's office of constant sales of land to labourers, creoles and others? and how could a few labourers, some 70 in number, have, within the last few days, been able to lay down a first instalment of \$10,000 for the purchase of *Den Amstel*, to secure in two months a second instalment of \$2,500, and to bind themselves to the payment, with interest, of \$12,500 more, in one or two years?—Happily, these people do not believe their industry will be unrewarded, nor that their wages will be reduced.

—No. 29.—

(No. 58.)

No. 29.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
29 March 1847.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*; dated Government House, Demerara, 29 March 1847.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to your Lordship an Ordinance, No. 4, passed by the Governor and Court of Policy, which is respectfully submitted for Her Majesty's gracious confirmation and approval.

"No. 4. An Ordinance to provide medical attendance and medicine for immigrant labourers."

This Ordinance is necessary to secure obedience in the patients, and proper attention to the wants of emigrants when sick: the provisions of this Ordinance approach near to that which would be, in my opinion, desirable, namely, district public hospitals under the immediate control of the Executive; their establishment was seriously considered; but it would have required a heavy item on the estimate; the present Ordinance takes away all pretext for discontent by the taxpayers, since the estates are not freed from the expense of providing amply for the sick, except in the case of immigrants not subject to agreements or indenture coming on an estate and requiring care; this has been a great burthen to some estates; for the Coolies, in particular, in their first wanderings, happily very much decreased, used to offer themselves for work, and in a day or two either fell sick, and required medical treatment and care, or quitted the estate as soon as recovered, leaving the estate burthened with the expense of their maintenance in sickness.

## Enclosure 1 in No. 29.

No. 4.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1847.

## COURT OF POLICY.

Encl. 1, in No. 29. *Henry Light*,  
L. S. AN ORDINANCE to provide Medical Attendance and Medicines for Immigrant Labourers.

ORDINANCE enacted by his Excellency *Henry Light*, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of *British Guiana*, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may or shall come, greeting; be it known:—

## Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define, by Ordinance, the obligations which attach to employers of immigrant labourers, and of immigrant labourers towards their employers, in respect of medicines and medical attendance; and for the proper regulation of Hospitals in the rural districts of the colony:

## Medical Practitioners to be employed.

1. Be it enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, that upon and after the publication of this Ordinance every person employing on any plantation or otherwise immigrant labourers, under contract for six or 12 months, as the case may be, shall engage, at his own expense, a duly licensed medical practitioner to visit such immigrant labourers once in every 48 hours, and oftener, if required.

## Name of Medical Practitioner to be notified.

2. Every such employer shall notify to the Government Secretary, for the time being, the name of every medical practitioner, within 10 days after the appointment of such medical practitioner.

## Hospital, &amp;c. to be provided.

3. Every such employer shall, at his own expense, provide on such plantation, or other place where such immigrants shall be employed, a suitable hospital, with all such nurses, attendants, furniture and utensils as shall be deemed necessary by the medical practitioner.

## Register to be kept in Hospital.

4. Every medical practitioner shall keep a register in each hospital in the form annexed, and shall enter in such register the name of each immigrant labourer suffering from sickness or disease, and shall prescribe in such register such medicines and articles of diet and nourishment as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the restoration to health of the patient.

the publication of this Ordinance, and all such abstract registers shall be laid by the Governor before the Court of Policy.

6. Every employer shall provide and supply, at his own expense, all such medicines and articles of diet and nourishment as shall be prescribed or deemed necessary by the medical practitioner. Medicines to be provided.

7. Every employer of immigrant labourers shall be bound, and he is hereby authorized to compel every immigrant in his employ to enter the hospital, as soon as it shall come to his knowledge that such immigrant is attacked with any illness, or is suffering from any sore, wound, malady or complaint, there to await the inspection of the medical practitioner on his next visit. Emigrant compelled to enter Hospital.

8. Every immigrant labourer whom, on account of illness, sores or any other disease or complaint, the medical practitioner shall deem it necessary to restrict to the hospital or any apartment thereof, for the purpose of cure, shall be bound, and, if necessary, may be compelled to submit to such restriction, and shall be subject to all such regulations as shall be established by the medical practitioner of such hospital for the discipline and order thereof. Immigrant may be compelled to remain in Hospital.

9. That there shall be a board of visitors for the superintendence of all hospitals in each district, and that such board of visitors shall consist of the Stipendiary Justice of such district, and any two Justices of the Peace residing therein. Board of Visitors.

10. That any one or more of the members of such board may enter any hospital within his district, at any time during the day, to inspect such hospital, its register and accommodations, and to hear and receive any complaint that may be made by the medical practitioner, or by any nurse, attendant or patient. Member of Board may enter Hospital at any time.

11. That a majority of such board of visitors, on evidence adduced to their satisfaction that any employer has not provided and supplied for any hospital all such nurses, attendants, furniture and utensils, and for the patients all such medicines and articles of diet and nourishment as have been deemed necessary or ordered by the medical practitioner, shall forthwith provide and supply all such required nurses, attendants, furniture, utensils, medicines, articles of diet and nourishment; and for the costs and charges thereof, if not paid on demand, shall issue their warrant and levy upon and sell any chattels of or belonging to any such plantation, or any such employer. Board of Visitors may provide nurses, &c. at expense of employer.

12. That in all cases where any immigrant shall be bound to work for his employer for the period of six or twelve months or upwards, no charge shall be brought by or allowed to any employer for the medical and other attendance during his sickness or confinement to the hospital, or for any medicines or nourishment provided and supplied to any such immigrant during his sickness or confinement to the hospital. Charge for medical attendance when not allowed.

13. That in every case in which an immigrant labourer, not bound to work for his employer for six or 12 months or upwards, shall have been in the hospital of his employer, and shall have been there taken care of in sickness, or whilst suffering from any sores, wound or complaint, such immigrant labourer shall, upon his restoration to health, be bound to work for such employer until he shall have repaid to him all costs, charges and expenses of such sickness, medicines and nourishment, or shall reimburse all such costs, charges and expenses; and the amount of all such costs, charges and expenses, in the event of dispute, shall be settled and determined by a majority of the board of visitors hereinbefore mentioned. Charge for medical attendance when allowed.

14. Where two or more plantations or places are so situated in the same district that one hospital may be conveniently established for the accommodation of the immigrant labourers on each of said plantations or places, the proprietors of each of said plantations or places may establish one hospital, at their joint expense, for the accommodation of the sick immigrant labourers of each of said plantations or places; and every such hospital shall be established under contract by the proprietors of such plantations or places, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall from time to time be approved of by and passed by resolution of the Governor and Court of Policy; and all such rules and regulations, so approved and passed, shall be as binding upon all parties whom they shall concern as if embodied in this Ordinance. One Hospital may be established for two or more Plantations.

15. If any employer or immigrant labourer aforesaid shall refuse, neglect or omit to do or perform any matter or thing which such employer or immigrant labourer is, by this Ordinance required to do or perform, the employer or immigrant labourer so offending, for and in respect of every such offence, shall incur and become liable to a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$48; and every such fine shall be recoverable, on conviction, in the same manner as all other fines of similar amounts are recoverable in this colony; and from every conviction for a sum exceeding \$10, an appeal may be made, in manner and form prescribed by Ordinance No. 28, of the year 1846. Penalty for neglect of Ordinance.

16. Within the meaning, and for the purposes of this Ordinance, all masters, mistresses, foremen, attorneys, agents, managers, overseers, clerks and other persons engaged in the hiring or superintending the labour or services of any immigrant labourer, shall be and be deemed employers; that the words "hospital furniture" shall include all beds, blankets, sheets and other things necessary for the comfort of a sick person; that the word "nourishment" shall mean and include wine and every species and kind of nutriment ordered by the medical practitioner; that any term importing the singular number shall include the plural, and any term importing the plural number shall include the singular; and where any term shall be used importing the male gender, the female gender shall be taken to be included, except it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the context repugnant to such construction. Interpretations in Ordinance.



Ordinance when to  
take effect.

17. And be it further enacted, that this Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect 14 days from and after the day of the publication thereof.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this 16th day of March 1847, and published on the same day.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

By Command of the Court,

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*  
Acting Secretary.

#### REGISTER FOR PLANTATION HOSPITAL.

Name.*	Native Country.†	Age.	Sex.	Time in Colony.‡	Number of times in Hospital during quarter.	Date of Admission.	Disease on Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Result.§

\* If a Coolie, father's name should also be given, as in the passports.

† If a Coolie, state whether Madras or Calcutta. If African, his nation.

‡ *Memorandum.*—The two last columns to be made up on day of discharge.

§ Whether death, cure or invaliding. If death, whether primary or secondary disease, and what?

#### DIET SCALE OF PLANTATION HOSPITAL.

Spoon diet as in Colonial Hospital.

Fish diet - - ditto - ditto.

Coolie diet - ditto - ditto.

Extras to be specially prescribed by medical attendant.

#### QUARTERLY ABSTRACT OF REGISTER OF PLANTATION HOSPITAL.

Month.	Date.	Number Admitted.		Number Discharged.		Deaths.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	

Enclosure 2, in No. 29.

#### EXTRACT Report of Attorney-General.

Sir,

Demerara, 30 March 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 29. Your Excellency having been pleased to require from me "a short report on the two last Ordinances," I have the honour to obey, in manner following:

No. 4, of the year 1847, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide Medical Attendance and Medicine for Immigrant Labourers."

This Ordinance is not very long, and, denuded, as it is, of all unnecessary terms and unmeaning words can be soon read, and easily understood.

Section 1 is applicable to all immigrant labourers, the term of six months being applicable to immigrants from Asia, the term of 12 months to all other immigrants.

It would have been advisable, perhaps, after the words "twelve months" to have introduced the words "or upwards," and which would have extended the provisions of the Ordinance to such immigrants as may hereafter be under contracts for a longer period than 12 months, and not exceeding three years. These words "or upwards" were in the Bill when first introduced, and how they escaped from it I cannot say. It is, however, not very likely that there will be soon immigrants under contracts for a longer term than 12 months, and should there be any such, the provisions of this ordinance can be readily extended to such contracts.

Section 2, and following sections to 6, appear to me to require no explanation, as the provisions contained in them are simple and intelligible.

Section 7.

Section 7. It may seem strange that an employer should be authorized to compel a sick immigrant to enter the hospital. Such an authority, however, is necessary; for the obstinacy with which all immigrants resist medical treatment in the first stages of sickness, and, in fact, until it is too late, is one of the principal causes of the numerous deaths among immigrants. Immigrants, especially those from Madeira and Asia, resemble overgrown children, rather than adult men and women, and hence the necessity for such an application of mild coercion as will secure to them the advantages of this Ordinance.

Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 are sufficiently clear without explanation.

Section 13. It frequently happens that immigrants will wander from one estate to another, working on each estate for two or three days only. If during a temporary sojourn on an estate an immigrant should be taken ill, it certainly is a humane provision, that every employer shall have the power, as in section 7, to compel such immigrant to submit to medical treatment, and, therefore, only reasonable that such immigrant shall be bound to reimburse the cost and charges of the care and attention bestowed on him when sick. That the immigrant shall not be subjected to any imposition or undue restraint, is provided for by the appointment of the board of visitors, one of whom must be a stipendiary Justice of the Peace.

The humane intentions pervading this Ordinance will, I trust, insure to it Her Majesty's confirmation.

I have now respectfully to call your Excellency's attention to one or two trifling defects.

1. The preamble is not correct. The words "to provide" should have been introduced between the words "and" and "for," as is done by me in the copy of the Ordinance annexed.

2. Your Excellency will perceive that the repetition of the words "be it enacted" at the commencement of each clause or section is omitted, and that each section is denuded of the verbosity usual in Ordinances. I have endeavoured to frame this Ordinance in as few words as possible, taking care to use such words as will render the object and intention of the Legislature at once clear and easily understood.

3. The word "that" has been three times improperly introduced in section 16.

As it is to be expected that in testing the operation of this Ordinance amendments will be suggested, I shall take the earliest opportunity of remedying the defects which I have pointed out.

I am, &c.

His Excellency Henry Light, Esq.  
Governor, &c., &c.  
British Guiana.

(signed) William Arrindell,  
Attorney-general.

—No. 30.—

(No. 187.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 June 1847.

No. 30.

I HAVE had under my consideration an Ordinance passed by yourself, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy of British Guiana, intituled, "No. 4, of 1847, to provide Medical Attendance and Medicines for immigrant Labourers," which, together with the usual report from the Attorney-general of the colony, accompanied your despatch, dated 29th March last, No. 58.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
22 June 1847.

I approve of the object of this Ordinance, and, in general, of the provisions it contains for carrying that object into effect, although in these some slight amendments seem to be required.

The propriety of granting power to employers to compel their sick labourers to enter their hospitals, as provided by the seventh clause, is fully justified by the facts stated by the Attorney-general; but at the same time great watchfulness on the part of the stipendiary magistrates will be necessary, in order to prevent this power from being abused by forcing labourers into an hospital as a mode of punishing them for any offence they may have given to their employers.

I am, however, of opinion, that in all cases, whether the labourer be employed for a stated period or not, the expenses attending his medical treatment in the hospital should be borne exclusively by his employer; it will therefore be necessary to amend the 12th and 13th clauses in this respect, and in doing so you will avail yourself of the opportunity to remedy the other defects of the ordinance pointed out by the Attorney-general.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

— No. 31. —

(No. 67.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 31.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
13 April 1847.

Government House, Demerara,  
13 April 1847.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the half-yearly and consolidated Tables (A.) (B.) and (C.), of the stipendiary magistrates for the six months ending 31st December last.

The consolidated tables give a tolerably accurate abridgment and condensation of the stipendiary magistrates tables.

I fear, however, where information on general subjects is required from so many parties, it cannot be depended on.

I consider that all the figures of Table (A.), except those opposite from No. 10 to the last number, must be taken with reservation; accuracy cannot be expected where official records cannot be demanded.

Remarks respecting district F. are made in consequence of the death of stipendiary magistrate Daly, whose death was reported in despatch No. 241, date 2d December. Mr. Brittain, from Berbice, replaced him at the beginning of this year.

Table (B.), consolidated, is more likely to be correct; the remark respecting wages, and the ease with which they are earned, has often been commented on by me; the shameful unchristian attempts that have been made to instil into the minds of the labourers that their wages were to be reduced, and to encourage discontent, have happily failed, and there is a pretty general good understanding between employers and employed; the only difference now in regard to payment of labour is, that it must be efficient.

Consolidated Table (C.), No. 1. I consider the greatest possible advance has been made for the improvement of agriculture by the proved efficiency of subsoil drainage; its progress through the colony is a question of time and capital. In the model field the heaviest soil has been made pervious throughout and friable, light and easy to till. I believe that the circumstances of the planters, particularly those whose estates are not too deeply charged with mortgage, will have such amelioration from the introduction of emigrants for a few consecutive years, that the advantages of the plough, only to be obtained by subsoil drainage, will be as eagerly sought as they have hitherto been neglected.

No. 2. Not only hemp, but many other sources of wealth, are developing themselves; the agricultural chemist, Dr. Shier, has been employed in a course of experiments on the farinaceous plants of this colony, all fit substitutes for wheaten flour; his observations are in course of publication. It is to be observed, however, that the Creole labourer takes little pains to cultivate any farinaceous food beyond plantains and cassada; his other garden produce is for cooking or the market; if he raise Turkey corn or maize (Indian corn), it is generally for poultry.

No. 3. It is possible that in two of the most densely populated districts of the colony, intoxication may be more apparent than in others.

In Districts (A.) and (B.) the stipendiary magistrates declare drunkenness to be on the increase; in all the other districts they state that it is not on the increase.

If drunkenness be more common in Districts (A.) and (B.) it has, in my opinion, been occasioned by the constant assemblage of people collected together to listen to agitators and redressers of grievances. Districts (A.) and (B.) have been, during the last nine or ten months of the year 1846, the scenes of successful agitation by certain parties in George Town, aided by some known men at the village of Mahica—for petitions—for reform meetings, always followed by appeals to vanity and the pocket.

by potations, are swaggering and insolent, perhaps, to a manager or magistrate when on return from their political meetings, and then a cry is raised of increase of drunkenness.

I refer your Lordship to a very sensible minute of Mr. Croal on that subject, forwarded with my despatch, No. 143, date July 2, 1845 (ordered by The House of Commons to be printed, 26th August 1846, No. 691, Part I. page 69); I have had no reason since to prevent me from still coinciding in his opinion there given.

No. 4. Schoolmasters complain that children are not left long enough at school; some of the planters, that they are not sufficiently supplied with juvenile gangs; we cannot complain of parents taking away their children from school, when wanted at home, or if early put to a trade.

I am disposed to believe that in George Town, in spite of numerous schools, there is great lack of regular attendance, and that without any plea of children being wanted at home, or for industrial employment.

No. 5. The nature of the labourers' tenure of house and land on estates is somewhat altered by Ordinance No. 30, anno 1846.

No. 6. I have no additional observations to make on the hospitals: I have endeavoured by Ordinance No. 4, anno 1847, to give more efficiency to the estate hospitals, which, I trust, will lead to a system of district hospitals.

No. 7. I am here borne out in my opinion that squatting (at least on the Crown lands), does not exist.

No. 8. This subject, that of the amendment of the Petty Debts Ordinance, has been referred to the Attorney-general.

With every disposition to give credit to the stipendiary magistrates for desire to afford correct information, I think they must fail when it becomes a question of figures, unsupported by official record; and with regard to the quantity of sugar exported, the Custom House returns must be more accurate than those collected in the districts by the stipendiary magistrates, from information obtained from managers, not bound to correctness.

The stipendiary magistrates having a certain number of replies to make, have not alluded to a most important point, the progress of the Metayer system, which has been supplied through the kindness of Dr. Blair, surgeon-general, the first who zealously promoted it on Schoonord, on the west coast Demerara, and afterwards on Plantation Kitty, near the city on the east coast

Schoonord, but for the Metayer system, must have fallen from want of funds to carry on the cultivation; the first lease of land to labourers took place in 1844; it has now 343 acres 59 rods in the hands of tenants, with ripe and growing canes, divided amongst farmers of from 10 to 30 acres or upwards of land; 144 acres 211 rods are ready for planting to the same farmers; the proprietor has no outlay, except on his buildings and drainage; he divides the produce with his tenants.

The Kitty was in equally bad condition, but is likely to be renovated by the Metayer system, and which, according to the accompanying letter of Dr. Blair, requires only to be zealously encouraged to obtain for it ready adoption by many of the labouring population.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Light.*

CORRESPONDENCE *relative to the* SUPPLY OF LABOUR

Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

TABLE consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana*.

TABLE (A.) Consolidated.

Comprising those Particulars which can be exhibited in direct numerical relation to the Population.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Half Year ending the 31st of December 1846.

Population by the last Census 98,133	Number in this Half Year.	Centesimal Proportion to the Population in this Half Year.	Centesimal Semi-Annual Proportion in the preceding Half Year.	Supposed Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
1. Baptisms - - -	1,547	1'57	1'69	- - There is a decrease in the number of Baptisms and Marriages in this half year, as compared with the Returns of the previous half year. This may be attributed to the circumstance of no Returns having been furnished from District (F.) in consequence of the sudden demise of Mr. Stipendiary Justice Daly in November last, and the district having been without a magistrate until the removal from Berbice of Mr. Stipendiary Justice Brittain, in the beginning of January.
2. Marriages - - -	309	0'31	0'34	
3. Burials - - -	1,231	1'25	1'78	
4. Attendants at churches and chapels of the Church of England.	9,050	9'22	11'45	- - The decrease in the number of attendants at the Church of England is chiefly confined to the parish of St. Paul, and may be ascribed to the secession of the Rev. Mr. Cleeve, formerly of the chapel at Enmore, and of Mr. Henderson, schoolmaster and preacher at plantation Betterverwagting. There is a corresponding increase at the dissenting places of worship.
5. Attendants at other places of worship.	22,271	22'69	24'46	
6. Children attending day-schools.	7,162	7'49	7'28	
7. Children attending Sunday-schools.	7,970	8'12	7'68	
8. Labourers at work for hire.	32,408	33'02	33'26	- - Decrease accounted for in the want of the Returns from District (F.), as explained above.
9. Persons connected with Friendly Societies.	2,154	2'19	2'31	The above remark is applicable here.
10. Depositors in Savings Banks.	1,370	1'39	1'48	- ditto.
11. Freeholders - - -	8,035	8'18	10'03	- ditto.
12. Persons paying direct taxes.	1,850	1'88	1'48	- - The number of persons paying direct taxes is ascertained from the books in the office of the Financial Accountant.
13. Persons living in villages built since emancipation.	25,505	25'98	28'84	- - From there being no Returns from District (F.), as already stated.
14. Paupers - - -	1,008	1'02	1'14	
15. Prisoners - - -	1,186	1'20	1'40	
16. Persons convicted of felonies.	37	0'03	0'01	
17. Persons convicted of assaults.	485	0'49	0'55	
18. Persons convicted of thefts.	613	0'62	0'75	
19. Persons convicted of other offences.	890	0'90	0'71	
20. Total of persons convicted of offences.	2,025	2'06	2'03	
21. Immigrants (under colonial bounty) 2,751 (without bounty) 995 }	3,746	3'81	7'63	

TABLE consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana*.

TABLE (B.) Consolidated,

Comprising those Particulars which can be exhibited numerically, though not in reference to the Numbers of the People.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Half Year ending the 31st of December 1846.

	In this Half Year.	In the corresponding Half of the previous Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
1. Wages of field labour per day.	1/4 to 2/4	Average 2s, 3 1/2d.	- -	About 4 d. per day.	- - There appears to be little alteration in the rate of wages which continues to be for hoe and cutlass work, from 1 s. 4 d. to 2 s. sterling, and for shovel-work about a dollar, or 4 s. 2 d. sterling. The tasks for which these rates of wages are paid, do not occupy the whole day, but only from five to six hours, many labourers being known to earn, with comparative ease, daily, double the amount herein mentioned
2. Church of England churches and chapels.	36	38	- -	2	No returns from District (F.)
3. Other places of worship.	68	60	8		
4. Schools in connection with the Church of England.	37	35	2		
5. Other schools - -	75	60	15		

TABLES consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *British Guiana*.

TABLE (C.)

Comprising Particulars which, being not at all, or only very partially susceptible of exposition by Numbers, are to be subject of Statement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Six Months ending the 31st of December 1846.

1.—Improvements in Agriculture and Manufactures introduced in this half year.

There are no improvements on an extensive scale to be recorded this half year.

2.—Progress of any improvement previously reported.

On one estate in the river division of District (C.), plantain hemp is still prepared for exportation. The process of curing sugar by machinery in cone shaped tins, continues in operation at Plantation Friends, in Berbice. The sugar produced by this process is very bright in colour, and very large in grain, and is 50 per cent. more valuable than sugar manufactured in the usual way.

3.—Increase or decrease of Drunkenness, as collected from observation, from increase or decrease in the number of Licenses to retail Spirits, &c.; specify, also, the increase or decrease of the practice (if existing) of giving allowances of Ardent Spirits to Labourers.

In District (A.) drunkenness increases daily, and is ascribed to the increase of spirit licenses. In District (B.) drunkenness is greatly on the increase among the labouring classes, and from the same cause. In District (C.) there is a decrease of drunkenness, the number of spirit licenses being the same as in the previous half year. In Districts (D.) and (E.) there are fewer instances of drunkenness than in the previous half year. In District (G.) there has been no increase of licenses, nor apparently any increase of drunkenness. In District (I.) there has been a decrease of two licenses, and no increase of drunkenness. In Districts (K.) and (L.) spirit licenses are on the decrease, and drunkenness is not a prevailing fault with the people; the same in District (M.) The practice of giving ardent spirits to labourers is prohibited by law.

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M 3

4.—Employment

- 4.—Employment of Children, noting whether any increase or decrease of Children at work is attended by a corresponding decrease or increase of those at School.

Much the same as during the last half year. In the river division of District (C.) there is an increase of the number of children at work, without any decrease of those at school.

- 5.—Conditions of Tenancy on Estates.

The labourer continues to enjoy the free occupancy of a house with a garden-ground as long as he labours on the plantation.

- 6.—Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.

In Georgetown there is the Colonial Hospital, the Seamen's Hospital, a Lunatic Asylum and a Board of Church and Poor's Fund. There is a large and commodious hospital in New Amsterdam, and there are also hospitals or sick houses established on all the plantations where immigrants are located.

- 7.—Squatting.

Does not exist in British Guiana.

- 8.—Legislative or executive measures needed.

The Petty Debt Ordinance requires to be amended, and extended and made suitable to the present condition of the people.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

Your Excellency,

Georgetown, 16 April 1847.

IN reference to your desire for information on the present state of the Metayer system of Plantation Schoonord, I have the honour to report, that since the time of my first communication on the subject, the system has been gradually extending until now, when the whole cultivation of the estate is conducted on that plan, and the whole method of money wages entirely superseded. The farmers, their families and labourers work most industriously, and there is mutual good-will and satisfaction between them and the proprietors. For years previously to the adoption of the Metayer system on Schoonord, the extent and quality of the cane cultivation had been rapidly declining, although the parties in charge were in no way stinted in the necessary amount of capital. The estate, however, is now in the highest order, and neither in extent or quality of cultivation is it inferior to what it was in the palmiest days of slavery. Since the commencement of the Metayer system on Plantation Schoonord, there has been only one instance of a cancelment of lease, or serious misunderstanding between the lessors and lessees, and in that instance a reconciliation took place, which resulted in another farm being granted to the same party. There is no difficulty now in inducing respectable labourers to enter on leased farms of Schoonord, and the only reason why all the cultivateable land of the estate is not now under canes, is the want of a sufficient quantity of plants. The extension of cultivation is going on so steadily and rapidly on the estate, that it is doubtful if the present buildings and machinery will be capable of taking off the probable crop of 1849.

The quantity of land with ripe and growing canes held by the farmers is 343 acres 59 rods. The quantity of additional land in preparation, and to be planted by them this year, is 144 acres 211 rods: 54 acres 62 rods of ripe canes (which yielded 71 hogsheads of sugar, and the proportionate quantity of rum and molasses) have been already cut down this year; and, on a moderate computation formed on an estimate for each field, the total crop of the present year, after turning over 36 acres 62 rods of canes till next year, and reserving 16 acres 221 rods for "tops," is expected to be 407 hogsheads of sugar, with the usual quantity of rum and molasses.

The crop made the year before the Metayer system was established on the estate was, with an average season, 155 hogsheads. Among the farmers on the Metayer system on Schoonord, are a Coolie and a Portuguese immigrant.

In reference to the Metayer system, I would respectfully draw your Excellency's attention to Plantation Kitty, situated on the east coast. This estate, after ruining its former proprietor, and being unprofitable even during the existence of slavery, was sold by execution sale in June last year. I, as holder of a balance of first mortgage for about 18,000 £. sterling, was obliged to buy in the estate. During the 12 months' sequestration, in which the estate was conducted on the old money wages system, under the administrator general it sunk about 1,000 £., besides all the proceeds from the crop; and it had been before the end of the sequestration all but abandoned; 48 acres alone remained of tolerable canes, and it became a question deliberately considered whether the plantation should not be converted into a mere cattle farm.

The Kitty suffers the great disadvantages of indifferent drainage, and soil, exhausted by half a century's constant cropping; notwithstanding, however, these disadvantages, no difficulty was found in obtaining farmers on the Metayer system; from among the labouring classes and from the very improved condition of the estate since commencing the experiment of farming, I have no apprehension of its paying an ample interest on the capital invested in its land, buildings and machinery, and that the land will be found under the deep shovel of the interested labourer to be very far from exhausted.

There is now on Plantation Kitty 117 acres in good cultivation; 37 acres ready to be planted

planted when the weather permits, and 84 acres engaged as soon as "tops" (plants) can be procured. Total land engaged on the Metayer system on Plantation Kitty 240 ares. One of the farmers is a Portuguese immigrant. There is no difficulty now in obtaining farmers for "The Kitty." Applications are frequently made, but cannot be attended to, for want of "tops" at present; but this difficulty of every estate in the extension of its cultivation will be gradually removed, and it is probable that in two or three years there will be no such thing as waste land on the whole estate.

It is difficult to understand why a system which is so profitable to all parties immediately concerned, as well as to the colony in an industrial and social point of view, should not at once come into general adoption. To be sure most of the proprietors of sugar estates are under mortgage, and other obligations, which prevent them from being able to act freely, and the mortgagees are generally residing in Europe, and may be distrustful of any innovation in the terms of their contracts; but there seems little difficulty in securing the interest of mortgagees as regards consignments; and probably this is the only difference that would require adjustment in a renewed contract. I have heard proprietors complain, that in proposing the Metayer system to the labourers, the proposal was met with apathy and indifference. It is probable, however, in these cases, that the proposal was also made with apathy and indifference. After the first start of the system on Schoonord, all difficulty of getting farmers vanished, and now, on an inferior estate, "The Kitty," applicants are even importunate. If, however, the Metayer system meet with the approbation of the Government, a further impulse might be given to it among the people, by extending the franchise, say to every farmer of cane land to the extent of five or ten acres.

I would, however, anticipate no difficulty now in rendering the Metayer system universally popular among the labouring classes, entirely on its own merits, and as an efficient substitute for capital for the enormous misspent and ruinous pay-list: the advantages to the embarrassed proprietor are unquestionable.

To his Excellency Governor Light.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Daniel Blair.

— No. 32. —

(No. 180.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 June 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 67, of the 13th April, with the magistrates' returns for the half year ending the 31st December, and a letter from Dr. Blair on the subject of the share and share or Metayer system of cultivation.

No. 32.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
9 June 1847.

I have read Dr. Blair's letter with great interest, and I cannot but attach much weight to the views of the share and share system, which have been adopted upon the basis of experiment by a gentleman of so much knowledge and ability. At the same time I do not feel sure that Dr. Blair's experience is to be taken as a test of general applicability. From the reports which have been made of the experience obtained in other colonies, I am disposed to infer that this system, which is good in good hands, and under particular circumstances, is bad in bad hands, and bad also in indifferent or average hands. It appears, as hitherto devised and practised, to require great confidence on the part of the Negro in the probity and fairness of the proprietor, and a very perfect method in the keeping of accounts.

With this view of the system, it appears to me to be worthy of consideration whether it might not be simplified by arranging that the land should be let to the cultivators at a fixed money rent, and that, on the other hand, the owner of the estate should purchase all canes brought to him at his works at a price to be agreed upon between the parties from year to year. The result of this, supposing the rent to be paid for the land on the one side, and the price for the cut canes on the other to be properly regulated, would be a practical division of the proceeds of the calculation, while it might obviate the difficulty arising from the complication of accounts: stipulations would, of course, be required as to the manner and condition in which the canes should be brought in, and in order to guard against the Negroes being induced to apply the land so let to them to other purposes, instead of the cultivation of canes, both the rent and the stipulated price to be paid for canes should be somewhat high, the effect of which would obviously be, that nothing but growing canes would pay the Negroes, and that they would have a great interest in producing large crops of this produce; I apprehend that a scheme of this kind would admit of being very readily combined with a system of manufacture by task-work.



I am of opinion that the progress and general adoption of the share and share system must depend upon the introduction of improved methods of giving effect to it, and not upon any encouragement which the Government can afford. The only mode of giving it encouragement which Dr. Blair suggests, is by extending the franchise to every farmer of 5 or 10 acres of cane land; and this is a proposal to which I am unable to consent: I am of opinion that the grant of political franchises should be governed by political, and not by agricultural considerations.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

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— No. 33. —

No. 33.  
Governor Light to  
Earl Grey.  
16 April 1847.

(No. 72.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Light* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Government House, Demerara, 16 April 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship an extract Minute of the Court of Policy of the 6th instant, in which is expressed the desire that your Lordship should be requested by me to apply for 10,000 Coolies from India, during the ensuing season, in addition to those expected this present season. The remarks on the description of Coolies sent to the colony are in some degree correct; a considerable number of those arrived are not agricultural labourers, not a few are old, and for some time not a few were found begging about the towns; to these I have, through the police, given a check, indeed, I may say, put a stop to their trade.

But the great majority of the Coolies are most valuable additions to the population, increasing the cultivation of the staples, and amassing wealth for themselves.

I trust shortly to be able to send your Lordship a list of Coolies, whose ages have rendered them unfit for labour, or for resisting sickness.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Henry Light.*

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Enclosure in No. 33.

Encl. in No. 33. EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of *British Guiana*, at its adjourned Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara.

Tuesday, 6 April 1847.

(After Prayers.)

THE Honourable Mr. Rose then moved the following Resolution, which, having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to; viz.

That this colony has derived great benefit from the introduction of Coolies from India, and the pressing wants of the colony for a supply of agricultural labourers is much felt, and that at least 10,000 Coolies for the ensuing season will be required to enable the planters to reap their crops.

That a number of the Coolies imported are of a description not suited for agricultural labour, some being beggars by profession in India, and many of an advanced age, totally unable to do any kind of work.

That the agents at Calcutta and Madras should be instructed to be more particular in selecting the emigrants, as many of them forwarded during the years 1846 and 1847 have been a burthen on the colony, in consequence of their inability to perform any description of labour; thus entailing a heavy expenses on the colony for persons who never ought to have been sent from India.

That his Excellency the Governor be most respectfully requested to impress on the Right honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the colonies the great demand for labour in the colony, and the anxious desire of the colonists to receive a supply of 10,000 Coolies from India during the ensuing season, in addition to those expected this present season.

(True Extract.)

(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*

— No. 34. —

(No. 184.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Light.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 June 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 27th January and 16th April last, Nos. 13 and 72, forwarding applications from the Court of Policy for 10,000 Coolie emigrants from India during the season of 1847-8.

I have to request that you will now acquaint the Court of Policy, that I have acceded to their wishes to the extent of 5,000 Coolies; having considered that number, for reasons which you will find stated in the enclosed correspondence with the Immigration Loan Commissioners as sufficient.

I have directed the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to take up the whole amount of tonnage which will be required for the conveyance of these people.

You will also acquaint the Court of Policy, that I have transmitted to Mr. Caird and to Captain Wilson so much of their Minute of the 6th April as remarks on the description of Coolies sent to British Guiana.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 34.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 11 May 1847.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you that his Lordship has had under his consideration a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, dated 27th of January 1847, accompanied by an extract minute of the Court of Policy, expressive of their wish that arrangements should be made by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance to that colony, exclusive of the number for which engagements have already been entered into of 10,000 Coolies, during the season of 1847-8.

Lord Grey has communicated a copy of this despatch and of its enclosures to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and I am to transmit to you for your information, the accompanying extract of a report, which has been received from the Commissioners on the subject.

The estimate which that extract furnishes of the expenses to be incurred is founded, as you will observe, on the assumption that no more than 5,000 additional Coolies will have to be provided for, that being the number to which, after a careful consideration of the question, and in consultation with certain gentlemen interested in the decision to be adopted, Lord Grey is of opinion that it will be expedient to limit the emigration from India during the ensuing season. According to this estimate, in addition to the sum of 70,000 £., which has been already provided in respect of past or accruing liabilities, the sum of 85,000 £. will be required.

Lord Grey desires to know, before authorizing the necessary arrangements to be entered into for the conveyance of the above-mentioned number of Coolies to British Guiana, whether, in your capacity of Commissioners for raising the loan under the provisions of the British Guiana Loan Ordinance, you can undertake that the amount in question will be forthcoming to meet the exigencies of the proposed service.

The British Guiana Commissioners.

I have, &c.  
(signed) B. Hawes.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to James Stephen, Esq., dated 23 April 1847.

THE whole security for payment of the expenses of Coolie emigration must be taken to consist of such money as can be borrowed under the Loan Ordinance. The liabilities already incurred for the Coolies of last season, and which are now in course of liquidation, by means of advances liberally provided for by the Loan Commissioners, may be stated as follows:

Freight	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 61,000	-	-
Indian Establishment: clothing, selection, &c. say							9,000	-	-
							£. 70,000	-	-

If 5,000 Coolies be ordered this year, the charge may perhaps be roughly estimated as follows, although the freights might possibly prove somewhat higher this year:

Freights at 15 £. a head	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 75,000	-	-
Indian expenses, as above	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
							£. 85,000	-	-
Add charge for last season	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	-	-

No. 34.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Light.  
16 June 1847.  
pages 80 and 96.

Mr. Hawes to Loan  
Commissioners, 11 May.  
Loan Commissioners,  
31 May.

Loan Commissioners,  
31 May.

Mr. Hawes in reply,  
1 June.

Encl. 1, in No. 34  
Page 80.

23 April.

These statements present the financial elements, as far as we are aware, of the decision to be arrived at on the question of ordering an additional supply of Coolies for British Guiana this year.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 34.

Encl. 2, in No. 34.

No. 13, 27 January.  
Page 80.

23 April.

My Lord,  
We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes' letter of the 11th instant, acquainting us that your Lordship has had under your consideration a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, dated 27th January 1847, accompanied by an Extract Minute of the Court of Policy, expressive of their wish that arrangements should be made by Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance to the colony, exclusive of the number for which engagements have already been entered into, of 10,000 Coolies, during the season of 1847-8; and your Lordship is pleased to enclose with this letter an extract on the subject for our information from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, to whom a copy of this despatch had been communicated for their report, which extract assumes, on an estimate of the expenses to be incurred, that no more than 5,000 additional Coolies will have to be provided for, a number to which your Lordship is of opinion it will be expedient to limit the emigration from India during the ensuing season; and your Lordship desires to know, before authorizing the necessary arrangements to be entered into for the conveyance of this number of Coolies to British Guiana, whether in our capacity of Commissioners for raising the loan, under the provisions of the British Guiana Loan Ordinances, we can undertake to Her Majesty's Government that the amount in question will be forthcoming to meet the exigencies of the proposed service.

In reply, we beg to express our belief that the Court of Policy will cheerfully acquiesce in the limitation of Coolies proposed by your Lordship when they learn that the expense of transport is likely to be increased, owing to the extra demand for tonnage; and as regards the provision of the funds, we can only hope that we shall be enabled in due time to raise such portion of the loan as may be required to meet the exigencies of the proposed service. We trust that the fact of our having hitherto met the demands made upon us for the emigration service of the present year will be considered the best earnest with regard to the future, and that your Lordship, reposing the same confidence as we have individually done in the financial resources of the colony, will be pleased to give the necessary instructions to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to engage forthwith ships sufficient for the conveyance of the 5,000 emigrants in question to British Guiana during the ensuing shipping season from Calcutta and Madras.

The Right honourable the Earl Grey,  
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *James Cavan,  
Henry Barkly,  
William King,  
Charles Cave,  
Charles M'Garel.*

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Enclosure 3, in No. 34.

Encl. 3, in No. 34.

My Lord,  
With reference to the letter which we had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 21st instant, respecting the provision of the funds necessary for the transport of 5,000 Indian emigrants during the ensuing season to British Guiana, and to our subsequent interview with Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes upon the same subject, we hereby engage, in our capacity of Commissioners under the British Guiana Loan Ordinances, to proceed to raise the sums which may be requisite for that service, in conformity with the powers conferred on us by those Ordinances, whenever we shall be called upon to do so by Her Majesty's Government, to meet the engagements which may be entered into by the Land Emigration Commissioners for that purpose.

The Right honourable the Earl Grey,  
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *James Cavan,  
Charles Cave,  
Henry Barkly,  
William King.*

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Enclosure 4, in No. 34.

Encl. 4, in No. 34.

Gentlemen,  
In answer to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that, in reliance on the guarantee into which you therein enter, for raising the sums which may be required, whenever you may be called upon by the Secretary of State, for conveying 5,000 immigrants during the ensuing season from India to British Guiana, his Lordship will give the necessary directions for procuring these immigrants.

Messrs. Cavan and others.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

TRINIDAD.

## TRINIDAD.

TRINIDAD.

— No. 1. —

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone* to Governor  
Sir *H. MacLeod*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 April 1846.

WITH reference to the measures which have lately been taken for the partial devolution of the duties of the stipendiary magistrates on the local justices, and for establishing a right of appeal from their decisions, I beg to enclose for your information a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Governor of Jamaica, from which you will learn the doubts which have arisen as to the practical operation of the law concerning similar appeals in that colony, and the anxiety which I feel for such information as shall assure me of the right of appeal being adequately secured.

I have to request that, for the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government on this point, you will take steps for ascertaining the actual operation of the laws recently passed in the colony under your Government, and especially the proportion of adjudications in first instance by the local, as compared with those by the stipendiary justices; the proportion of appeals from the one and from the other; the proportion of judgments in appeal affirming, as compared with those reversing the decisions in first instance; the average cost in detail of an appeal; and the number of hours' journey on foot between the Courts of First Instance and the Courts of Appeal.

I am, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. E. Gladstone*.

No. 1.  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone to  
Governor Sir  
H. MacLeod.  
17 April 1846.

For Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone's Despatch to  
the Governor of Jamaica,  
No. 22, 17 April 1846,  
vide Papers ordered by  
The House of Commons  
to be printed, 26 August  
1846, No. 691, Part III.  
p. 10.

— No. 2. —

(No. 19.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Trinidad, 1 July 1846.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch No. 31, dated the 17th April last, and herewith transmit a return of the number of adjudications convictions and non-convictions, which have taken place in this colony, between the 1st January 1845, and 31st March 1846, before the Stipendiary Magistrates and Local Justices respectively. I have also added the number of cases before the Petty Sessions.

By the Ordinance No. 15, of 1845, "for establishing Courts of Appeal in cases of Offences punishable upon Summary Conviction," and to which I would refer you, the establishment of such courts is confined to three places within the island, and they are ordered to be held once every fortnight in Port of Spain, and once every quarter in the Police Districts of Naparima and St. Joseph.

There are in all 19 Courts of First Instance in the colony, and 11 of these may be said to be within six hours' journey on foot from the three Courts of Appeal, but at only one of these are the cases referable to Port of Spain.

By the 18th Clause of the Ordinance alluded to, it is enacted that the Judges of the Supreme Civil Court should establish Rules, and a Table of Fees for the Courts of Appeal; I find such has not been done, and in consequence the three appeals which have been instituted have been free of expense.

I shall hasten to call the attention of the Judges to this matter.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *Harris*.

No. 2.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Mr.  
Secretary Glad-  
stone.  
1 July 1846.

For Ordinance No. 15,  
of 1845, vide Papers  
ordered by The House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 August 1846,  
No. 691, Part III. p. 92.

## Enclosure in No. 2.

Return of the Number of Cases Tried by the Stipendiary Magistrates, Local Justices and Courts of Petty Sessions of the Colony of Trinidad, together with the Number of Convictions, Non-convictions and Appeals, between the 1st January and 31st December 1845, and the 1st January to 31st March 1846.

DISTRICT.	PERIOD.	Stipendiary.			Local Justices.			Petty Sessions.			TOTAL.			Appeals.	REMARKS.
		Adjudications.	Convictions.	Non-convictions.	Adjudications.	Convictions.	Non-convictions.	Adjudications.	Convictions.	Non-convictions.	Adjudications.	Convictions.	Non-convictions.		
Port of Spain - - -	From 1 January 1845 to 31 March 1846.	1,101	685	416	48	32	16	76	51	25	1,225	768	457	1	{ Not prosecuted ; no costs.
St. Joseph's - - -		1,213	878	335	5	5	-	48	34	14	1,266	917	349	-	
Eastern - - - -		49	28	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	28	21	-	{ Both reversed ; no costs.
Toco - - - - -		23	19	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	19	4	-	
Naparima - - -		859	609	250	22	12	10	159	83	76	1,040	704	336	2	
Southern - - -		73	36	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	36	37	-	
TOTAL - - -		3,318	2,255	1,063	75	49	26	283	168	115	3,676	2,472	1,204	3*	

\* These Appeals were all from Decisions of the Stipendiary Magistrates.

No. 3.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Mr.  
Secretary Glad-  
stone.  
31 July 1846.

For Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone's Despatch,  
25 May 1846, No. 4, vide  
Papers ordered by The  
House of Commons to  
be printed, 26 August  
1846, No. 691, Part I.  
p. 335.

— No. 3. —

(No. 35.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Trinidad, 31 July 1846.

IN accordance with the request expressed in your despatch No. 4, dated the 25th May last, that I should report to you on the rules lately passed by my predecessor and the Legislative Council of this island, for the purpose of carrying out a system of education, I have the honour to transmit the following observations :—

I have been obliged to postpone doing so longer than I wished, from the difficulty found in procuring a return, as nothing of the kind existed, of the number of scholars in the schools at present established, and which is herewith annexed.

I deemed such a return necessary, to enable you to judge how far the plan at present followed by Government for promoting education is sufficient ; if insufficient, how far it can be enlarged, and rendered efficient ; or whether it would be better to alter the system altogether.

Up to the present time, the Government has been satisfied with giving assistance to those ministers of religion who might be desirous of promoting education in their respective districts ; the applicants have been almost entirely confined to the Churches of England and Rome, there being only a small sum given to a Wesleyan school as an exception.

A slight examination of the return I forward will show, that as regards the general education of the people of this island, this plan has been most unsatisfactory, and though in some of the schools the teachers are intelligent men, of sufficient capacity and acquirements, and their pupils show a creditable proficiency, yet, generally, the capabilities of the former, and the attainments of the latter, are of a very limited description ; for this I can answer, having personally visited and examined a great number of the schools.

There can, then, be no doubt of the necessity for increased energy and efficiency upon this subject ; and though I am inclined to think that the question, in the manner, has been rather prematurely broached, and that the first principles of education have been too broadly brought before the public ; at all events a favourable opportunity at once offers of trying whether education cannot be generally diffused throughout the population, and be kept up in proportion to its increase ;

increase ; and this is rendered the more easy from the small number of inhabitants of this island.

There are two difficulties in respect to this, which will not be easily overcome ; the first is, the very great expense which must in the outset be incurred in carrying out any extensive plan ; and secondly, the carelessness of the parents as to making their children attend school, though they by no means appear indifferent to their receiving instruction.

I shall proceed to take the rules at present before you for approval, in their order, and make my remarks upon those of them with which I do not agree, as being the best method of giving my opinion on them.

The third rule declares that a system of purely secular education is to be adopted by the Government. This resolution at once brings into discussion all the points of greatest interest in this question of education, and considerable feeling has been manifested here upon them, more particularly as regards their being entirely secular ; and before giving my opinion, I shall state what appears to be the opinion of the ministers of religion on the subject, as you direct me to inquire how far their support may be counted upon.

I believe the clergy of the Church of England universally, without any intention of opposing the Government proposal, have a great dislike to it, and that their cordial and energetic support cannot be relied upon. The Roman Catholic Bishop and priesthood have generally manifested a disposition to approve, but I think that approval is conditional upon the plan adopted, and that they have not contemplated its being entirely secular.

The Wesleyans have publicly declared their entire disapprobation ; the other dissenters I believe desire a purely secular plan. Such being the case, I do not think the Government can rely with any great confidence upon the support and assistance of the most necessary body of men in the island, for from the nature of the occupations of nearly all the upper classes of the laity, little help can be expected from them. It is therefore very necessary to consider whether some other plan might not be adopted, by which Government might insist upon a good secular education being given, and at the same time render it agreeable to the feelings, and make available the services of so valuable a body of men as the ministers of all the religious bodies in the island ; and this appears to me to be most worthy of consideration from the nature of the population. Mixed up of five or six different nations, with no high moral tone, badly educated, and liable to be carried away by their feelings, it is easy to see that great influence can be gained over them by their religious teachers, and this influence can be directed for or against the scheme proposed by Government.

Without entering into any speculations upon the numerous theories which have of late years been mooted respecting this most interesting subject, there seems but four ways, three of which you have partly mentioned to me, in which Government can bring its influence to bear to promote education in Trinidad.

1. By supporting the schools of the principal, or of all the religious bodies willing to receive assistance, either in whole or in part. This has already been tried ; although it might be rendered more efficient, I doubt if the desired object could be attained by it.

2. An uniform system of secular and religious instruction, the latter being generalized so as to be supposed to meet the views of all sects. Of this I cannot approve, more especially as there are both Mussulmen and Hindoos in this island.

3. The system of purely secular instruction as proposed at present, and which I advert to in my observations.

4. A system of secular instruction established and directed by Government, but combining with it religious instruction, to be under the direction of the ministers of that religious body which may happen to be most numerous in the locality, no forced attendance being required at the religious instruction. This latter plan I feel would be the most difficult to establish, but I cannot but think it might be brought to work best in the end ; its inspection and management I would not enter into now, as they would be very much dependent upon other measures, which I conceive to be most important for the wellbeing of this island, and which I have already brought to your notice.

When I consider the nature of the population here ; the very low tone of its morality ; the great and as yet unconquered difficulty, even if it be to be desired, of banishing all moral and religious instruction from a system of education (for



I do not conceive that moral instruction can well be afforded without very soon trespassing on the confines of religion), I cannot but hesitate at attempting to carry out a plan, which I believe would be fraught with much danger. There is, to be sure, one alternative which might be adopted, but then it would be attended with increased expense and labour on the part of Government, which is, supposing an entirely secular scheme to be carried out—all ministers of religion in the receipt of stipends might be required to hold schools at stated times for religious instruction; but as little assistance could be expected from voluntary aid or subscription, the expense would again fall on Government, as the minister could not afford it, so that in fact Government would have to support two separate schemes of education. I will only add here, that whatever plan may be approved, as far as the instruction of the intellect is concerned, I think it should be joined to a system of industrial occupation and teaching, as I believe that to be quite as requisite to the inhabitants of this island as the other, in fact that it is most important to instil into the young, what neither they nor their parents possess at present, habits of quiet industry, and some degree of intelligence and knowledge respecting the common processes of cultivation.

With respect to the certificates proposed in this third rule, I must state my disapproval. I consider that it would be either useless or objectionable; useless, if according to a construction I have heard put upon the terms of it, that a parent or a friend may be considered a religious teacher; objectionable, because if the ministers of religion are alone to give certificates, the very children whom we desire most to educate, would be excluded, viz. the progeny of the abandoned, the wanderer and the profligate. We have also Mussulmen in this island, and Coolies, many of whom may be presumed, and certainly are, without religious teachers. Are we first of all to force them to go to a teacher of a religion which they do not profess, rather than first instruct them and open their minds, and then they may of themselves choose the right from the wrong.

Moreover, I have reason to believe that the plan of certificates would originate a system of canvassing, which has already commenced, by those religious teachers who would condescend to such means for the purpose of increasing their congregations, by promising certificates for the children if the parents will attend their places of worship. I should therefore be much more inclined, not only to throw the schools open to all, but even to oblige the attendance of all. Even supposing such a power to be given and it has been found to answer, it would be difficult to carry out amidst the scattered population of this island; but it would at all events ensure a certain regular attendance.

The fifth resolution appears to me to be liable to this objection; if a system of education is to be carried out it should be so, fully, completely and as quickly as possible by the Government; the habit of postponing is one of the greatest and most general impediments to progress of all sorts in this part of the world, and I should fear that this rule would immediately open a wide field for neglecting to establish schools until the inhabitants of a district had manifested a willingness to support it; there is a very slight degree of such willingness shown at present, and I fear it is not likely to increase until the benefits of education become more apparent.

The eighth resolution would prohibit any public monies being applied for the future for the purposes of religious education. I have already stated how necessary I consider moral and religious education to be for the population of this island, and I have also shown that very little assistance towards it can be expected from clerical or voluntary exertion; and it is for this reason that I would, if possible, endeavour to adopt a system which should combine religious and secular, at the same time keep them distinct, so that the rights of conscience should not be transgressed.

And in this place I would mention one circumstance which appears to me very clear, that when passing these resolutions, the Council did not, and has not since contemplated the very great expense involved in making a system of education efficient and general, and I am not prepared to say that the funds of the colony could bear it; but at the same time it is evident that the Government can alone make any attempt of the kind, and if it is thought impossible to effect a combined system, I should decidedly prefer one purely secular to any ideal scheme of religious teaching, which, pretending to include the principles of all, would most probably hurt the consciences of many.

If, in addition to a general education for the lower order, a College for the middle

middle and upper could be instituted (and from the vast tract of valuable land in its possession I do not see why this might not be done by the Crown), combining a good classical, scientific and agricultural education, the religious being adapted as might appear best, it would be of enormous benefit to this colony, and would do more to establish a body of resident proprietors (that great desideratum and crying want in the West Indies) than any thing else I can think of.

In your despatch No. 9, of the 11th June, you ask for my opinion of the members of Council who have protested against the resolutions; they are all men of high respectability, three of them resident proprietors, and the other two the heads of most respectable mercantile houses in Port of Spain. I believe their protest, whether right or not, to have been made from conscientious motives, and though I should not be disposed to agree with the terms of it, I think it worthy of your consideration.

In conclusion I will add, that however much I may feel the difficulties which impede this matter, and the smallness of my powers to overcome them, it is my earnest desire, by every means, to effect the great end of giving a general, an efficient, and a valuable education to the people of this island; and I believe, in so doing, more will be added to their happiness and its prosperity than could be by any other measure, however beneficial it might prove.

I shall await with anxiety your decision upon this subject, and shall be most desirous of receiving any information regarding it which you may feel disposed to send me.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris.*

*Vide Sessional Paper  
1846, No. 691, Part I.,  
p. 336.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

DAY SCHOOLS.	Expenses, by whom defrayed.	Number of Schools.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.	Sum paid by Colonial Government in Year 1845 for Education.
Church of England	Almost entirely by Colonial Government; a small portion from Society for Propagation of the Gospel.	27	1,351	790	£.   s.   d. 1,061   -   -
Church of Rome -	Chiefly by Government, and partly the Roman Catholic Bishop.	13	634	448	336   -   -
Wesleyans - -	Partly by payment of parents of children educated, and partly by annual grants from Wesleyan Missionary Society; \$100 given by Colonial Government.	6	245	196	21   -   -
Baptists - -	By London Baptist Missionary Society, and partly by payments of children.	3	186	150	—
Presbyterians -	Voluntary Subscriptions, and payments by parents of children.	4	- -	98	—
National School -	By Town Council of Port of Spain.	1	102	90	144   -   -
		54	2,518	1,772	

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.
Church of England - - -	5	200	150
Church of Rome - - -	4	- -	500
Wesleyans - - - -	5	321	258
Baptists - - - -	3	- -	77
Presbyterians - - - -	4	- -	102



	Attendance ; Number, according to Returns of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Number on Books, according to Returns of Ministers of different Religious Denominations.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Sum paid towards Education by the Colony in 1845.
Day Schools - -	3,393	2,573	1,772	54	£. 1,562
Sunday Schools - -	458	521	1,087	21	—

  

	Number of Schools.	Number on Books.	Average Attendance.	
Port of Spain - - - Day Schools	15	933	688	
" - - - - - Sunday "	8	-	618	
San Fernando - - - Day "	3	242	163	
" - - - - - Sunday "	1	56	39	Wesleyan.
TOTAL - - -	27	1,231	1,508	

  

	Population.	Number of Children on Books of Schools of Lower Classes.	Number at Private Schools of all Denominations.	TOTAL.	General Average of Children receiving Education in proportion to Population.
Trinidad - - -	70,000	2,518	482	3,000	1 in 23½
Port of Spain - -	15,000	933	400	1,333	1 in 11½
San Fernando - -	3,000	242	20	262	1 in 11½

— No. 4. —

(No. 45.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Lord *Harris*.

No. 4  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
21 October 1846.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 21 October 1846.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 35, of the 31st July last, reporting your views upon the subject of the education of the lower classes.

I beg to return you my thanks for this very valuable report, and to express my general concurrence in the opinions which you have been led to entertain.

With respect to the expense which you apprehend will present a formidable difficulty in the outset in carrying into effect any extensive plan of education, it appears to me that this expense might, in part, be met by passing a law devolving upon parents the duty of providing for the education of their children ; and imposing a fine, payable quarterly, and somewhat exceeding the ordinary cost of a school education, on the parents of all children of whose regular attendance in some school a certificate is not produced. By this regulation, and the adoption of industrial schools, I should think that the education of the population might be provided for with very little cost to the public treasury of the island. The amount received on account of these fines should go towards the general expenses of the plan ; and the high rate of wages in Trinidad would render such a regulation useful, by increasing the motives for industry.

Of the different plans of education proposed by your Lordship, I prefer the fourth. It is most essential to combine with secular instruction such religious instruction as could be imparted by the ministers of those denominations of Christians of which the different schools might chiefly be composed. A separate day and hour in the week should be allotted to each sect on which the minister should be expected to attend to instruct the children of his own congregation, for which instruction he should be remunerated by a certain sum for each child so taught. In building the school-houses a separate room might, I conceive, easily be set apart for this purpose ; or, where that could not be done, each minister might be allowed to have the exclusive use of the school-room for an hour or two in each week.

I concur with you in thinking that it is most important to connect a system of industrial occupation and teaching with that of general education. And I should be

be strongly induced to recommend, that in a portion at least of these schools, the children should be weekly boarders, going home to their parents or friends on Saturday morning, and returning to school on Monday morning; so that the schoolmaster and mistress should have that interval for their own leisure and comfort, and for the purpose of cleaning the school and boarding-house.

With respect to your Lordship's suggestions for the establishment of a College for the instruction of the upper and middle classes of the community, I quite agree in thinking that such a plan would be desirable if it could be accomplished, but I doubt the practicability of effecting this object at present.

Your Lordship will lay these observations before the Legislative Council, to whom, with yourself, I commit with great confidence this important subject. And I shall be glad to learn, as early as may be consistent with due deliberation, that you have succeeded in preparing an Ordinance for the establishment of such a system of general education as shall, upon the whole, be found most likely to work successfully in a society so constituted as that of the colony under your Lordship's government.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 5. —

(No. 44.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 14 August 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's despatch No. 4, of the 10th July, respecting emigration from Madeira to this island.

The only manner in which it has come under my notice since undertaking this government, is by the arrival of the barque "Senator" with 200 immigrants. No notification of their arrival was made by me to the Colonial Office, as I found that it had been the custom here only to report the arrival of emigrants from India and from Africa.

This vessel was chartered by 11 proprietors in this island, and the immigrants were divided amongst them; a bounty of 30 dollars per head having been promised by Government, was paid. As no further desire was manifested by these persons, or others, for another supply, and as no record had been kept in this office of any proceedings relative to this subject consequent on Lord Stanley's despatch of the 31st October 1845, I concluded that at all events there was no likelihood of any more emigrants coming from that quarter without my being made acquainted with it.

It appears that no communication took place between Sir Henry MacLeod and the Governor of British Guiana on the subject, as desired by Lord Stanley's despatch, but that my predecessor intimated to a deputation of merchants here, that he would authorize the introduction of 1,000 persons from Madeira, at a bounty of 30 dollars each, being the sum authorized by Lord Stanley's despatch of the 6th September 1844; he also permitted this intimation to be made known privately in England, and I now find that, in consequence, two vessels have left England with the intention of calling at Madeira for the purpose of bringing emigrants here, of course expecting the same bounty to be paid per head.

Under these circumstances, I shall presume that your Lordship would not advise my declining to pay this bounty, the parties interested having undertaken to call at Madeira for emigrants in consequence of my predecessor's declaration.

I am, myself, convinced that there is no necessity for any bounty on Madeira emigrants, and I further believe that this country offers them greater advantages, both as to climate, and as to the kind of labour to which they have been most accustomed, than British Guiana; and considering the willingness shown by them to proceed without bounty to that colony, I conceive that it requires very little troubles to induce them to come here.

As other persons may also have undertaken the same enterprise, I would propose, with your Lordship's sanction, to notify that, on the completion of the 1,000 emigrants originally mentioned, no further bounty would be given by this government.

I shall attend to your Lordship's recommendation, and not draw bills on London for the present for any emigration but that from India; but I would, at the same time, express a hope that you will not consider this rule as lasting, as though it is a matter of little importance to the treasury here, it might prove of

No. 5.

Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey. 14 August 1846.

For Earl Grey's Despatch, 10 July 1846, No. 4, vide Papers ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26 August 1846, No. 691, Part II. p. 77.

considerable inconvenience to shipowners, to deter them from employing their ships for this island, or cause them to increase their demands, and thus indirectly there would be a public loss.

The last bill drawn for the "Senator" was solely as an accommodation to the shipowners, and it was not supposed that the amount would be paid from the immigration loan, but from the general funds in Mr. Baillie's hands, to the credit of the colony.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 57.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

No. 6.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
5 November 1846.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 5 November 1846.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 44, of the 14th August, in answer to mine of the 10th July, No. 4, respecting emigration from Madeira to Trinidad.

14 October.

I have referred your communication to the Land and Emigration Commissioners, for their consideration, and I transmit to your Lordship herewith, for your information, a copy of the Report which I have received from them on this subject. I beg to express my concurrence in the views of the Commissioners, and my sanction of the bounties which you have paid, and proposed to pay, on immigrants from Madeira.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

No. 44, 14 August  
1846.

Sir,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
14 October 1846.

WE have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 22d ultimo, accompanied by a despatch from Lord Harris, dated the 14th August, stating that he proposes to continue to pay bounty on immigrants from Madeira, to the extent of the 1,000 persons for whom it was promised by his predecessor under authority from home, but that after that period he thinks, that, considering the disposition shown by the people of Madeira to resort to British Guiana, there ought to be very little trouble in inducing them to go also to Trinidad without the payment of any bounty.

We have the honour to state that this was the view which we also were disposed to entertain in respect to each of the three colonies which have principally received immigrants in the West Indies. Adverting to the alacrity shown by the inhabitants of Madeira to immigrate, and considering the power which planters now enjoy of letting contracts be made with them before their departure, it occurred to us that it might be unnecessary to draw on the public funds of the colony for their importation.

But it is to be observed that as yet much the largest part of the stream of emigration from Madeira has proceeded towards British Guiana, and that it is there only that large numbers of them are previously settled, and by their letters stimulate the desire of others to follow them. On further reflection, therefore, we confess, that unless some direct encouragement continue to be held out for Trinidad, we fear that it is not unlikely that this island, although possessing many advantages which should attract the inhabitants of Madeira, may be neglected by them. Much, of course, must depend on the extent of the available resources of the colony; but unless there be a want of sufficient disposable funds for the purpose, we think that the foregoing view might be worth the serious consideration of the local authorities. The Madeira emigrants are a valuable class of settlers, introduced at only one-third the expense of Coolies, besides not requiring to be sent back to their own country; and it would be unfortunate if Trinidad lost the benefit of their resort by any premature cessation of the encouragement which it at present receives. While writing these remarks, we have received intelligence that in Guiana itself it has been deemed advisable to proclaim a bounty on emigrants from Madeira, which circumstance would seem to give an additional reason for continuing, if possible, the bounty in Trinidad.

With respect to the two ships on which Lord Harris has already paid bounty, as well as his intention to do the same until the completion of the 1,000 persons for whom it was promised by his predecessor, we take for granted that his Lordship will receive the sanction which he requests.

And with regard to drawing bills on England for other kinds of immigration besides that from India, we quite agree in Lord Harris's remarks on the expediency of consulting the

drawing bills in cases where he finds that it would be more acceptable to importers than making payment in the colony.

James Stephen, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*  
*Frederic Rogers.*

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— No. 7. —

(No. 62.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 11 September 1846.

IN my despatch No. 44, dated the 14th of August last, I explained to your Lordship what had occurred in this island respecting the encouragement of immigration from Madeira; and I also stated that no communication had taken place on the subject between this island and British Guiana. I then gave it as my own opinion, that no bounty was necessary; and as one reason, quoted the number of Portuguese who had voluntarily gone to that colony without any such temptation.

I find by the last mail, that a proclamation was agreed to by the Court of Policy, on the 3d instant, for the purpose of granting bounties on the introduction of Portuguese immigrants. Whether this step has been taken from the necessity of the case, or on account of the bounty already offered by this colony, I am unable to tell, as no official communication has taken place; but as there does not appear to be any limit to the numbers that may be introduced at the rate of bounty fixed, viz. 30 dollars, I would take this opportunity of begging your Lordship's favourable consideration for this island, should it be permitted in British Guiana; for though my former opinion is not in the least altered as to the necessity of a bounty, yet relatively of course it must be modified according to the circumstances of this and other colonies.

The question of extending the same bounty for the Azores and the Canary Islands, has lately been brought to my notice; but I shall postpone saying any thing on this subject until I shall hear from your Lordship respecting the cessation or continuance of the Madeira immigration bounty.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris.*

No. 7.  
Governor Lord  
*Harris* to Earl *Grey*.  
11 September 1846

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— No. 8. —

(No. 66.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Lord *Harris*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 21 November 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th September, No. 62, on the subject of permitting a bounty to be given on Portuguese immigrants from Madeira.

In reply, it is only necessary to refer you to my despatch of the 5th instant, in which I authorized you to pay bounties on immigrants from that island.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

No. 8.  
Earl *Grey* to  
Governor Lord  
*Harris*.  
21 November 1846.

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— No. 9. —

(No. 70.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Lord *Harris*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 26 November 1846.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a Report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, to whom I referred so much of your private despatch of 6 October last as was connected with the subject of immigration; and I have now to request that you will cause to be prepared and will forward to me the Returns referred to by the Commissioners respecting the rate of mortality in the island.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

No. 9.  
Earl *Grey* to  
Governor Lord  
*Harris*.  
26 November 1846.  
20 November.

Enclosure in No. 9.

(Extract.)

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,  
20 November 1846.

Sir,

Encl. in No. 6.

We have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant, accompanied by an extract of a private letter from Lord Harris to Lord Grey on various points connected with immigration into Trinidad.

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With respect to the mortality amongst the immigrants from Madeira, the account given by Lord Harris is fearful; and unless the evil be almost immediately arrested, it would seem to point to the propriety of a decisive change of policy on this kind of immigration. It would be satisfactory, however, to have some precise statistical data on the subject, such as are supplied by the returns which are received from British Guiana of the mortality in the garrison, distinguishing white troops from black, and also the mortality amongst the different classes of immigrants, reducing each of them to a rate per cent. These returns of mortality amongst immigrants appear to be collected in British Guiana, through the instrumentality of the stipendiary magistrates. Observing that so lately as the 11th of September last, being less than a month before his present letter, Lord Harris had acquiesced in the continuance of a bounty on immigrants from Madeira, and that the doubts which he had felt on the subject were chiefly of a financial nature, we take for granted, that no such deplorable evil had then come to light; and we cannot help hoping, that when brought to the test of statistical inquiry, it may be found that the loss of life has not been so great as supposed. We should also trust that the planters themselves might be led to refuse the services of the Madeira people on cane pieces, if it is found to be attended with such fatal consequences. But if there be found a continuance of the evil, in any degree approaching what Lord Harris has described, we should be the first to offer our humble opinion in favour of the termination of an emigration found to be so destructive to human life.

We have, &c.

*F. Fred<sup>d</sup> Elliot.*

*C. Alexander Wood.*

James Stephen, Esq.,  
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 10. —

(No. 122.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 10.

Governor Lord  
*Harris* to Earl  
*Grey*.

29 December 1846.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 29 December 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 70, dated the 26th November 1846, with the copy of a report from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on the subject touched on in my private despatch of the 6th of October last.

Your Lordship will find, by the enclosed return, that my account of the mortality which had occurred amongst the immigrants from Madeira was nearly correct. At that time only one vessel had arrived from that island, the "*Senator*," which had been chartered by several proprietors and agents in this colony, and the people were distributed amongst them. Two vessels have reached this since then, bringing a number of the followers of Dr. Kalley, the greater number, whom were inexperienced in agriculture; some have procured places as gardeners, servants and other employments about the town. There has not been the same mortality amongst them, though many have suffered severely, especially those who have been located on estates.

I shall forward returns according to your Lordship's directions, as soon as they can be made out.

The Land and Emigration Commissioners remark, that, "observing that so lately as the 11th of September last, being less than a month before his present letter, Lord Harris had acquiesced in the continuance of a bounty on immigrants from Madeira, and that the doubts which he had felt on the subject were chiefly of a financial nature, we take for granted that no such deplorable evil had then come to light." In my despatch, No. 121, I have given your Lordship a proof

from Madeira, as to request your Lordship to give the same favourable terms to this island as might be accorded to British Guiana. I did so on this account, that I considered whatever my private opinion might be on the subject, I ought to give full weight to the representations made to me in favour of it, and more especially as my experience was hardly sufficient to warrant my opposition.

The Land and Emigration Commissioners say, "we should also trust that the planters themselves might be led to refuse the services of the Madeira people on cane pieces if it is found to be attended with such fatal consequences." I think there is a disposition shown on the part of some of the planters not to employ the Madeira labourers; but others will always be glad to get their services, and, in fact, they would be of little use, except on the sugar estates, for the cocoa planters cannot afford to employ them.

Moreover, two reasons tend to lead them, on their first arrival, to give a preference to the sugar estates; the first is the high wages offered, and the second, that they do not like the localities of the cocoa estates; as your Lordship is aware, the climate of their own island is generally dry, the vegetation is not profuse in most portions of it, and they are accustomed to dwell on high land and in dry positions; whereas the cocoa estates of this island are generally on the sides of rivers in the mountain valleys, where the foliage is very dense, and the atmosphere humid, and in consequence they are disinclined to establish themselves in such places.

But their own conduct tends to aggravate the effects of the climate on these people; they are exceedingly penurious, and stint themselves in food, in order to save money, often living on the commonest garbage, and consequently when disease attacks them, they have not strength to resist. They are also very stubborn, and it is necessary almost to compel them to use the remedies ordered for their recovery. There does not appear any great probability of more arrivals from Madeira at present; in fact, I hear that those willing to leave it, wait until they receive good reports from their friends who have already settled in any particular locality, and as they are not likely to get such from hence, they will not be induced to emigrate.

On the whole, I should be inclined to leave the matter as it is for the present. Your Lordship may depend upon having a full account of the state of those at present in Trinidad, and of any others who may come; but it might be advisable not to allow of arrivals from Madeira earlier than November, nor later than March.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris.*

#### Enclosure in No. 10.

RETURN showing the Mortality among the Portuguese Immigrants by the Ship "Senator," from Madeira, arrived 9 May 1846. Encl. in No. 10.

ESTATE.	Number received.	Number dead.	Number remaining	If left, where gone.	REMARKS.
Concord - - - }	3 lots	40	none	not known.	Most of these immigrants left the estates within two or three months after their going on them.
Wellington - - - }					
Perseverance, Couva -	1 "	2	18	none	
Union - - -	1 "	12	4	not known	
Cedar Grove - - -	1 "	10	none	5 to San Fernando	
Perseverance, Cedros -	1 "	8	none	not known	
Beausejour - - -	1 "	3	15	none	
Orange Grove - - -	2½ "	10	30	not known	{ - - no return received.
Meuzica - - -	½ "	{ - - died in hospital 6 - }	- - -	- - -	

N. B.—The total number arrived was 200. These were divided into 11 lots, of 18 to the lot.

— No. 11. —

(No. 123.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Lord *Harris*.

No. 11.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
13 March 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 13 March 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th December last, No. 122, further respecting the mortality which had occurred amongst certain emigrants who had arrived from Madeira.

Considering the unfavourable effect which the wet season must have on newly landed Europeans, I agree with you that their arrival is not desirable, except from November to March inclusive.

But for the sake of making any rule on the subject sufficiently definite, it should, I think, apply to the time of departure from the port of embarkation, and for this purpose you should issue a proclamation declaring that no public bounty will henceforward be paid in Trinidad on any immigrants from Madeira, except such as may have sailed in some one of the months of October, November, December or January, the other months of the year not being considered an equally favourable season for the health of persons proceeding to settle in Trinidad. You should also cause a notification to that effect to be made in the island of Madeira, for the information of merchants and commanders of vessels, and you will, of course, pay the bounty on immigrants who may have left Madeira before this notice could take effect.

With this exception, I concur in your inclination to abstain for the present from any alteration, feeling assured that you will carefully watch over the welfare and condition of these people.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 12. —

(No. 11.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*; dated Trinidad, 2 February 1847.

No. 12.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Earl Grey.  
2 February 1847.

I HEREWITH enclose a copy of my address to the Legislative Council, on bringing forward various Ordinances for the Territorial Division of the Island &c., and also for Education.

Enclosure in No. 12.

MESSAGE.

Government House, 1 February 1847.

Encl. in No. 12.

THE Governor is desirous on this occasion of bringing before the Council a measure, or rather a sequence of measures, which he believes are likely to prove of essential benefit to the welfare of this island. He hopes and thinks that they will meet with the consent of the members of this Board, more especially as he has the gratification of knowing that the scheme from which they emanate has already received the approval of Lord Grey, and of Mr. Gladstone. Soon after his arrival in Trinidad, the Governor's attention was drawn to the almost total want of territorial division, than which nothing is more necessary to a proper administration of the government of a country in all its various branches; for though by numerous Ordinances, and for different purposes, divisions have been legalized, such as for police, for road assessments, &c., no comprehensive plan had been laid down which, being complete in itself, would at once be applicable to the many subjects which the details of administration require.

After having given his best consideration to the matter, the Governor communicated first with Mr. Gladstone, and afterwards with Lord Grey, by whom he was favoured with some valuable suggestions, and the result has been the plan which will be concisely explained to the Board; and the Attorney-general, to whose zealous exertions and counsel the Governor is much indebted, will then lay the Ordinances on the table, in order that they may be printed for perusal.

It is proposed to divide the island into two divisions, the Northern and Southern, by

will be called St. George's, and will extend from the River Aripo in the east, to Chacachacara on the west; it will be divided into two districts, an Eastern and a Western, by the River Aricagua in the St. Joseph's Valley, and each district will be divided into as many Wards as may be found convenient.

This division of the area of the island will enable the Governor to carry out in a more detailed and efficient manner, both the executive and judicial departments. For the former purpose it is proposed to appoint a Warden for every district of counties, with a Subwarden under him for each ward;—for the latter, local Justices will be nominated, who shall sit regularly on certain days at the several Police-offices, at which places also they will hold a Petty Sessions every fortnight, and they will be called on to attend at a general monthly or quarterly Sessions for the whole district, at which a Barrister will be appointed to preside.

The Governor proposes moreover to grant to each district of counties the powers of a municipal body, whereby its inhabitants will be enabled to enter upon the management of their own local affairs, and he hopes that an interest will thus be infused into all classes of the population respecting subjects which materially affect their prosperity and their comfort, and that an encouragement will be given to those who are willing to sacrifice some portion of their time and of their exertions for the public good, and moreover that such a system being once brought into operation, may gradually develop itself into privileges of a higher nature. It is not supposed that many of those resident in the rural districts would be able to give up their time to the performance of the duties of some of the offices above-mentioned without some remuneration, but it is hoped that no very great expense will be incurred, and an estimate of it will be laid before the Board.

The Governor is desirous of retaining as much as possible the names that are already familiar to the people of the island, and such will, as far as possible, be selected. He was also desirous of retaining, or rather renewing, the old title of Quarter, but as that word is a noun implying a definite quantity, and as no such quantity will exist in the proposed plan, it has not been employed.

It is not, of course, intended that this scheme should be extended at once over the whole island, as the Board well knows there are only certain portions of it to which such a measure is applicable; but if found to answer, it will be capable of expansion according to the increase of population and its spread over the surface of the island.

The Attorney-general will also lay on the table an Ordinance to empower Government to establish a system of general education, or rather of general instruction. After having given his most anxious consideration to this deeply important subject, the Governor has decided on proposing that the Government should attempt to carry out nothing more than what is generally termed secular instruction, and he thinks this may be effected without much difficulty, excepting in the way of expense, which must be considerable if the instruction offered is to be efficient; but he feels assured that such an expense will prove in the end a saving, for there is every reason to believe, that an educated is a more moral than an uneducated population, and that the expenses of Government are materially diminished in those departments which are made necessary in order to repress the errors, the vices and the crimes, which ignorance more than any thing else entails on society.

The Governor proposes that one, or, if necessary, two or more Primary Schools should be established in each ward (taking the terms of the contemplated division at once into use), which should be open to the children of all its inhabitants, and for which they are to pay a certain sum, excepting under peculiar circumstances; and in order that further opportunities for education may be afforded to those children of superior intellect and greater industry, he recommends that in each district of counties one or more schools of a superior sort should be established to be called District Schools, to which those who excel might, if willing, be presented, and where they would receive still further opportunities of improving and distinguishing themselves; and the Governor suggests further, though he cannot himself hope to see it carried out, that the plan would be rendered complete by the establishment of a College, to which those scholars who were found fit might be passed on, so that in fact every encouragement would be given to all, however humble their birth, to place themselves in such a position as their talents and their industry would show them capable of supporting. The District or Superior Schools, and the College, would also be open to all who might be willing to enter for education, at a moderate expense; and it is intended that all the schools should combine industrial with intellectual instruction. The Governor thinks it advisable that the selection of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, the arrangements of the schools, and the system to be adopted, should be left to a Committee of the Municipal Council of each District, subject to such regulations as should be made by a Central Board of Education, in which should be placed the general surveillance of the whole system, and under whose direction there should be a Normal School in Port of Spain, for the purpose of educating schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. The Governor hopes that by leaving the subordinate arrangement in the municipal bodies of each district, that a much greater elasticity of movement would be given, more interest aroused, and a greater emulation excited than could be expected from one generally adopted system to be followed by all indiscriminately.

Having thus given a sketch of the system of general instruction, which he has decided on proposing for adoption by the Council, the Governor would not have it supposed that he has neglected the importance of religious teaching; he is most deeply impressed with the necessity of it; he is convinced that without religious principles no society of men can flourish. In his despatch to the Secretary of State, on the subject of education, he stated his anxious desire to combine it with secular. He will not say, that in attempting to do



this, he has found the difficulties greater than he anticipated, but he is free to confess that he has discovered no satisfactory solution of them, and, therefore, he has thought it better that the Government should not undertake directly to impart religious knowledge, but should restrict itself to dispensing secular instruction. There can be no doubt that of the three protectors or guardians to whom the child should naturally look for support, and aid and counsel; viz. the Parent, the Minister of Religion, and the State, the duty of imparting the former, and the most important branch of knowledge, is more incumbent on the two first than on the last; and, by giving every encouragement to the minister of religion, the State does not neglect that portion of this duty which may devolve upon it, but as it does not assume to itself the right of requiring of its citizens that they should adopt any particular creed, it, at all events—by giving every facility to the exertion of religious teachers, and by cultivating the intellects of those who are to be the receptacles of their instruction—smooths the path for them, and renders their labours less arduous.

Moreover, it would seem, that much misapprehension often arises upon this subject from a sufficient distinction not being drawn between the terms education and instruction. Education has to do with the whole constitution of man; his religious convictions, his moral sentiments, his intellectual capacity, even his physical powers, must be affected by it; it should be confined neither by time nor by place; it must be, if not neglected, ever going on so long as life continues: but instruction has reference more to the cultivation of the intellect. With some of the departments of the former, the Government does not take upon itself to interfere, but it has a right to require that its citizens should not continue in ignorance, in order that the State may not suffer from the vices and the errors which ignorance is likely to induce.

The Governor, in conclusion, would fervently hope, that in giving this proof of its anxiety to afford every opportunity which it feels authorized to make for the improvement of the people, that not only no discouragement will be offered by the Government to the ministers of religion, but, on the contrary, that a greater impulse will be given to individual exertion, and that all classes of the community will endeavour to further the progress of religious and useful knowledge to the utmost of their powers.

(signed) *Thomas F. Johnston,*  
Clerk of Council.

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— No. 13. —

No. 13.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Earl  
Grey.  
3 February 1847.

(No. 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 3 February 1847.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a copy of the Report of the Committee to consider the question of immigration, which was read at the last meeting of Council. Your Lordship will find that the Committee recommends an application for 1,000 Coolies for next year. This recommendation has been adopted by the Council, and I take this opportunity of forwarding it to you.

Your Lordship is already in possession of my opinions on this subject, but as it is not probable that the 4,000 Coolies expected this season will arrive, and moreover, as the planters and their agents do not at present appear to have clearly solved to their satisfaction this proposition, that though the cultivation and production of the island may be increased to the value of one hundred, yet if to attain to that it costs 150,000*l.*, there results a dead loss to the colony, I have no desire, particularly at this moment, to advise any course which might tend to discourage their exertions.

At the same meeting of Council an ordinance was brought forward for the regulation of immigrants, taken almost literally from the heads furnished by your Lordship; I hope to pass it within a few days, and to get it into immediate operation.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris,*

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Enclosure in No. 13.

Encl. in No. 13.

THE Committee appointed to inquire and report upon the system of immigration from India, the expediency of its continuance, and to consider and report how far the rules and regulations contained in the heads of an ordinance for promoting immigration into the island of Mauritius, enclosed in the circular despatch of Earl Grey, dated 23 October 1846, are applicable to the case of the Coolies introduced into this colony, have the honour to report,—

grants from India, at a time when its agriculture stood most in need of an increased application of labour.

It is undeniable that the effect of the recent addition to the labouring population from this source is exhibited in the improved state of the cultivation throughout the colony.

Should the number of immigrants expected this season safely arrive, a smaller number for the ensuing year may probably be sufficient to maintain the existing improvement, provided other measures recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies are immediately adopted and efficiently executed.

The scheme of Coolie immigration was undertaken at a period when the British Government acted upon the principle of practically excluding from the English market, by a high differential duty, sugar the growth and produce of slave labour. The protection thus afforded to the produce of this and other British colonies was considered sufficient to enable them to meet the expense of importing labour from the possessions of the Crown in Asia, including the cost of conveying back such of the immigrants as might be disposed to return at the end of five years' industrial residence.

The sudden and unexpected departure, however, from this principle of protection, by the Act 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 63, passed last Session of the Imperial Parliament, and the consequent opening of the British market to the produce of countries in which slavery prevails and slaves continued to be imported, renders it necessary for this colony to reduce the cost of transport of labour to the lowest possible limit.

His Excellency the Governor has favoured the Committee with some documentary evidence of the daily cost of Coolie labour to the employers.

It there appears that the average cost exceeds that of the resident population; but this result the Committee consider is an incident attendant on the less efficient labour of inexperienced hands at all times, and ought to disappear after the parties become more expert at their employment, and are left to depend solely upon their own industry for the support of themselves and their families. The cost, besides, of Coolie labour, not only to the colony, but to individuals, has been greatly enhanced by some neglect in the selection of suitable individuals, the proportion of old, infirm and unhealthy persons being very great.

To estimate fairly the advantages of this immigration, the previously abandoned or limited cultivation of the country must not be forgotten, and the two descriptions of labour (resident and imported) must be taken in connexion with each other, because if the latter had been wanting, the total absence of all competition for employment, which would have been the consequence, would have been utterly destructive of the remainder of the capital invested in the soil of the colony. The final termination of inter-colonial immigration, and the failure of that from Sierra Leone, point out to the Committee the strong necessity which exists of looking at present to India as the only available source from whence to obtain supplies of labour.

Referring to their preceding statement, that if the number of immigrants expected from Madras and Calcutta during the present shipping season, safely arrive, a less number might suffice for the ensuing year, the Committee now recommend a number not exceeding 1,000 as the extent for next year, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to make the necessary requisition within the period usually appointed to enable the Land and Emigration Commissioners, through the instructions of the Secretary of State, to engage the proportionate quantity of shipping required for their conveyance.

It has been brought under the notice of the Committee that the rule of equal distribution of the manumitted Africans at St. Helena, among the colonies of Jamaica, Demerara and Trinidad has not been adhered to, but they rely that, upon a representation of the fact to the proper quarter, this colony will have its equal proportion made up without the possibility of infringement of the rule hereafter.

The Committee seriously considering the disproportionate cost of bringing labour from India as compared with Africa, from whence the foreign slave colonies are supplied, have reason to despair of the power of the colony successfully to compete with the slave-grown produce of Cuba and Porto Rico, of Brazil and of America, when the duties at the end of four years become equalized, unless the same unrestricted intercourse be permitted to British subjects to obtain free labourers from Africa as from any other part of the world.

A free and fair competition in the cultivation of tropical produce can have no practical existence, unless freedom to obtain labour from the cheapest source is at the same time conceded, and, in fine, it is to be regretted that the sums now squandered in the vain attempt to suppress the slave trade were not converted into a fund for cheaply supplying these colonies with free labourers from the coast of Africa, and which, if so applied, would have long since enabled them to force the produce of slave labour out of the markets of Europe, and have settled successfully the great experiment of emancipation.

With respect to the second branch of inquiry, how far the rules and regulations contained in the heads of an ordinance for promoting immigration into the island of Mauritius, and enclosed in the circular despatch of Earl Grey, dated 23d October 1846, are applicable to the case of immigrants introduced into this colony, the Committee have the honour to report, that they have given this subject their best attention, and are of opinion that the heads of the ordinance above referred to, define a measure suitable in every way for the promotion of the industry and good conduct of immigrants, and they recommend that an ordinance be framed without delay for giving the measure immediate effect.

(signed) *John Losh,*  
Chairman.

— No. 14. —

(No. 154.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

No. 14.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
16 June 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 16 June 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3d February last, No. 12, enclosing a Report from the Committee of Council of Trinidad appointed to inquire and report upon the system of immigration from India.

I have to request that you will acquaint the Committee that I have acceded to their wishes for 1,000 Coolie emigrants from India during the season of 1847-8, and I have accordingly directed the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to take up the whole amount of tonnage which will be required for the conveyance of these people.

I enclose, for your information, a copy of a correspondence with the loan agents with respect to the providing of the funds for this service.

With respect to the inequality in the distribution of liberated Africans sent from St. Helena, to which the Committee advert, you will state that the governor of St. Helena has on more than one occasion been instructed to make every effort to preserve the order of rotation among the several West India colonies; but as shipping cannot always be procured at St. Helena for the colony next in rotation, the governor has no alternative but to send the people to the colony to which a conveyance can be procured.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

Colonial Office, 7 June.  
Colonial Office, 9 June.  
Loan Agents, 9 June.  
Colonial Office, 16 June.

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 7 June 1847.

Encl. 1, in No. 14.

THE Queen having been pleased to confirm and allow an Ordinance of the Governor and Council of Trinidad, No. 5, of 1847, dated the 1st March 1847, intituled, "An Ordinance for the raising of Money for the Purposes of Immigration," in which Ordinance it is amongst other things enacted, "that such persons as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies shall see fit from time to time to appoint, shall be, as they are hereby declared to be, agents in England under this Ordinance, for the purpose of borrowing, raising and managing the monies hereafter proposed to be borrowed and raised," I have now to acquaint you, that in pursuance and exercise of the power specially bestowed on me by this enactment, I see fit hereby to appoint you agents in England for raising money under the Ordinance aforesaid. I think it necessary, however, distinctly to apprise you that you are not authorized in any manner to make to any person or persons advancing money under and in pursuance of the said Ordinance, any pledge, engagement or assurance binding on the Crown or on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the repayment of any such monies, or of any part thereof, or for the payment of any interest on any such monies, or on any part thereof, from or out of any of the revenues of the Crown Imperial, save only from and out of the general revenues.

Charles Marryat, Esq.  
Sir John Rae Reid, Bart.  
Philip S. Miles, Esq.  
Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.

(signed) Grey.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 9 June 1847.

Encl. 2, in No. 14.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that his lordship has had under his consideration a report from a committee of the Council of Trinidad, applying for 1,000 Coolies during the next season.

Lord Grey desires me to state that he is willing to accede to this application; but his lordship desires to know, before authorizing the necessary arrangements to be entered into for the conveyance of the before-mentioned number of Coolies to Trinidad, whether, in your capacity of Commissioners for raising the loan under the provisions of the Trinidad Loan Ordinance, you can undertake that the amount which will be required to meet the exigencies of the proposed service, will be forthcoming when called for.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 14.

My Lord,

Laurence Pountney-lane, 9 June 1847.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th and 9th instant, stating that Her Majesty having been pleased to confirm and allow an Ordinance of the Governor and Council of Trinidad, No. 5 of 1847, dated the 1st March 1847, intituled, "An Ordinance for the raising of Money for the purposes of Immigration," your Lordship had, in pursuance, and in exercise of the power specially bestowed on you by this enactment, seen fit to appoint us agents in England for raising money under the Ordinance aforesaid.

Encl. 3, in No. 14.

In reply to these letters, and with reference to a late interview with Mr. Under-Secretary Hawes, on the subject of providing the funds necessary for the transport of 1,000 Coolies, required by the colony of Trinidad during the next season, we have now to inform your Lordship, that we will, in our capacity of agents for raising the Trinidad Loan, proceed to raise the sums required for that service, in conformity with the powers conferred on us by the said Ordinance, whenever we shall be called upon to do so by Her Majesty's Government, to meet the engagements which may be entered into by the Land and Emigration Commissioners for that purpose.

We have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*Charles Maryat.**John Rae Reid.**Thomson Hankey, jun.**Philip W. S. Miles.*

The Right honourable Earl Grey,  
&c. &c. &c.

## Enclosure 4, in No. 14.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 16 June 1847.

IN answer to your letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that, in reliance on the guarantee into which you therein enter for raising the sums which may be required, whenever you may be called upon by the Secretary of State for conveying 1,000 Coolies during the ensuing season from India to Trinidad, his Lordship will give the necessary directions for procuring these immigrants.

Encl. 4, in No. 14.

Charles Marryat, Esq.

Sir J. Rae Reid, Bart., M. P.

Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.

Philip S. Miles, Esq.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*B. Hawes.*

## —No. 15.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

(No. 17.)

My Lord,

Trinidad, 18 February 1847.

I HEREWITH forward to you an Ordinance passed at the last meeting of the Council, "for promoting Immigration into the Colony of Trinidad, and the Industry of Immigrants."

I believe your Lordship will find that it fulfils in all respects the suggestions sent out by you as "Heads of an Ordinance for promoting Immigration into the Island of Mauritius."

The only clause that would appear to depart from the principle which your Lordship has laid down is the 19th; I required its insertion, because my experience in this island has proved to me, that unless the immigrant is properly cared for on his first arrival, the probability is, that he will suffer severely, and perhaps be incapacitated for work for months, and with the very scanty medical aid to be found he would be unable to procure it for himself.

In clause 3 "three pounds" is substituted for "one pound," as being thought a fair proportion to be paid for a return passage from Trinidad.

I shall feel obliged, should your Lordship approve of this Ordinance, if you will order translations of it to be made into the Bengal and Malabar dialects, and direct that I should be furnished with a number of copies.

I would also suggest, that copies of this Ordinance should be forwarded to Calcutta and Madras, in order that any Coolies who may be desirous of coming to this island in future years may become aware of its terms previously to embarkation, more especially as the second, third and fourth clauses of the Ordinance, No. 19, of 1844, would lead them, as they may have led those already in the island, if the Ordinance was sent to India, to expect different and more favourable conditions.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*Harris.*

No. 15.

Governor Lord Harris to Earl Grey.

18 February 1847.

Page 147.

Enclosure 1, in No. 15.

No. 3.—TRINIDAD.—1847.

AN ORDINANCE "for promoting Immigration into the Colony of *Trinidad*, and the Industry of Immigrants."

REPORT.

Encl. 1, in No. 15. THIS Ordinance is founded on the model transmitted to this colony by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. A provision has been added in the 10th clause, as regards all registered immigrants already introduced into the colony, that the time already elapsed since their introduction shall be taken as part of their industrial residence.

The 17th and 18th clauses, ascertain the allowances to which the immigrant will be entitled, and the labour which he will be bound to give under a written engagement in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary.

It has been thought advisable, by the 19th and 20th clauses, to make it imperative on the employer to provide medical care and attendance for all registered immigrants in his employment, a precaution which the imprudence of the immigrant might lead him to neglect; and by the 20th and 21st clauses to give to the Governor the power of calling for such returns as may serve to show how far the general objects of this Ordinance have been attained.

(signed) *Charles. W. Warner*, Att.-gen.

SUMMARY.

1. Correct registry to be kept of all immigrants introduced into the colony at the public expense.
2. All registered immigrants prohibited from leaving the colony without a passport.
3. After five years' industrial residence, all registered immigrants to be entitled to a free passage back.
4. Labourer may commute his free passage for land.
5. All registered immigrants not under written agreement, to pay a monthly tax of 5s.
6. Agreements to labour to be in writing, signed before justice of peace or agent general.
7. Amount of duty payable on each written agreement.
8. All persons employing registered immigrants without a written agreement, to pay a penalty.
9. Time not deemed industrial residence, unless the immigrants shall have been under written agreement or paid the monthly tax.
10. Proviso as to time elapsed before the commencement of this Ordinance.
11. Amount of penalty incurred. Immigrant absenting himself from work.
12. Agreement to labour may be cancelled.  
Cases on which portion of tax to be repaid by immigrant to employer.
13. How to recover monthly tax and penalty for absence.  
If penalty is not paid, immigrant to be imprisoned with hard labour.
14. Justice may substitute labour on the public roads or other labour, in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour.
15. Monthly payment of all monies to the Colonial Treasurer by the Agent General.
16. Application of monies under this Ordinance.
17. Written agreement, unless otherwise expressed, to entitle immigrants to certain allowances.
18. Written agreement of hours of labour.
19. Immigrants to be provided with a medical attendant by employer.  
Register of such to be kept.
20. Quarterly returns of the state of immigrants to be made to Agent-General.
21. Further returns may be required by the governor.
22. Governor may appoint a superintendant of immigrants.
23. Superintendent may enter any estate to visit and inspect immigrants.
24. Penalty on persons obstructing superintendent, or neglecting to make a return of immigrants, or making any false return.
25. Immigrants already introduced from any part of the world, except the British possessions in India, not to be immigrants within the meaning of this Ordinance.
26. Interpretation.
27. This Ordinance to take effect from and after the 1st day of March.

*Arthur White*, Col. Sec<sup>y</sup>.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 2, in No. 15.

No. 3.—TRINIDAD.—1847.

**Harris.** AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad,  
(L. S.) by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof,

Encl. 2, in No. 15.

For promoting Immigration into the Colony of Trinidad, and the Industry of Immigrants.

Be it enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, Vice-Admiral thereof, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof,

1. That the Agent-general of Immigrants shall keep a register to be called "The Register of Immigrants," and shall insert therein the names of all immigrants already introduced into this colony at the public expense within five years next before the commencement of this Ordinance, and shall from time to time, on the arrival of any immigrants who shall hereafter be introduced into this colony at the public expense, insert the names of such immigrants in such register, and shall distinguish therein, under different heads, the name, age and sex of every such immigrant, and the time when, the place from which, and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and whether such immigrant is or is not under a written engagement to labour, and if so the name of the planter to whom, and of the estate on which such immigrant shall be under such engagement to labour.

Registry to be kept of immigrants introduced at the public expense.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any immigrant, whose name shall appear in such register, to depart from the colony without a license or passport in writing signed by the Agent-General of Immigrants; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this colony any immigrant, whose name shall appear in such register, and who shall not have obtained such license or passport as hereinbefore mentioned, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the Queen the sum of twenty pounds for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured with such intention as aforesaid.

No registered immigrant to leave the colony without a passport.

3. And be it enacted, That to every such registered immigrant desiring to leave this colony, who shall have completed an industrial residence of five years within this colony, a license or passport in writing signed by the Agent-General of Immigrants shall be delivered by such agent, free of charge, on the application of such immigrant; and such license or passport shall entitle such immigrant to a free passage, at the expense of the colony, to the port from which such immigrant shall have come into the colony; but if such registered immigrant shall not have completed such industrial residence, he shall not be entitled to such free passage, nor shall any license or passport to leave this colony even at his own expense be delivered unto such immigrant until he shall have paid the sum of three pounds sterling for each year that may be wanting to make up the term of such industrial residence, and so in proportion for any space of time less than one year.

Registered immigrant after five years, industrial residence to be entitled to a free passage back.

4. Provided always, and be it enacted, That where any such registered immigrant shall be desirous to commute his right to a free passage for the value in land of the cost of such passage, and the Government shall see fit to grant to such registered immigrant, out of the crown lands of the colony, a piece or parcel of land equal in value, at the upset price of crown lands, to the cost of such return passage, such immigrant shall have the same in lieu of his right to a free passage.

Proviso.—Labourer may commute his right to a free passage for land.

5. And be it enacted, That every such registered immigrant, not being under such written engagement to labour as hereinafter mentioned, shall, during such term of five years, pay monthly in advance to Her Majesty for the use of the Colony the sum of 5s. sterling, by way of indemnity to the colony for the loss of the labour in expectation whereof such immigrant had received a free passage to the colony, such monthly sum of 5s. sterling to be paid to the Agent-General of Immigrants, or such other person as the Governor may appoint to receive such payments.

Registered immigrants not under written agreement to pay a monthly tax of five shillings.

6. And be it enacted, That no agreement shall be construed to be an engagement to labour within the meaning of this ordinance, unless such agreement shall be made with some planter, and shall be in writing, and shall be expressed to be for the term of twelve months, commencing from the day of the date of such agreement, and unless the same shall be signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto before the Agent-General of Immigrants or some Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, or such other person as the Governor may appoint in that behalf.

Agreements to labour to be in writing, signed before Agent-General or Justice of the Peace.

7. And be it enacted, That upon every such written agreement there shall be payable to Her Majesty the Queen, for each such immigrant a duty of 40s. if such agreement shall be an original engagement, and a duty of 20s. if the same shall be a renewed engagement entered into on the expiration of a prior engagement; and such duty shall be paid to the Agent-General of Immigrants, or the Stipendiary Justice or other person appointed in that behalf, before whom such agreement shall be signed or acknowledged, at the time of the same being so signed and acknowledged, and shall be paid by the employer; and the Stipendiary Justice, or other person appointed in that behalf, before whom such agreement shall be signed or acknowledged, shall forthwith certify the fact of the same having been so signed or acknowledged, the names of the parties to such agreement, and the name of the estate, on which the immigrant shall have engaged to labour, to the Agent-General of Immigrants, and pay over the duty hereby imposed on such agreement to the Agent-General of Immigrants.

Duty on written agreements.

8. And be it enacted, That every person who shall employ any such registered immigrant, except under such an agreement in writing as hereinbefore expressed, shall, by so doing, make himself responsible for the payment to Her Majesty the Queen of the amount of all

Penalty on persons employing registered immigrants except under a written agreement.

monthly payments which may be then due by such immigrant, or which may thereafter become due by such immigrant during the time of his remaining in the employment of such person, such amount to be recoverable from time to time in a summary manner before a stipendiary or other justice of the peace on the complaint of the Agent-General of Immigrants, and also make himself responsible for the payment to any person, to whom such immigrant may be under such a written agreement of labour, of all claims which he may have upon such immigrant, the amount of such claims to be recoverable in a summary manner before a stipendiary or other justice of the peace, on the complaint of the person with whom such immigrant may be under such written agreement.

No time to form part of industrial residence unless the immigrant shall have been under a written agreement, or paid the monthly tax.

Proviso as to time elapsed before the commencement of this Ordinance.

Penalty on immigrant under a written agreement absenting himself from his work.

Agreement to labour may be cancelled.

In certain cases portion of tax to be repaid by immigrant to employer.

Monthly tax and penalty for absence, how to be recovered.

If not paid, immigrant to be imprisoned with hard labour.

Justice may substitute labour on the public roads or other labour in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour.

Agent-general to pay over all monies every month to the Colonial Treasurer.

Application of monies under this Ordinance.

Written agreement, unless otherwise expressed, to entitle immigrant to certain allowances.

Hours of labour under a written agreement.

9. And be it enacted, That no portion of the time during which any such registered immigrant shall have resided in this colony shall be deemed to form part of his term of five years' industrial residence, unless so much thereof as he shall have been under a written agreement to labour with some planter, or shall have duly paid the monthly duty of five shillings hereby imposed upon him in the absence of such written agreement.

10. Provided always, and be it enacted, That as regards all such registered immigrants as may have been introduced into this colony previous to the commencement of this Ordinance, the time elapsed since their arrival in this colony, and up to the time of the commencement of this Ordinance, shall be included in and deemed to form part of such term of five years' industrial residence.

11. And be it enacted, That every such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement to labour, who shall, without any lawful excuse, absent himself from his work, shall forfeit his claim to all wages and allowances for the time during which he shall have so absented himself, and shall also forfeit and pay to his employer the sum of two-pence sterling for every day during which he shall so absent himself, and such absence, if it shall continue for more than one week, shall be made known by the employer to the Agent-General of Immigrants, and the time during which he shall have so absented himself shall not be allowed as part of his term of five years' industrial residence.

12. And be it enacted, That if any such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement to labour, or the employer of such immigrant, shall be desirous of cancelling such agreement, it shall be lawful for him, on giving one month's notice of his intention so to do to his employer or to the immigrant, as the case may be, to appear before the Agent-General of Immigrants, or some stipendiary or other justice of the peace to be named at the time of giving such notice; and such Agent-General of Immigrants, or justice of the peace, shall thereupon cancel such agreement, and such stipendiary or other justice shall give notice of such agreement having been so cancelled to the Agent-General of Immigrants, and if such agreement shall be cancelled on the application of the immigrant, such immigrant shall repay to his employer a proportion of the duty on such written agreement paid by such employer equal to the proportion of the time, for which it was made, still remaining unexpired; and the Agent-General of Immigrants or justice shall by his order cancelling such agreement find and order the proportion to be so paid by such immigrant.

13. And be it enacted, That all monies hereby made payable by such registered immigrant, as monthly tax or by way of penalty in cases of absence from labour, shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any stipendiary or other justice of the peace on complaint to be laid in the name of the Agent-General of Immigrants, where such monies shall be payable for the use of the colony, and on the complaint of the employer, where the same shall be payable to such employer, and in case any such immigrant shall make default in the immediate payment of the same, such immigrant shall be imprisoned in the royal gaol with hard labour for twenty-four hours for every sixpence of the amount so recovered.

14. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the stipendiary or other justice of the peace, if he shall see fit to direct that such immigrant, instead of being imprisoned with hard labour in the royal gaol, shall be employed on the public roads of the colony, or on any other public work which the governor may from time to time allow and approve of; and whilst not so employed shall be detained in the lock-up house attached to the police-office of the district.

15. And be it enacted, That the Agent-General of Immigrants shall, at the expiration of every month, pay over to the Colonial Treasurer all monies which such Agent-General of Immigrants may have received under this Ordinance.

16. And be it enacted, That all monies which shall be paid to Her Majesty under this Ordinance, whether from the monthly tax on registered immigrants, the duty on written agreements, or otherwise, shall be carried by the Colonial Treasurer to a separate account, to be called the Immigration Fund, and shall be applied to the encouragement of immigration; and an account of all such monies shall be laid before the Council of Government on the First day of January and the First day of July in each year.

17. And be it enacted, That every such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement of labour, shall, by virtue of such agreement, unless it be thereby otherwise expressly provided, be entitled, at the cost of his employer, to the allowances specified in the first schedule to this Ordinance annexed, in addition to such money wages as may be agreed on between such immigrant and his employer.

18. And be it enacted, That every such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement of labour, shall, by virtue of such agreement, unless it be thereby otherwise expressly provided, be bound to work for his employer for nine hours of each day (Sunday, Good



be visited and inspected at least twice in each week by some competent practitioner of medicine, and to supply proper medicine and nourishment to each such immigrant, and shall be bound also to keep a register, according to the form in the second schedule to this Ordinance annexed; and such medical practitioner shall, from time to time, enter and record in such register, under the proper heads, the names of every such immigrant requiring medical treatment, the nature of the case, the date of the commencement of his illness, and the day of his discharge, whether cured or incurable, or death, as the case may be, with such remarks as are required under the head of remarks in the form in the said schedule.

Register of such to be kept.

20. And be it enacted, That every employer of such registered immigrants, shall, within 10 days next after the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December, in each year, send in to the Agent-General of Immigrants a true and correct return, according to the form in the third schedule to this Ordinance annexed all such immigrants who may have been in his employ during the preceding quarter, specifying the name and sex of each such immigrant, and whether such immigrant shall be under a written agreement for labour or not, and the date of such agreement, the number of days' labour performed by such immigrant, and the number of days during which he shall have absented himself from his work, with such remarks as may be required for showing the state and condition of such immigrant, and shall, together with such return, send in a true and correct copy of the register kept by the medical practitioner attending such immigrant.

Quarterly returns of the state of immigrants to be made to Agent-general.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to require from every employer of any such registered immigrants such further return as the Governor may see fit to direct, as to the number, state and condition of such registered immigrants; and every such employer shall be bound to send in such return to the Agent-General of Immigrants within one calendar month next after he shall have been notified so to do.

Governor may require further turns.

22. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for his Excellency the Governor, by warrant under his hand, to appoint such person as he shall see fit as superintendent of registered immigrants, and to allow such superintendent an annual salary of 500 *l.* sterling, with the further annual sum of 200 *l.* for travelling expenses, to be paid quarterly from the Colonial Treasury, and such superintendent shall be a justice of the peace in and for the whole island; and such person from time to time to remove, and another in his place and stead to appoint, as the Governor shall see fit.

Governor may appoint a Superintendent of Immigrants.

23. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such superintendent to enter into and upon any estate where any such registered immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of all registered immigrants whom he may find upon such estate, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against any such immigrant, or such immigrant may have against his employer.

Superintendent may enter any estate to visit and inspect immigrants.

24. And be it enacted, That every person who shall obstruct such superintendent of registered immigrants in entering upon any estate where any such immigrant shall be employed, or shall be by such superintendent reasonably supposed to be employed, or shall wilfully do any act whereby such superintendent may be prevented or obstructed in inspecting the state and condition of any such registered immigrant whom he may find on such estate, and every employer of any such registered immigrant who shall neglect to retain a medical practitioner to attend upon the registered immigrants, in his employment, or shall fail or neglect to supply proper medicine or nourishment for any such immigrant when sick, or shall fail to send into the Agent-General of Immigrants such quarterly return, or a true and correct copy of such medical register as hereinbefore required, or shall neglect or refuse to send in such further return as may be required by the Governor within one calendar month after he shall have been notified so to do, or shall wilfully make any false return, shall, on conviction thereof before a stipendiary or other Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding 20 *l.* sterling for every such offence, as to the convicting Justice shall seem fit.

Penalty on persons obstructing Superintendent, or neglecting to make a return of immigrants, or making any false return.

25. And be it enacted, That no person shall be deemed to be an immigrant, within the meaning and for the purposes of this Ordinance, who shall have been introduced into this colony at any time before the commencement of this Ordinance from any part of the world, except the British Possessions in India, although so introduced at the public expense.

Immigrants already introduced from any part of the world, except the British Possessions in India, not to be immigrants within the meaning of this Ordinance.

26. And be it enacted, That, throughout this Ordinance, the word "planter" shall be taken to include the owner, proprietor or tenant in possession, or other person having the charge or management of any sugar, cocoa, coffee or cotton estate; the word "employer" shall be taken to extend to the owner, proprietor and manager, or other person having the direction of and the chief authority in any estate on which any such registered immigrant shall be employed, and every word imputing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing, and every word imputing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

Interpretation.

27. And be it enacted, That this Ordinance shall commence and take effect immediately upon and from and after the 1st day of March next.

Commencement of Ordinance.

Passed in Council this 9th day of February 1487.

Thomas F. Johnston,  
Clerk of Council.



FORM of Cancelment of written Agreement.

I do hereby cancel the within written agreement on the application of  
(and if this be the immigrant's add), and I do hereby find that the  
proportion of the duty payable by the said  
term of the engagement still unexpired, is  
to pay forthwith to

for the  
which I order the said

SCHEDULE I.

Lodging.—House-room in some building strongly floored and well ventilated.

Food.—Rice (per day 1½ lbs., or) 45 lbs. -  
Dholl or peas - - 9 lbs. -  
Ghee or oil - - -½ gallon } per month.  
Salt - - - 1½ lbs. -  
Salt fish - - 6 lbs. -  
Onions and chillies - 2 - -

With a small tin or iron pot to each immigrant annually.

Clothing.—To each male.—Two good blankets, two check shirts, two pairs of strong  
trousers, one woollen cap, one woollen or cloth jacket or wrapper, and  
one drab or felt hat per annum.  
To each female.—Two blankets, two strong shifts, two strong petticoats, one  
wrapper, and two handkerchiefs.

SCHEDULE II.

REGISTER of Sick Immigrants on the Estate, for the Quarter commencing  
and ending

No.	Names.	Date of Admission to Hospital	Nature of Case.	Date of Discharge not being cured.	Date of Discharge being incurable.	Date of Decease.	REMARKS.
							In this column must be noted the several dates, during the Quarter on which the Sick were visited by the Doctor; and how far, in his judgment, their complaints have been produced by rum drinking; and whether the habit has increased, or otherwise, during the quarter. The disorders considered incurable to be particularised, and opinion given as to whether originated since arrival in colony or otherwise.

ABSTRACT.

Total Number admitted into Hospital during the Quarter - - -  
Discharged cured - - - - -  
Discharged as incurable - - - - -  
Deaths - - - - -  
Remaining in Hospital - - - - -

(signed) A. B.,  
Medical Officer in Charge,  
18

SCHEDULE III.

RETURN of Immigrants in the Employment of of  
for the Quarter ending

NAME.	Sex.	Under Written Agreement, and Date of such Agreement.	Number of Days' Work performed.	Number of Days' Absence from Work.	Left the Estate	Death and Date.	REMARKS.

## — No. 16. —

(No. 133.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 19 April 1847.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th February, No. 17, enclosing an Ordinance passed by yourself and the Council of Trinidad, intituled, "No. 3, An Ordinance for promoting Immigration into the Colony of Trinidad and the Industry of Immigrants," and upon which I have to make the following remarks :

The 19th clause, which provides for medical attendance to the Coolies, and to which you call my attention as departing from the principle of the suggestions which I had forwarded to you, appears to me a proper enactment, and meets with my full approval.

As regards the 4th clause, which allows immigrants to commute their right to a return passage for an equivalent in Crown lands, I am of opinion, that although it is open to the objection that it involves the making of a grant for this purpose to persons who would have been content without such an inducement to remain, the greatly preponderating advantage to the colony of inducing immigrants to settle in the island, outweighs any objection of this kind which may be raised against the proposed exchange.

There is one point, however, to which I must specially call your attention.

From the comprehensive terms in which it is stated in the 1st clause that a register is to be kept of all immigrants whatever introduced at the public expense, the provisions of the Ordinance would seem to be universal in its application, whilst, on the other hand, from the general tenor of the law, and especially the 3d clause, it would appear as if intended to apply only to those immigrants who have a claim to a back passage.

I am of opinion, that the Ordinance should be applicable to all immigrants introduced at the public expense; such immigrants should be required to pay in proportion to the cost to which the colony has been or may be subjected by their passages; but, of course, when a back passage is not claimable by the immigrant, the amount of the stamp duty, or of the monthly tax, should be reduced in proportion to the diminution this will make in the total expenditure or liabilities of the colony.

Under these circumstances, I shall defer submitting the Ordinance to Her Majesty until you have had an opportunity of again bringing the subject under the consideration of the Council, and I am informed of the result of their deliberations upon the amendments I have suggested.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

No. 16.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
19 April 1847.

## — No. 17. —

(No. 122.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 13 March 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a Proclamation, of which I have approved, issued by the Governor of British Guiana, declaring a bounty on immigrants from the Cape Verde Islands, the Azores and the Canaries; and I have to acquaint you, that I shall have no objection to your issuing a similar proclamation in respect of the Island of Trinidad. I enclose an extract from a report by the Land and Emigration Board having reference to this subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

No. 17.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
13 March 1847.

For Proclamation, vide  
Governor Light's  
Despatch, 4 December,  
No. 248, vide page 64.

Extract, 9 March.

Enclosure in No. 17.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to  
*James Stephen, Esq.*, dated 9 March 1847.

Encl. in No. 17.

WITH reference to our Report of the 29th of January, stating that we saw no objection to a recent Proclamation of the Governor of British Guiana, in which he announced a bounty of \$30 on immigrants from the Cape Verd Islands, the Azores and the Canaries, we beg leave now to draw attention to our previous communication of the 10th of October 1846, suggesting that the rules on bounty might with advantage be assimilated in the principal colonies in the West Indies: and we beg to offer the suggestion, that the Governor of Trinidad should be authorized to adopt the addition made in British Guiana.

Should it happen that any people could be brought from the Canary Islands, Trinidad would seem especially adapted to their reception, being originally a Spanish Island; and the inhabitants of the Canary Islands come from a climate far more nearly bordering on that of the West Indies than that of either Madeira or the Azores.

— No. 18. —

(No. 22.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 18.  
Governor Lord  
*Harris* to Earl *Grey*.  
3 March 1847.

*Vide Despatch to the  
Governor of Jamaica,  
1 Feb. 1847, p. 22.*

My Lord,

Trinidad, 3 March 1847.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch No. 103, dated the 1st February, together with its enclosures, relative to the employment of a Government steam-vessel in the conveyance of emigrants from the Kroo Coast to the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad.

I laid a copy of this despatch before the Legislative Council, and it will be gratifying to you to learn that the communication it contains has given very general satisfaction, as indicating the intentions of Her Majesty's Government to do all in their power to assist the proprietary body of these colonies in procuring a supply of free labour, of which they stand in so much need.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris*.

— No. 19. —

(No. 24.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 19.  
Governor Lord  
*Harris* to Earl  
*Grey*.  
5 March 1847.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 5 March 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit an Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance for the raising of Money for the Purposes of Immigration."

This Ordinance has been passed in pursuance of your Lordship's despatch, No. 77, dated 16th December last, and will be found to contain the amendments which have been suggested to the Loan Ordinance of 1844.

In the 4th clause your Lordship will perceive that the amount to be raised in the first year by the agents entrusted with the loan has been increased from 50,000 *l.* to 100,000 *l.* This I had done in order that I might return to the depôt chest the sums taken from the several deposits to meet the payment of the expenses of Indian immigration, and which, including the remittance made to the agent-general by the last packet, amounts to 72,791 *l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.* sterling.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris*.

Enclosure in No. 19.

No. 5.—TRINIDAD.—1847.

AN ORDINANCE for the raising of Money for the Purposes of Immigration.

REPORT.

Encl. in No. 10. THIS Ordinance re-enacts the provisions of the Ordinance of 9th December 1844, and

The proviso suggested by Mr. Marryat to guard against any personal liability of the agents seems quite unnecessary, as the agents acting within the scope of their commission will incur no liability, either to the Colonial Government or to the parties, who will advance their monies on the responsibility of the colony, and not of the agents.

8 March 1847.

(signed) *Charles N. Warner*, Attorney-general.

#### SUMMARY.

THE object of this Ordinance is to raise a sum of 250,000 *l.*, by issuing bonds not less in amount than 200 *l.* each, bearing interest at not greater than six per centum, and chargeable upon the general revenues of the colony, for the purpose of defraying the cost of introducing labourers.

It gives power to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint the agents for managing the monies to be borrowed and raised, and directs that only 100,000 *l.* should be raised in the first year, and 50,000 *l.* in each year after, unless with the consent of Her Majesty.

It empowers the agents to issue new bonds in lieu of those defaced, burnt or otherwise destroyed; and establishes a sinking fund for the reduction of the loan to be raised under its provisions.

(signed) *Thomas F. Johnston*,  
Assistant Colonial Secretary.

#### No. 5.—TRINIDAD—1847.

(L. S.)  
*Harris.*

AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, for the raising of money for the purposes of Immigration.

WHEREAS an Ordinance was passed in Council on the 9th day of December, in the year 1844, intituled, "An Ordinance for the raising of Money to be applied to the promoting of Immigration of Agricultural Labourers from the British Dominions in India and elsewhere:" And whereas another Ordinance was passed in Council on the 22d day of December 1846, intituled, "An Ordinance for facilitating the raising of Money to be applied in promoting the Immigration of Agricultural Labourers:" And whereas since the passing of the said Ordinance of the 9th day of December 1844, the sum of 72,791 *l.* 5 *s.* 11½ *d.* of the public monies of the colony has been applied in payment of the expenses of immigrants from the British dominions in India: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinances should be repealed, and other provisions be made in lieu thereof; Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said Island of Trinidad and its dependencies, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, and by the authority of the same, that the said Ordinance of the 9th day of December 1844, and the said Ordinance of the 22d day of December 1846, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Repeals Ordinances of  
9th December 1844,  
and 22d December 1846.

II. And be it enacted, That such persons as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies shall see fit from time to time to appoint, shall be, as they are hereby declared to be, agents in England under this Ordinance, for the purpose of borrowing, raising and managing the monies hereinafter proposed to be borrowed and raised.

Agents for the purposes  
of this Ordinance to be  
appointed by Her Ma-  
jesty.

III. And be it enacted, That such agents shall have full power and authority to pay from time to time out of any monies which may be raised under the provisions of this Ordinance, or which may be remitted to them from the colony, all such incidental charges as shall necessarily be attendant upon the execution of this Ordinance.

Powers of agents.

IV. And be it enacted, That the agents for the time being shall have full power and authority to borrow and raise money in Great Britain upon the security hereinafter mentioned, by issuing bonds to the extent of the sum of 250,000 *l.*, framed and signed in such manner and form as the agents shall think fit and proper, the said agents taking care that the said bonds shall be transferable and negotiable; and each of the said bonds shall be drawn for a sum not less than 200 *l.* of lawful money of Great Britain, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 *l.* per centum per annum, and the interest on the said bonds shall be made payable half-yearly by the agents in London in such manner and form as the said agents, or any two of them, shall deem fit and proper: provided that there shall not be raised by any such bonds as aforesaid, any greater sum than 100,000 *l.* of such lawful money in the first year, or than 50,000 *l.* in any one year after the first year, unless with the consent and approbation of Her Majesty, to be signified to such agents through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Agents to raise a sum of  
250,000 *l.*

V. And be it enacted, That in case any of the bonds to be issued under this Ordinance shall by any accident be defaced, it shall be lawful for such agents, from time to time, to cause a new bond or bonds to be made instead of any bond or bonds so defaced, which bond or bonds so defaced shall be cancelled in the presence of such agents, or any two of them, and the bond or bonds so cancelled shall be kept on a file or files to be provided for that purpose; and such new bond or bonds so to be made shall have a like currency, and shall in all respects be subject to the same rules as the bond or bonds defaced were subject to, and the new bond or bonds shall bear the same numbers, dates and principal sum, and shall carry the same interest as was borne and carried by the original bond or bonds.

No greater sum than  
100,000 *l.* in the first  
year to be raised, and  
50,000 *l.* in each year  
after the first year.

Agents may issue new  
bonds in lieu of bonds  
defaced.

VI. And be it enacted, That in case proof shall be made to the satisfaction of such agents, whose decision shall be final, that any bond issued under this Ordinance has by casualty or mischance been lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, before the same shall have been paid off and discharged, and if by such proof the number of such bond or its amount shall be ascer-

Agents may issue new  
bonds in lieu of bonds  
lost, burnt or destroyed.

tained, then and in every such case such agents shall deliver to the party or parties entitled thereto a new bond of number and amount corresponding to the bond so lost or destroyed; and if the said bonds when lost or destroyed shall be overdue, the said agents shall cause the money due upon every such bond to be paid off and discharged: Provided always, that in any such case the agents shall be bound to take good security to indemnify the colonial government against any loss which might otherwise be incurred in case any bond stated to be lost, burnt, or destroyed, should at any time afterwards be found or offered for payment of the sum mentioned therein, or the interest thereon be demanded.

Bonds to be made redeemable.

VII. And be it enacted, That on each and every portion of the loan to be raised under this Ordinance, the agents shall make such conditions for the gradual redemption of such portion at such period as the agents shall see fit, and the bonds shall be so expressed as to make them liable to such conditions, and the conditions so made shall be binding upon the colony.

Sinking fund to be established for the reduction of the debt.

VIII. And be it enacted, That there shall be established, at the expiration of one year after the date of the first bonds issued under this Ordinance, a sinking fund for the gradual redemption of the aforesaid loan, to which sinking fund there shall be carried and appropriated in each year from the general revenues of the colony, a sum of money equal at least to one-twentieth part of the monies secured by the bonds then issued; and further, that this shall be done whether the money be then actually required for the purpose of gradual redemption or not.

Monies to be invested in Government securities.

IX. And be it enacted, That the monies to be carried and appropriated to such sinking fund shall from time to time be invested in the names of the agents in the government securities, and the dividends to accrue upon the same shall from time to time be invested in the same manner.

Treasurer to remit monies for the purposes of this Ordinance.

X. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the colonial treasurer, on the warrant of his Excellency the Governor, and on the requisition of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to remit to the agents such monies as may from time to time be requisite to meet the demands that may be made against the agents under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Loan to be charged on the general revenues of the colony.

XI. And be it enacted, That all sums of money to become due and payable by this colony by virtue of this Ordinance, whether the same shall consist of principal or interest, shall be, as they are hereby declared to be, charged upon the general revenues of the colony: provided always, that all bonds issued under and by virtue of this Ordinance shall be upon one and the same footing as to security, without regard to the dates which such bonds may respectively bear.

Monies raised to be applicable to repayment into the treasury of 72,791 l. 5 s. 11½ d., and the expenses of immigration and of return passages.

XII. And be it enacted, that all monies raised under this Ordinance shall be applicable to the repayment into the colonial treasury of the said sum of 72,791 l. 5 s. 11½ d., and to the payment of the expenses of introducing labourers into this colony, and also of the return passages to the places from which they shall have immigrated of all such persons as may be entitled to such return passages, under such rules and regulations as may be approved by Her Majesty, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

Agents to hold monies at the disposal of the Governor.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the agents in London shall hold, as they are hereby required to hold, all sums of money raised by virtue of this Ordinance, or any balance thereof, at the disposal of the Governor of the colony for the time being, and shall accept and pay bills, remit and pay money, as such agents may be directed by his Excellency the Governor, and shall from time to time invest in Exchequer Bills all sums remaining in their hands not immediately required for the purposes of this Ordinance.

Agents to furnish half-yearly accounts.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the agents for the time being under this Ordinance, shall on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December in each year, make up a full and particular account of their receipts and expenditure, and of the state of the funds in hand arising under this Ordinance, and shall transmit such accounts to the Governor, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before the Council of Government.

Commencement of Ordinance.

XV. And be it enacted, that this Ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and immediately after the promulgation of the same.

Passed in Council this 1st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

*Thomas F. Johnston, Clerk of Council.*

— No. 20. —

(No. 150.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

No. 20.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
— June 1847

My Lord,  
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th March, No. 24, enclosing an Ordinance passed by yourself and the Council of Trinidad, entitled, "An Ordinance for the raising of Money for Immigration

Downing-street, 7 June 1847.

— No. 21. —

(No. 31.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 4 April 1847.

No. 21.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Earl Grey,  
4 April 1847.

I herewith transmit the statistical summary for the half-year ending 31 December 1846, as consolidated from the half-yearly returns furnished by the stipendiary magistrates of this colony for the same period.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris*.

Enclosure in No. 21.

TABLES consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *Trinidad*.

## TABLE (A.) CONSOLIDATED.

Comprising those Particulars which can be exhibited in direct numerical relation to the Population.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Half Year ending the 31st December 1846.

Population by the last Census 59,746	Number in this Half Year.	Centinial Proportion to the Population in this Half Year.	Centinial Semi-Annual Proportion in the (3?) preceding Years.	Supposed Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
1. Baptisms - - -	1,536	2'57		
2. Marriages - - -	532	'80		
3. Burials - - -	1,002	1'67		
4. Attendants at churches chapels of the Church of England.	4,230	7'71		
5. Attendants at other places of worship.	10,040	16'80		
6. Children attending day- schools.	1,932	3'23		
7. Children attending Sun- day-schools.	685	1'14		
8. Labourers at work for hire.	16,977	28'43		
9. Persons connected with friendly societies.	3,485	5'83		
10. Depositors in Savings Banks.	107	'17		
11. Freeholders - - -	7,509	12'56		
12. Persons paying direct taxes.	4,455	7'45		
13. Persons living in vil- lages built since eman- cipation.	5,400	9'04		
14. Paupers - - -	276	'46		
15. Prisoners - - -	1,054	1'76		
16. Persons convicted of felonies.	26	'04		
17. Persons convicted of assaults.	272	'45		
18. Persons convicted of thefts.	175	'29		
19. Persons convicted of other offences.	515	'86		
20. Total of persons con- victed of offences.	988	1'65		
21. Immigrants - - -	1,107	1'85		
22. Emigrants - - -	nil.			

TABLES consolidated from the District Tables for the Colony of *Trinidad*—continued.

TABLE (B.) CONSOLIDATED.

Comprising those Particulars which can be exhibited numerically, though not in reference to the Numbers of the People.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Half Year ending the 31st December 1846.

—	In this Half Year.	In the corresponding Half of the previous Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Causes of Increase or Decrease, and Remarks.
1. Wages of field labour per day.	1/8 to 2/1	idem.			
2. Church of England churches and chapels.	15	12	3		
3. Other places of worship	34	33	1		
4. Schools in connexion with the Church of England.	29	28	1		
5. Other schools - -	22	21	1		

TABLE (C.) CONSOLIDATED.

Comprising Particulars which, being not at all or only very partially susceptible of exposition by Numbers, are to be subject of Statement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY for the Six Months ending the 31st of December 1846.

1. Improvements in Agricultural and Manufactures introduced in this Half Year.

The English and American ploughs and the roller have been introduced in the preparation of the land before putting in the plants.

2. Progress of any Improvement previously reported.

The plough, the English and American cultivators, the harrow and weeding ploughs, are getting in more general use throughout the district.

3. Increase or decrease of Drunkenness as collected from observation, from increase or decrease in the number of Licenses to retail Spirits, &c.; specify also the increase or decrease of the practice (if existing) of giving Allowances of Ardent Spirits to Labourers.

Drunkenness is not so prevalent as in former years, although the number of grog-shops licensed throughout the different quarters offer so many facilities to the labourer to indulge in that vice. The improvement in this respect in the labouring population is obvious to every one who has an opportunity of observing it. The practice of giving allowances of rum upon estates has been altogether discontinued. The Ordinance "to regulate the granting of Licenses to retail Rum, &c.," passed in the year 1840, prohibiting the issuing of rum on estates or elsewhere without a license, has had the effect of putting an end to this practice. The behaviour of the labouring population has been since then improving. The serious party broils and fights that generally took place on Sundays and about Christmas have been for the two last years altogether discontinued.

4. Employment of Children, noting whether any increase or decrease of Children at work is attended by a corresponding decrease or increase of those at School.

The children employed on estates are few in proportion to the number living on estates and in the neighbouring villages and towns. Those living in villages and towns generally attend some school in their neighbourhood. The boys of 12 years and upwards, residing with their parents on estates, are employed there as leaders of carts, carters or carriers of manure. The younger children attend the schools nearest their residence as soon as they are thought old enough by their parents to be sent there.

5. Conditions of Tenancy on Estates.

The labourers have houses given to them on estates for which they pay no rent, with the understanding that they will give all their labour to the estate on which they are located.

## 6. Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, and other Charitable Institutions.

One colonial hospital in Port of Spain.

One house of refuge in - ditto.

One leper asylum in Cocorite.

The female asylum in connexion with the Church of England.

One charitable institution connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

## 7. Squatting.

Many squatters are supposed to be in the occupation of Crown land, and on remotely situated private properties in their district, but the number has never been ascertained to enable a correct statement being made as to their number, or where particularly located. One case only of squatting within the jurisdiction of the magistrate has been brought forward by information; and the squatting parties were made to quit the place where they had established themselves.

## 8. Legislative or Executive Measures needed.

No answer.

## — No. 22.—

(No. 38.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 4 May 1847.

I ENCLOSE herewith copies of a Proclamation, which I have issued in pursuance of the authority contained in your Lordship's despatch, No. 122, dated the 13th March, declaring a bounty of thirty dollars, or 6*l.* 5*s.*, upon all immigrants into this colony from the Cape Verd Islands, the Azores and the Canaries.

No. 22.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Earl Grey.  
4 May 1847.  
*Vide* page 121.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris*.

## Enclosure in No. 22.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Trinidad. By His Excellency the Right honourable *George Francis Robert*  
(L. S.) Lord *Harris*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the  
*Harris*. said Island and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral thereof, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 22.

WHEREAS by a certain Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date the 30th day of September 1839, after reciting at length a certain Ordinance enacted by the Acting Lieutenant Governor of the said Island of Trinidad, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof, for the encouragement of immigration, and for the protection of persons immigrating to this colony, it was amongst other things ordered, that the provisions of the said Ordinance should be applicable only in respect of such places as should be designated by Proclamation of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or officer administering the Government of Trinidad, issued from time to time under instructions to him conveyed by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

Now, therefore, I, *George Francis Lord Harris*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the said island and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c., do hereby proclaim, That, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to me by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, I have thought proper to designate and appoint, and I do by this Proclamation designate and appoint the Azores or Western Islands, Cape Verd and the Canary Islands, as places in respect whereof, and in respect of persons coming therefrom, the provisions of the said Ordinances shall be applicable.

And I do hereby further order and proclaim, that there shall be, in respect of each labourer coming into this colony from any of the before-mentioned places from and after the promulgation of this Proclamation, the following rates of bounty; viz. For each male or female

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adult



adult labourer, the sum of 30 dollars; for each male or female immigrant, above the age of five years and under the age of 14 years, the sum of 15 dollars.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, in the Town of Port of Spain, this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1847.

By his Excellency's Command,

*Arthur White,*  
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 23. —

(No. 23.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 5 May 1847.

No. 23.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Earl Grey.  
May 1847.

Page 121.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch, No. 123, dated the 13th March, and, in pursuance of the instruction therein contained, I herewith transmit copies of a Proclamation which I have issued, limiting the bounty payable upon labourers coming into this colony from Madeira to such vessels only as shall have left that island with immigrants during either of the months of October, November, December, January or February.

I have directed copies of this Proclamation to be transmitted to the British Consul and principal merchants in Madeira for distribution, and with the view to making it publicly known throughout that island.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris*.

Enclosure in No. 23.

A PROCLAMATION.

encl. in No. 23.

Trinidad. By his Excellency the Right honourable *George Francis Robert*  
(L. s.) Lord *Harris*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the  
*Harris*. said Island and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral thereof, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS in consequence of the mortality which has occurred amongst the immigrants who at different periods have arrived in this colony from Madeira, attributable in a great measure to their having arrived either immediately before the commencement of, or during, the wet season, a period of the year which experience has shown to be unfavourable to the health of newly landed Europeans, and considering it desirable, in any future introduction of labourers from that island, that they should not be permitted to arrive here except from the month of November to March inclusive;

Now, therefore, I do hereby proclaim and give notice that the bounty of 30 dollars payable in respect of each adult labourer coming into this Colony from the Island of Madeira will, from and after the promulgation of the Proclamation, be withheld, unless it shall be satisfactorily shown that the vessel in which such immigrants shall have arrived, had sailed from Madeira in some one of the months of October, November, December, January or February.

Given under my hand and seal of this Colony, at Government House, in the Town of Port of Spain, in the Island aforesaid, this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1847.

By his Excellency's Command,

*Arthur White,*  
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 24. —

(No. 40.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 6 May 1847.

No. 24.

Governor Lord  
*Harris* to Earl *Grey*.  
6 May 1847.

I HAVE the honour to transmit an Ordinance, No. 8 of 1847, "For extending the Term for which Contracts of Service may be made."

This Ordinance has been passed in pursuance of the authority contained in your Lordship's circular despatch, dated the 29th August 1846.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris*.

For Lord *Grey*'s Circular Despatch, 29 Aug. 1846, vide Sessional Paper 1846, No. 691, part II., page 10.

## Enclosure in No. 24.

No. 8.—TRINIDAD.—1847.

(L. S.) AN ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, by  
*Harris*. and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof,

Encl. in No. 24.

For extending the Term for which Contracts of Service may be made.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the term for which contracts of hiring made out of this colony, but to be performed in this colony, shall be binding;

1. Be it therefore and it is hereby enacted, by his Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, and by the authority of the same, That every contract made and entered into elsewhere than within the limits or upon the land of this colony with any inhabitant of the continent or islands of Europe, or of the continent or islands of America, of the Azores, of Madeira, of the Canaries, or of the Cape de Verd Islands respectively, for service in this colony as a servant in husbandry, or sailor, or boatman on board any vessel or boat belonging to this colony, or as a menial servant, or artificer, handicraftsman or other labourer, for any period not exceeding three years from the date of his landing in this colony, shall be valid and in force within this colony for the period therein mentioned: Provided always that such contract shall be reduced into writing, and shall be signed with the name, or in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, if entered into within any part of the British dominions, or of a Notary Public or British Consul if entered into elsewhere; and such Justice of the Peace, or Notary or British Consul, shall subscribe the written contract, in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect.

Certain Contracts of Service made out of the Colony to be binding.

Before whom the same to be made.

2. And be it enacted, That if any person shall simulate or attempt to simulate any such contract, or shall without the consent of all the parties thereto, as also of the Justice of the Peace, Notary or Consul in whose presence the same shall have been entered into, alter or attempt to alter any such contract after the same shall have been completed, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than 5 *l.* sterling, and not more than 100 *l.* sterling.

Simulating or altering any written Contract to be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine.

3. And be it enacted, That the signature and seal, and every signature or seal purporting to be the signature or seal of any Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or Consul, subscribed and affixed in proof, or purporting to be in proof, of any such contract having been made or entered into before such Justice, Notary Public or Consul, shall, without any proof, be received as evidence in all courts of justice and by all Justices of the Peace and Magistrates in this colony of such contract having been duly made and entered into.

Signature or Seal of Justice, Notary, or Consul to be admitted in evidence, without proof.

4. And be it enacted, That if any person shall tender in evidence any such contract with any signature or seal purporting to be the signature or seal of any such Justice, Notary Public or Consul, knowing that such signature or seal is not the signature or seal of the Justice, Notary Public or Consul whose signature or seal it purports to be, every such person shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three years.

Persons knowingly tendering in evidence any Contract, with forged seal or signature, guilty of Felony.

Labourer or Servant to have option of other rate of Wages.

Contract to be determinable on certain terms after six months.

In absence of express agreement with Immigrants introduced at public expense, first service to be for six months.

Jurisdiction for enforcing Contracts to be vested in Stipendiary or other Justices.

Commencement of Ordinance.

5. And be it enacted, That every servant or labourer who shall have entered into any written contract as aforesaid shall, upon arrival in this colony, have the option of claiming, instead of any rate of wages for which he may have stipulated in any such written contract, the current rate of wages paid to the unindentured servants by any employer in whose employ, or to the unindentured labourers resident on the estate upon which, such servant or labourer shall have contracted to serve, and every such labourer or servant shall, moreover, at any time after six months' service, upon giving one month's notice, be entitled to a cancellation of any such written contract into which he may have entered, on paying such proportion of the necessary expense incurred in conveying him to the colony as the residue of the term of service yet unexpired shall bear to the whole of such expense.

6. And be it enacted, That, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the first hiring of all labourers introduced into this colony at the public expense from any and every part of the world, shall be deemed and taken to be for a period of six calendar months.

7. And be it enacted, That the jurisdiction for the enforcement of all contracts made and entered into under this Ordinance shall be vested in the Stipendiary or other Justices of the Peace of the island; and all complaints to be made in respect of any contract to be made under this Ordinance, shall be heard and determined by the Stipendiary Justice, or any two Justices of the district or place where the employer shall reside or the offence shall be committed; and in all cases to be dealt with under this Ordinance, the Stipendiary and other Justices shall have such and the same powers as are vested in them by the Ordinance passed on the 1st day of July 1846, and intituled, "An Ordinance for regulating the relative Rights and Duties of Masters and Servants."

8. And be it enacted, That this Ordinance shall commence and take effect upon and from and immediately after the promulgation thereof.

Passed in Council this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1847.

Thomas F. Johnston,  
Clerk of Council.

— No. 25. —

(No. 157.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lord Harris.

No. 25.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Lord  
Harris.  
1 July 1847.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1 July 1847.

I HAVE received and have laid before the Queen your Lordship's despatch, dated 6 May 1847, No. 40, accompanied by an Ordinance passed by yourself, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government of Trinidad, "No. 8, of 1847, for extending the Term for which Contracts of Service may be made."

I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you, that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm and allow this Ordinance.

You will cause Her Majesty's decision to be communicated to the inhabitants of the Island of Trinidad, by a proclamation, to be published in the usual and most authentic manner.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

— No. 26. —

— No. 26. —

(No. 52.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lord *Harris* to Earl *Grey*.

No. 26.  
Governor Lord  
Harris to Earl  
Grey,  
12 June 1847.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 12 June 1847.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copies of the Immigration Ordinance, as amended by the Council, according to the suggestions in your Lordship's Despatch, No. 133, dated the 19th April.

The Ordinance was originally intended to comprise all immigrants; but in some of the clauses to which your Lordship refers, this object had not been fully carried out. I hope that it will now meet with your Lordship's approbation.

I have not hesitated to bring it into force at once, as the consequences of awaiting the intelligence of your sanction might, and probably would, be most distressing.

That which I anticipated would occur last year, if no restraining power were employed, has already taken place this season. The Coolies have become for the most part utterly disorganized, seldom remain long on any one estate, and numbers are wandering over the country in a wretched condition. In addition to the Colonial Hospital being mostly occupied, I have established two temporary hospitals, which are full, and fresh applications for admittance are made every day. The wet season having now commenced, the case of those who are without domicile is considerably aggravated.

I hope that, under these circumstances, your Lordship will approve of the course I have pursued.

I have directed some copies of this Ordinance to be forwarded, in case your Lordship should deem it advisable to send them to the coast of Africa, as it would tend to prevent future misunderstandings after their arrival in this island, if those desirous of emigrating were apprised of the conditions on which they come, previously to leaving their native land.

In a letter dated 8th March 1847, addressed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to Mr. Stephen, a copy of which was attached to your Lordship's despatch, No. 126, dated 16th March 1847, it is suggested, that "the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad should be requested to furnish any statements of wages and other particulars which they would wish to be transmitted to the agents at Sierra Leone."

Vide Jamaica Correspondence, p. 2

I find that information has from time to time been sent to the agent there, respecting the wages which can be gained in this island; and as the rate continues the same, I have not thought it necessary to furnish further information.

It is also recommended by the Commissioners, that Mr. Hook "should assign provisionally, and with the approval of the Governor, moderate salaries, &c. to a few subordinate agents." I do not exactly understand whether by the Governor in this sentence is meant the Governors of British Guiana and Trinidad, or the Governor of Sierra Leone; I have therefore not entered into any communication with Mr. Hook on the subject.

I think it right to mention to your Lordship, that I have great doubts whether it will be possible to continue this African emigration for any length of time. Though less expensive than the Coolies, the colony will still have to pay at once per head; viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
For passage-money, including the victualling of the immigrants	10	—	—
Surgeon - - - - -	-	-	2
Assistant-surgeon - - - - -	-	-	1
Agent - - - - -	-	-	4
Sub-agent - - - - -	-	-	2
	£. 10	9	3

without counting the salaries of the agent and sub-agents; the 7s. extra per day to the commander of the steamer; the expense of clothing and other contingencies, which will probably bring the total amount to about 14l. per head.

325.

R 2

I have,

I have, moreover, some reason to think, that the promise of a return passage has any thing but a beneficial effect upon the immigrant. In the case of the Coolies, it has very evidently tended to keep them in an unsettled state, and I should fear that the same result will be found with the Africans. At the same time, there is no sufficient ground for the colony being burthened with the charge. There can be no doubt that the immigrant, either Coolie or African, on his landing in this island, is at once placed in very superior circumstances to those in which he was in his native land. An industrious and thrifty labourer can easily in five years lay by sufficient money not only to pay his passage home, but also to have a surplus in his possession; his return home would not therefore be prevented, but I think it would certainly be preferable to encourage his settlement in the colony, by not giving any inducement to leave it.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Harris.*

Enclosure in No. 26.

No. 9.—TRINIDAD.—1847.

cl. in No. 26.

(L. S.)  
*Harris.*

AN ORDINANCE Enacted by the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof,

For encouraging Immigration into the Colony of Trinidad, and the Industry of Immigrants.

Be it enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of the Island of Trinidad, Vice-Admiral thereof, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof,

try to be kept of  
grants introduced  
public expense.

I. That the Agent-general of Immigrants shall keep a register, to be called "The Register of Immigrants," and shall insert therein the names of all immigrants already introduced into this colony at the public expense, within five years next before the commencement of this Ordinance, and shall from time to time, on the arrival of any immigrants who shall hereafter be introduced into this colony at the public expense, insert the names of such immigrants in such register, and shall distinguish therein, under different heads, the name, age and sex of every such immigrant, and the time when, the place from which, and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, together with the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant is or is not under a written engagement to labour, and if so the name of the planter to whom, and of the estate on which such immigrant shall be under such engagement to labour, and also, whether such immigrant is or is not entitled to a return passage.

gistered immigrant  
re the colony with-  
passport.

II. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any immigrant whose name shall appear in such register, to depart from the colony without a license or passport in writing signed by the Agent-general of Immigrants; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall knowingly receive or harbour on board of such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this colony any immigrant whose name shall appear in such registrar, and who shall not have obtained such license or passport as hereinbefore mentioned, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the Queen the sum of 20*l.* for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured with such intention as aforesaid.

gistered immigrant  
re the colony with-  
passport; and if he  
it completed his  
of industrial resi-  
without paying a  
ortion of the cost  
passage.

III. And be it Enacted, that to every such registered immigrant desiring to leave this colony, who shall have completed an industrial residence of five years within this colony, a license or passport in writing, signed by the Agent-general of Immigrants, shall be delivered by such agent, free of charge, on the application of such immigrant; but if such registered immigrant shall not have completed such industrial residence, no license or passport to leave this colony even at his own expense shall be delivered unto such immigrant, until he shall have paid the sum of 3*l.* sterling for each year that may be wanting to make up the term of such industrial residence, and so in proportion for any space of time less than one year.

ered immigrant,  
ive years indus-  
residence, to be  
d to a free passage

IV. And be it enacted, that in all cases where any such immigrant shall have been introduced into the colony at the public expense, under an agreement reserving to him the right to a return passage, and such immigrant shall have completed an industrial residence of five years, the license or passport to be delivered to such immigrant shall entitle him, and shall be expressed as entitling him to a free passage at the expense of the colony to the port from which such immigrant shall have come into the colony.

lands, to the cost of such return passage, such immigrant shall have the same in lieu of his right to a free passage.

VI. And be it enacted, that every such registered immigrant, not being under such written engagement to labour as hereinafter mentioned, shall, during such term of five years, pay monthly in advance to Her Majesty for the use of the colony, by way of an indemnity to the colony for the loss of the labour in expectation whereof such immigrant had received a free passage to the colony, a tax at the rates and in the proportions following; that is to say, where the cost of such passage shall have been not less than 14*l.* sterling, the sum of 5*s.*; where such cost shall have been less than 14*l.*, but not less than 10*l.*, the sum of 3*s.* 6*d.*; and where such cost shall have been less than 10*l.*, then the sum of 2*s.* for each calendar month, such monthly sums to be paid to the Agent-general of Immigrants, or to such other person as the Governor may appoint to receive the same.

Registered immigrant not under written agreement to pay a monthly tax.

VII. And be it enacted, that no agreement shall be construed to be an engagement to labour within the meaning of this Ordinance, unless such agreement shall be made with some planter, and shall be in writing, and shall be expressed to be for the term of 12 months, commencing from the day of the date of such agreement; and unless the same shall be signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto before the Agent-general of Immigrants or some stipendiary justice of the peace, or such other person as the Governor may appoint in that behalf.

Agreements to labour to be in writing, signed before Agent-general or Justice of the Peace.

VIII. And be it enacted, that upon every such written agreement, where such agreement shall be an original engagement, there shall be payable to Her Majesty the Queen, for every such immigrant, the following duties; that is to say, where the cost of the passage of the immigrant to this colony shall have been not less than 14*l.*, a duty of 40*s.*; where such cost shall have been less than 14*l.* but not less than 10*l.*, a duty of 28*s.*; and where such cost shall have been less than 10*l.*, a duty of 16*s.*, which duties, in all cases of a renewed engagement entered into on the expiration of a prior engagement with the same employer, shall be reduced to one-half of the amounts above-mentioned; and such duties shall be paid to the Agent-general of Immigrants, or the stipendiary justice or other person appointed in that behalf before whom such agreement shall be signed or acknowledged, at the time of the same being so signed or acknowledged, and shall be paid by the employer; and the stipendiary justice or other person appointed in that behalf, before whom such agreement shall be signed or acknowledged, shall forthwith certify the fact of the same having been so signed or acknowledged, the names of the parties to such agreement, and the name of the estate on which the immigrant shall have been engaged to labour, to the Agent-general of Immigrants, and pay over the duty hereby imposed on such agreement to the Agent-general of Immigrants.

Duty on written agreements.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no monthly tax or duty shall be payable by or in respect of any such immigrant, so long as he shall be under the age of 12 years; but the period of such immigrant's residence in this colony up to the time of his attaining the age of 12 years, shall be taken as forming part of his industrial residence.

Monthly tax or duty payable by or in respect of any immigrant under twelve years.

X. And be it enacted, that every person who shall employ any such registered immigrant, except under such an agreement in writing as hereinbefore expressed, shall, by so doing, make himself responsible for the payment to Her Majesty the Queen of the amount of all monthly payments which may be then due by such immigrant, or which may thereafter become due by such immigrant during the time of his remaining in the employment of such person, such amount to be recoverable from time to time on the complaint of the Agent-general of Immigrants, or some person duly authorized by him, and shall also make himself responsible for the payment to any person to whom such immigrant may be under such a written agreement of labour, of all claims which he may have upon such immigrant, the amount of such claims to be recovered on the complaint of the person with whom such immigrant may be under such written agreement, and the amount of such monthly payments and of such claims, as the case may be, shall and may be recovered, with the costs of any of the proceedings, in a summary way, by the order and adjudication of any stipendiary or other justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the district or place where the person complained of may reside; and such stipendiary or other justice of the peace is hereby authorized and required to summon and examine any witnesses of or concerning the matter of complaint, and to hear and determine the same, and in case such amount and costs (such costs to be allowed by such justice) shall not be forthwith paid, it shall be lawful for such justice to commit the offender to the Royal gaol, there to remain until he shall have paid such amount and costs, or shall otherwise be discharged by due course of law.

Penalty on persons employing registered immigrants except under a written agreement.

XI. And be it enacted, that no portion of the time during which any such registered immigrant shall have resided in this colony shall be deemed to form part of his term of five years' industrial residence, unless so much thereof as he shall have been under a written agreement to labour with some planter, or shall have duly paid the monthly duty hereby imposed upon him in the absence of such written agreement.

No time to form part of industrial residence unless the immigrant shall have been under a written agreement, or paid the monthly tax.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that as regards all such registered immigrants as may have been introduced into this colony previous to the commencement of this Ordinance, the time elapsed since their arrival in this colony, and up to the time of the commencement of this Ordinance, shall be included in and deemed to form part of such term of five years' industrial residence.

Proviso as to time elapsed before the commencement of this Ordinance.

Penalty on immigrant under a written agreement absenting himself from his work.

Agreement to labour may be cancelled.

In certain cases portion of tax to be repaid by immigrant to employer.

Monthly tax and penalty for absence, how to be recovered.

If not paid, immigrant to be imprisoned with hard labour.

Justice may substitute labour on the public roads or other labour, in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour.

Agent-general to pay over all monies every month to the Colonial Treasurer.

Application of monies under this Ordinance.

Written agreement, unless otherwise expressed, to entitle immigrant to certain allowances.

Hours of labour under written agreement.

Employer to provide immigrants with a medical attendant.

Register of such to be kept.

Quarterly returns of the

XIII. And be it enacted, that every such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement to labour, who shall, without any lawful excuse, absent himself from his work shall forfeit his claim to all wages and allowances for the time during which he shall have so absented himself, and shall also forfeit and pay to his employer the sum of 6 *d.* sterling for every day during which he shall be so absent, and such absence, if it shall continue for more than one week, shall be made known by the employer to the Agent-general of Immigrants, and the time during which he shall have been so absent shall not be allowed as part of his term of five years' industrial residence.

XIV. And be it enacted, that if any such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement to labour, or the employer of such immigrant, shall be desirous of cancelling such agreement, it shall be lawful for him, on giving one month's notice of his intention so to do to his employer, or to the immigrant, as the case may be, to appear before the Agent-general of Immigrants, or some stipendiary or other justice of the peace, to be named at the time of giving such notice; and such Agent-general of Immigrants or justice of the peace shall thereupon cancel such agreement, and such stipendiary or other justice shall give notice of such agreement having been so cancelled to the Agent-general of Immigrants; and if such agreement shall be cancelled on the application of the immigrant, such immigrant shall repay to his employer a proportion of the duty on such written agreement paid by such employer, equal to the proportion of the time for which it was made still remaining unexpired; and the Agent-general of Immigrants, or justice shall by his order cancelling such agreement, find and order the proportion to be so paid by such immigrant.

XV. And be it enacted, that all monies hereby made payable by any such registered immigrant, as monthly tax or by way of penalty in cases of absence from labour, or by virtue of any order cancelling any written agreement entered into by such immigrant, shall be recoverable in a summary manner before any stipendiary or other justice of the peace on complaint to be laid in the name of the Agent-general of Immigrants, where such money shall be payable for the use of the colony, and on the complaint of the employer, where the same shall be payable to such employer, and in case any such immigrant shall make default in the immediate payment of the same, such immigrant shall be imprisoned in the Royal gaol with hard labour for 24 hours for every 6 *d.* of the amount so recovered; provided always, that such imprisonment shall not at any one time exceed 30 days.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the stipendiary or other justice of the peace, if he shall see fit, to direct that such immigrant, instead of being imprisoned with hard labour in the Royal gaol, shall be employed on the public roads of the colony, or in any other public works which the Governor may from time to time allow and approve of; and whilst not so employed shall be detained in the lock-up house of the police station of the district.

XVII. And be it enacted, that the Agent-general of Immigrants shall, at the expiration of every month, pay over to the colonial treasurer all monies which such Agent-general of Immigrants may have received under this Ordinance.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that all monies which shall be paid to Her Majesty under this Ordinance, whether for the monthly tax on registered immigrants, the duty on written agreements or otherwise, shall be carried by the colonial treasurer to a separate account, to be called the Immigration Fund, and shall be applied to the encouragement of immigration; and an account of all such monies shall be laid before the Council of Government at its next sitting after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year.

XIX. And be it enacted, that every such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement of labour, shall, by virtue of such agreement, unless it be thereby otherwise expressly provided, be entitled, at the cost of his employer, to the allowances specified in the First Schedule to this Ordinance annexed, in addition to such money wages as may be agreed on between such immigrant and his employer.

XX. And be it enacted, that every such registered immigrant, being under a written agreement of labour, shall by virtue of such agreement, unless it be thereby otherwise expressly provided, be bound to work for his employer for nine hours of each day (Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day excepted).

XXI. And be it enacted, That every employer with whom any such registered immigrants shall be under a written agreement of labour, shall be bound to cause such immigrants to be visited and inspected at least twice in each week by some licensed practitioner of medicine, and to supply proper medicine and nourishment to each such immigrant, and shall be bound also to keep a register, according to the form in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance annexed; and such medical practitioner shall, from time to time, enter and record in such register, under the proper heads, the names of every such immigrant requiring medical treatment, the nature of the case, the date of the commencement of his illness, and the day of his discharge, whether cured or incurable, or death, as the case may be, with such remarks as are required under the head of Remarks in the form in the said Schedule.

XXII. And be it enacted, that every employer of such registered immigrants shall, within



of all such immigrants who may have been in his employ during the preceding quarter, specifying the name, age and sex of each such immigrant, and whether such immigrant shall be under a written agreement for labour or not, and the date of such agreement, the number of days' labour performed by such immigrant, and the number of days during which he shall have absented himself from his work, with such remarks as may be required for showing the state and condition of such immigrant, and shall, together with such return, send in a true and correct copy of the register kept by the medical practitioner attending such immigrant.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to require from every employer of any such registered immigrants such further return as the Governor may see fit to direct, as to the number, state and condition of such registered immigrants; and every such employer shall be bound to send in such return to the Agent-general of Immigrants within one calendar month next after he shall have been notified so to do.

Governor may require further returns.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by warrant under his hand, to appoint such person as he shall see fit as superintendent of registered immigrants, and such person from time to remove, and another in his place and stead to appoint, as the Governor shall see fit, and such superintendent shall be a justice of the peace in and for the whole island.

Governor may appoint a superintendent of immigrants.

XXV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for such superintendent to enter into and upon any estate where any such registered immigrant may be employed, and to inspect the state and condition of all registered immigrants whom he may find upon such estate, and inquire into any complaint which the employer may have against any such immigrant, or such immigrant may have against his employer.

Superintendent may enter any estate to visit and inspect immigrants.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that every person who shall obstruct such superintendent of registered immigrants in entering upon any estate where any such immigrant shall be employed, or shall be by such superintendent reasonably supposed to be employed, or shall wilfully do any act whereby such superintendent may be prevented or obstructed in inspecting the state and condition of any such registered immigrant whom he may find on such estate, and every employer of any such registered immigrant who shall neglect to retain a licensed medical practitioner to attend upon the registered immigrants in his employment, or shall fail or neglect to supply proper medicine or nourishment for any such immigrant when sick, or shall fail to send in to the Agent-general of Immigrants such quarterly return, or a true and correct copy of such medical register as is hereinbefore required, or shall neglect or refuse to send in such further return as may be required by the Governor within one calendar month after he shall have been notified so to do, or shall wilfully make any false return, shall, on conviction thereof before a stipendiary or other justice of the peace, forfeit and pay such sum, not exceeding 20*l.* sterling for every such offence, as to the convicting justice shall seem fit.

Penalty on persons obstructing superintendent, or neglecting to make a return of immigrants, or making any false return.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that no person shall be deemed to be an immigrant within the meaning and for the purposes of this Ordinance, who shall have been introduced into this colony at any time before the commencement of this Ordinance from any part of the world, except the British Possessions in India, although so introduced at the public expense.

Who shall be deemed an immigrant within this Ordinance.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that throughout this Ordinance the word "planter" shall be taken to include the owner or tenant in possession, or other person having the charge or management of any sugar, cocoa, coffee or cotton estate; the word "employer" shall be taken to extend to the owner and manager or other person having the direction of and the chief authority in any estate on which any such registered immigrant shall be employed, and every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as one person or thing; and every word importing the masculine gender shall extend and be applied to a female as well as a male.

Interpretation.

XXIX. And be it enacted, that this Ordinance shall commence and take effect immediately upon and from and after the promulgation thereof.

Commencement of Ordinance.

Passed in Council this 7th day of June 1847.

(signed) *Thomas F. Johnston,*  
Clerk of Council.

#### FORM of Cancelment of Written Agreement.

I do hereby cancel the within-written agreement on the application of  
(and if this be the immigrant's, add), and I do hereby find that the proportion of the duty  
payable by the said \_\_\_\_\_ for the term of the engagement still unexpired,  
is \_\_\_\_\_ which I order the said \_\_\_\_\_ to pay  
forthwith to \_\_\_\_\_



SCHEDULE 1.

*Lodging.*—House-room in some building strongly floored, and well ventilated.

*Food.*—Rice (per day 1½ lbs.,) or 45 lbs.  
Dholl or Peas - - - 9 lbs.  
Ghee or Oil - - - ½ gallon  
Salt - - - 1½ lbs.  
Salt Fish - - - 6 lbs.  
Onions and Chillies - 2 lbs. } per month.

With a small tin or iron pot to each immigrant annually.

*Clothing.*—To each male.—Two good blankets, two check shirts, two pairs of strong trousers, one woollen cap, and one woollen or cloth jacket or wrapper, and one drab or felt hat, per annum.

To each female.—Two blankets, two strong shifts, two strong petticoats, one wrapper, and two handkerchiefs.

SCHEDULE 2.

REGISTER of Sick Immigrants on the Estate, for the quarter commencing and ending

No.	Names.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Nature of Case.	Date of Discharge, being Cured.	Date of Discharge, being Incurable.	Date of Decease.	REMARKS.
							In this column must be noted the several dates, during the quarter, on which the sick were visited by the doctor; and how far, in his judgment, their complaints have been produced by rum-drinking; and whether the habit has increased, or otherwise, during the quarter. The disorders considered incurable to be particularized, and opinion given as to whether originated since arrival in colony or otherwise.

ABSTRACT.

Total number admitted into Hospital during the quarter - - -  
Discharged cured - - - - -  
Discharged as incurable - - - - -  
Deaths - - - - -  
Remaining in Hospital - - - - -

(signed) A. B.,  
Medical Officer in charge.

SCHEDULE 3.

RETURN of Immigrants in the Employment of the Quarter ending of for

Name.	Sex.	Under Written Agreement, and Date of such Agreement.	Number of Days' Work performed.	Number of Days' Absence from Work.	Left the Estate.	Death, and Date.	REMARKS.

## MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

## — No. 1. —

(No. 54.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to Lord *Stanley*.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 7 March 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit Ordinance No. 1, of 1846, passed by me with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, "to alter and amend certain Provisions of the Royal Order of the 7th September 1838, regulating the respective Rights and Duties of Masters and Servants."

The most important change provided for by the present Ordinance consists in the declaring engagements to be binding on master and servant for the number of working days in any period agreed for, instead of the calendar period itself.

The object of this change is to check the disposition to deserting their employment, which has been so much and so generally complained of, and upon the extent of which I have so repeatedly reported to your Lordship, among the labourers, and particularly among the Indians. In numerous instances they have absented themselves for months together, and have presented themselves to the magistrate to obtain their discharge on the day on which their engagements terminated, thus clearly showing their knowledge of their breach of faith. Upon this practice, widely prevalent, I took occasion to comment in general terms in my Minute of the 17th March of last year, recorded at the bottom of page 30 of the Parliamentary Paper (No. 641.) concerning Mauritius, of the year 1845; and in my despatch No. 156, of the 12th September last, I forwarded a special report to your Lordship illustrative of such practice.

The magistrate, under the Order in Council, has no other power of punishment for such an offence than what is provided in clause 7, of chapter 4, of the Order in Council of 7th September 1838; and thence it was considered necessary to make the change above alluded to, and to enforce it by the regulations established by Article 6, and the penalties enacted for desertion in Article 7.

There is an inaccuracy in the wording of Article 6, for "present article" it will be corrected to "preceding Articles 3 and 4."

The sense continues the same; that the engagement is obligatory on master and servant for its full term of working days, as explained above, in all its conditions, including wages to the servant for his labour furnished to the master.

The penalties at the close of that article are judicial, and only to be imposed where the servant may resist the magistrate's authority.

By the system of discharges provided in Art. 8, it is hoped that a further check will be placed upon absenteeism and desertions; and that by Art. 12, a sufficient provision is made against the illegal employment of engaged servants, which has, no doubt, been one of the great causes of the absence of the labourers from their regular employments, as from their unlawful masters they obtained either higher wages or greater indulgences.

By clauses 7 and 8, of chapter 4, of the Order in Council of 7th September 1838, compensation only to the aggrieved party is provided for, but in practice it has been found that justice could not in many cases be done in this way, because circumstances often render the amount of compensation an inadequate punishment, and more especially in that of assault. It was thus found advisable that the magistrate should have the power of applying other penalties, in order that more effectual redress may be duly furnished, and thence the change enacted in

No. 1.  
Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm*  
to Lord *Stanley*,  
7 March 1846.

For Sir *W. M. Gomm's*  
Despatch, 12 Sept. 1845,  
No. 156, *vide* Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II., p. 158.

matter of discussion among the legal authorities in the colony, and already reported upon to your Lordship.

Art. 20 and 21 modify the power of appeal; that privilege, unrestricted, not having been hitherto found to operate in favour of the labourers.

The superintending authority over the justices of the peace in England being held not to exist in the colony, it has been enacted by Art. 21, that the stipendiary magistrates should be subject to the local law, as it affects magistrates against whom any irregularity of proceedings or abuse of power has been alleged in the exercise of their functions.

These are the principal explanations with which I have felt myself called upon to accompany the Ordinance while submitting it to your Lordship; and while carrying its regulations provisionally into operation, and impressed with the opinion that these will be attended with salutary effects in the interest of the colony, I beg leave to solicit for the Ordinance your Lordship's approval and the sanction of Her Majesty.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

#### Enclosure in No. 1.

#### MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES.

#### ORDINANCE No. 1, of 1846.

Encl. in No. 1.

*W. M. Gomm.* Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.  
(L.S.)

Title.

To alter and amend certain Provisions of the Royal Order of the 7th September 1838, regulating the respective Rights and Duties of Masters and Servants.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it has been enacted by an Order of Her Most Excellent Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the 10th day of June 1843, that the Governors or Officers administering the Governments of British Guiana, of St. Lucia and of Mauritius respectively, may, by means of laws or ordinances by them passed at such times and in such manner as the case shall require, and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the said colonies respectively, repeal, alter and amend the provisions contained in certain Royal Orders in Council, amongst others that which has for its object the regulation of the respective rights and duties of masters and servants, and also that all laws and ordinances so passed in the said colony shall there have the same force and authority as any other law and ordinance of the said Governors and Legislative Councils respectively, notwithstanding all provisions to the contrary which may exist in the above-mentioned Orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has ordered, and does hereby order,

Ground of dismissal of complaints by a stipendiary magistrate.

Art. 1.—Every stipendiary magistrate dismissing a complaint made before him by either a master or servant, in conformity with his late Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th September 1838, shall in his sentence state whether it was so dismissed as being unproved, or as being frivolous, vexatious or malicious.

Penalties in cases of frivolous, vexatious or malicious complaints.

Art. 2.—If the complaint be so dismissed as frivolous or vexatious, the magistrate shall condemn the plaintiff, if a servant, to a penalty not exceeding 20 s., or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a time not exceeding one month; and if the master, to a penalty not exceeding 5 l.; and if the complaint be dismissed as malicious, the plaintiff, if a servant, shall be condemned to a penalty not exceeding 2 l., or to imprisonment with hard labour for a time not exceeding three months; and if a master, to a fine not exceeding 20 l., which penalty upon the master shall in either case be recovered in the manner enacted by the Order of his late Majesty in Council hereinbefore cited (cap. 4, sec. 8).

Every engagement held as being for the number of working days therein stated.

Art. 3.—Every engagement for a year's service, and every written engagement for a shorter period, shall be held and considered as being for the number of lawful working days within such year or a shorter period; and shall continue and be binding upon a servant until he has completed the entire number of lawful days labour within such year or shorter period, with the exception of any days which he may have been absent from work in the case of real sickness; and a master shall not be allowed to discharge his servant before the end of such engagement, except with the consent of the servant, or on payment of the wages for the unexpired term of the engagement.

Every verbal engagement to be binding for the period of one calendar month.

Art. 4.—Every verbal engagement, unless it be otherwise stipulated, shall be held to have been made and to be binding for the period of one calendar month; and if a notice of 14 days before the expiration of any such month be not given by either party, the engagement shall be considered to have been renewed for another month, and to be binding upon both; and in the case of a master dismissing a servant without such notice, he shall

Notice to be given before the expiration of

Art. 5.—Any stipendiary magistrate, on the application of a master, may annul the engagement of any servant in the employment of such master, who has been guilty of theft, or any other offence against law.

Engagement of any servant guilty of theft, &c. may be annulled.

Art. 6.—Every person employing a labourer or servant, intending to claim the application of the provisions of the present article, shall, within the first three days of each month, produce to a stipendiary magistrate of the district wherein such labourer or servant is employed, a written statement of the number of days during which any such labourer or servant have been absent during the previous month, and if on inquiry such statement be found correct by the stipendiary magistrate, he shall adjudge the said labourer or servant to render to his employer the labour of a number of days equal to those of such unauthorized absence, before he can obtain a discharge from his engagement: Provided always, That if the said labourer or servant do not comply with such sentence, he shall be adjudged to an imprisonment of not less than 14 days, nor exceeding one month; and if he afterwards persist in not complying with the same, to a further imprisonment, with hard labour on the public streets and highways, of not less than two nor more than four calendar months.

Written statement of absences to be produced each month to the stipendiary magistrate. Days of unauthorized absences rendered to the employer. Penalty against labourers or servants not complying with such sentence.

Art. 7.—Any labourer or servant engaged by a written contract who deserts the work or estate for which he is engaged, and remains absent therefrom one calendar month, shall be liable either to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not less than one calendar month, and not exceeding two months, or to a penalty of 5 *l.*, or to both, at the option of the magistrate; and any labourer or servant who may have been so absent for a period of three months, shall, upon conviction before any stipendiary magistrate, be sentenced either to confinement in any legal house of correction, and to hard labour on the public streets and highways for a period of not less than two nor more than four calendar months, or to a penalty of 10 *l.*, or to both, at the option of the magistrate.

Penalty against any labourer or servant deserting his work.

Art. 8.—Every master shall, within 24 hours after the discharge of any labourer or servant in his employment, either by the expiration of the contract of service written or verbal, or otherwise, send or produce to the nearest stipendiary magistrate a certificate of such discharge in the form contained in the annexed Schedule, under a penalty not exceeding 1 *l.*, which certificate the said magistrate shall sign and register in a book to be by him kept for such purpose; and the said labourer or servant shall, within 48 hours after such discharge, be bound to apply to the stipendiary magistrate for such certificate, in default thereof, his engagement shall be deemed to be unfinished, and he shall be liable to the penalties of the 7th section of the 4th chapter of the above-cited Order in Council; and every stipendiary magistrate shall, at the commencement of each month, send to the commissary of police all such certificates which may have remained with him unclaimed for more than 14 days.

Certificate of any labourer's discharge produced to the nearest stipendiary magistrate. Any labourer bound to apply for the same within 48 hours. Unclaimed certificates.

Art. 9.—No stipendiary magistrate shall pass or approve any contract of service, unless the above prescribed certificate of discharge be produced or accounted for to his satisfaction, or unless the labourer or servant re-engage at the time of his discharge, and before the same stipendiary magistrate, in which case a certificate of discharge shall be unnecessary; and every contract of service shall be executed in duplicate, of which one copy, together with the said certificate of discharge, shall be delivered to and retained in the custody of the stipendiary magistrate; and in every case in which the labourer or servant is engaged for employment in a different district from that in which the contract is passed, the stipendiary magistrate engaging the said labourer or servant shall, within 48 hours, transmit the duplicate of the contract to the stipendiary magistrate of such other district.

No contract of service to be passed or approved unless the above prescribed certificate be produced or accounted for.

Exception to this rule. Labourers or servants engaged in a different district; duplicate of the contract to be transmitted to the stipendiary magistrate of such different district.

Penalties for making an illegal use of certificate.

Art. 10.—Any person making use of a certificate of discharge given to another person, or of any other certificate or permission given by any person to whom he is not or has not been engaged, and any person giving such certificate or permission shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and further, at the discretion of the stipendiary magistrate, to a fine not exceeding 5 *l.*

Penalties against any person giving a false certificate of discharge, or any person making use of such certificate.

Art. 11.—Any person drawing up or giving a certificate of discharge, or any other certificate or permission to any servant who has not been employed in his service, or writing, fabricating, or delivering a false certificate of discharge, or any other false certificate or permission, in his own name, or in that of any other person, or in a suppositious name; and any person making use of any such certificate of discharge shall be proceeded against before the Court of Correctional Police, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 *l.*, and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, without prejudice to an action for forgery, if cause exist; in which latter case the stipendiary magistrate may commit the offender to prison, in order that the Procureur-general, to whom he shall forthwith report the circumstances of the case, may enter proceedings against the said party for such forgery.

Penalties against any person harbouring or employing a servant engaged in the service of another person. *Prima facie* of such servant being employed.

Art. 12.—Any person harbouring, lodging or employing a servant engaged in the service of another person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 *l.*, and to damages in favour of the person to whom such servant is engaged, not exceeding 8s. for each day of such illegal employment; any service or labour done or performed by any such servant as aforesaid, in or upon the premises or estate of any such person unlawfully employing him as aforesaid, or any payment of wages or issue of food to such servant, or the circumstance of such servant being lodged or being allowed to remain without employment on the premises of any person, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such servant being harboured or employed by such person.

Complaints of masters and servants where tried.

Art. 13.—Every complaint of a master or servant shall be tried before the stipendiary magistrate of the district in which the complainant resides, and all proceedings had upon the same complaint before another magistrate shall be considered null and void.

Art. 14.

Penalties in every case of neglect of stipulated work and ill-usage.

Every person placed over labourers, liable to the same penalties as a master.  
Master liable for any offence committed by such person.

Sale of property or of goods seized in virtue of a stipendiary magistrate's order.

No opposition, &c., exercised upon goods seized by order of the stipendiary magistrate is to interfere with the effect of such order.

Labourers arrears of wages to be paid within eight days after a forced or judicial sale of a landed estate.

Petty sessions mentioned in the 3d section of the 5th chap. of the Order in Council, how constituted.

Sentences of stipendiary magistrates, of courts of petty sessions when liable to appeal.  
Fines of 10*l.* against the appellant in a frivolous or malicious appeal.

Duly certified copies of originals of sentences or orders to be transmitted by every stipendiary magistrate to the Registrar of the Court of Appeal.  
Proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

Every stipendiary magistrate liable to the "prise à partie."

Provisions of the Order in Council continuing to have effect.  
Fines awarded in virtue of the present Ordinance.  
Promulgation.

Art. 14.—In every case of neglect of stipulated work, whether by absence or otherwise, and in every case of ill-usage, whether by assault or otherwise, it shall be lawful for a stipendiary magistrate, according to the circumstances of the case, to award a fine not exceeding 10*l.*, in addition to or in place of compensation to the complainant, as provided in the 7th and 8th sections of the 4th chapter of the above-cited Order in Council.

Art. 15.—Every manager, overseer, commander, sirdar or other person placed by a master in authority over the labourers in his employ, shall, for all offences committed in the exercise of their functions, be held and considered to be liable to the same penalties as a master, within the meaning of the above-cited Order in Council, and in like manner a master shall be liable for any offence committed by any of the aforesaid persons, under or by virtue of such master's order or instructions.

Art. 16.—No sale of property or of goods seized in virtue of a stipendiary magistrate's order shall take place either in the premises of the party from whom the goods have been seized, or in any other public place appointed by the stipendiary magistrate, and to which he may have caused the seized goods to be transferred, until 10 days after the insertion of a notice in the Government Gazette, and the posting up of a notice at the offices of the stipendiary magistrate and civil commissary of the district, and in the other usual public places within the same.

Art. 17.—No opposition, seizure or detainer exercised upon goods previously seized by order of a stipendiary magistrate, or upon any proceeds from the sale of such goods, shall operate so as to interfere with the effect of such order.

Art. 18.—In every case of a forced or judicial sale of a landed estate upon which labourers are or have been employed, and to whom arrears of wages are due, the amount of such wages shall, within eight days after the said sale, be paid by the purchaser from the purchase-money of such estate into the hands of the stipendiary magistrate of the district in which such estate is situate, in preference to all other creditors, and upon no other formalities than the order to that effect of the President of the Court of First Instance, or of the Assistant Judge of the said court in the absence of the President thereof, to be given upon the production of the judgment of the stipendiary magistrate condemning the former proprietor of the estate to the payment of such wages, which order shall be final and without appeal.

The aforesaid privilege of labourers for the payment of arrears of wages shall be and is hereby limited to that period of their engagement which has elapsed, not exceeding one calendar year.

Art. 19.—The petty sessions mentioned in the 3d section of the 5th chapter of the aforesaid Order in Council shall be legally formed and constituted in the sense and for the object of the said Order in Council, by the meeting together of three stipendiary magistrates or of two of the said magistrates, and of the "juge de paix" of Port Louis, or of one of his substitutes who may be named and appointed for that purpose by the Governor.

Art. 20.—No sentence, award, order or other proceeding before or by any stipendiary magistrate or court of petty sessions, in which the sum or penalty adjudged to be paid to each complainant is less, if awarded against a master, than 2*l.*, or less, if awarded against a servant, than the amount of one month's wages, or in which the sentence pronounced is imprisonment for a time less than 10 days, shall be liable to be reversed, set aside, appealed from or questioned by any court of justice in the colony; nor shall any such sentence, award, order or other proceeding adjudging a larger sum or penalty than above stated, be quashed or set aside, or adjudged void or insufficient for want of form.

The Court of Appeal, if it dismiss any such appeal as frivolous or malicious, may condemn the appellant to a fine not exceeding 10*l.*

Art. 21.—Every stipendiary magistrate, upon receiving notice from the registrar of the Court of Appeal of any appeal entered in the form and within the delay prescribed by the 2d article of Ordinance No. 13, of 1839, from any sentence or order given by such magistrate, shall forthwith transmit to the said registrar duly certified copies of the original of the said sentence or order, and of the evidence given on the hearing of the complaint to which it refers.

And upon a similar notice being given by the said registrar to the Procureur-general, the case shall, ex officio, be set down for hearing between the Ministère Public and the appellant, without the necessity of any summons or order whatsoever to that effect, at the first sitting of the Court of Appeal which may take place not less than six days after the date of such appeal, or upon any other day to which the court may at discretion adjourn the hearing of such appeal: provided, that it shall be lawful for any defendant, on such appeal, to make appearance in the cause at any time previous to the decision of the court.

Art. 22.—Every stipendiary magistrate shall be liable to the "prise à partie" in the cases and in the manner and form prescribed by Articles 505 and following of the code of "Procédure Civile."

Art. 23.—All the provisions of the hereinbefore cited Order in Council which are not modified by the present Ordinance shall continue to have full effect.

Art. 24.—The produce of all fines awarded in virtue of the present Ordinance, shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury, and applied to the expenses of immigration.

Art. 25.—The present Ordinance shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 16th day of February 1846.

(signed) D. W. Ricketts,  
Secretary to the Council.

## SCHEDULE.

## Certificate of Discharge.

I HEREBY certify that A. B. [insert the name and country of the servant, with the number of his dépôt ticket, if he possess one], has this day completed his engagement with me, and that I have explained to him that he is required by the law to apply to the stipendiary magistrate of the district for his certificate of discharge.

C. D.

this day of 184

Seen and certified, on the acknowledgment of the above servant, that he has no claim upon his late employer, and is free to engage himself elsewhere.

E. F., Stipendiary Magistrate.

Delivered to the said C. D., this day of 184

— No. 2. —

(No. 48.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K. C. B. to Lord Stanley.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 3 March 1846.

No. 2.

HAVING been invited by a Member of Council, a distinguished member also of the Mauritius Bar, very much busied, as such, with the concerns of numerous estates, if possessing none of his own, and President of the Commercial Bank, the Honourable Mr. Henry Kœnig, to forward to your Lordship a protest which he purposed drawing up in his own behalf and that of colleagues dissenting from the provisions of the Ordinance "For better regulating the respective Rights and Duties of Masters and Servants," now submitted, I expressed my readiness to comply with the requisition, and have now the honour to forward the protest so conceived and supported.

Governor  
Sir W. M. Gomm  
to Lord Stanley,  
3 March 1846.

While presenting this document, I may, however, be permitted to remark upon an apparent inconsistency into which the honourable and learned gentleman and his colleagues have, perhaps inadvertently, fallen, at the outset of their statement. The Ordinance proposes to have for its object "to amend the Law relating to Masters and Servants;" nothing further. The dissentients protest, because it does not treat of matter wholly foreign to those relations.

They also depart from their own expressed opinions and expectations recorded in their Immigration Report, No. 21, forwarded in my despatch (No. 176) of the 3d November last, in the 7th and 8th paragraphs of that Report, wherein they say (these same gentlemen who attach their names to the protest), "That they look forward with anxiety to the operation of the Ordinance," which they have, however, done their best to defeat; and with an anxiety not unaccompanied with hope, and even promise, since they say further on: "If, after an experience of the proposed measures for rendering available the labour of the present immigrants, a further supply be found requisite, they will be prepared to suggest means for procuring it by a temporary increase in the export duty on sugar, which they conceive there will be little difficulty in justifying;" and these protestations are not six months old.

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 3 Nov. 1846,  
No. 176, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II., p. 180.

Passing to the matter of the remonstrance, and regarding it as I feel entitled to do, as wholly unconnected with the business in hand, I think your Lordship will find the most considerable of the grounds of complaint rested upon by myself in a series of despatches through some months past, and so distinctly declared to be by me to the Council, in my Minute of the 12th September, and further insisted upon in that now forwarded, of the 4th ultimo,—the large number of introduced labourers abstracting themselves from agriculture; inadequate return made by these for the expense of introduction; heavy loss incurred by the colony owing to premature departures, &c.

But, when these honourable gentlemen advance it as a grave fact for your Lordship's admonition, and one that admits not of a doubt, that upwards of 20,000 of the introduced labourers are withdrawn from agriculture, I feel that they are injuring a fair cause through indulgence in such notorious laxity of statement.

Your Lordship will have seen from the Returns forwarded in my despatch, No. 34, of the 16th ultimo, brought into comparison with those of the Protector,

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Minute, 12th Sept.  
1846, vide Ibid. p. 168.

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 16 Feb. 1846,  
No. 34.

be considered as diverted from agricultural pursuits, as computed in the 9th and 10th paragraphs of the First Report of the Committee on Labour.

Equally unprepared do I consider the honourable gentlemen protesting to be for making good their assertion, that the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th September 1838, have been misapplied or misconstrued by the local Government, or unfulfilled by it, since it was left free by that of India to carry through its measures in the full spirit of those provisions.

The great remedial measures proposed by the dissentients are already before your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government, in the First Report of the Committee on Labour and Resolutions of the Council emanating from it. I would only beg leave, therefore, in conclusion to remark upon the apprehensions expressed towards the close of the protest, of the colony's rapid advance towards destruction under the infliction of existing institutions affecting immigration, that a prosperity and increase of wealth are probably identical in the view of the reporters, the colony shipped off something short of 80,000,000 lbs. of sugar last year—far exceeding the remittance of any former year on record—and is exporting 100,000,000 lbs. of the same valuable commodity this year; 80,000,000 of these having been already expedited from its shores.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

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Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

ORDINANCE No. 1, of 1846.—PROTEST of Messrs. *Kœnig, Harel* and others.

Nous avons voté contre la loi proposée . . . . . parceque nous la considérons comme tout à fait insuffisante et que ne remédiant qu'à une très petite partie des maux dont le pays souffre depuis si long-temps, elle n'apportera aucun changement radical à l'état actuel des choses et ne les empêchera pas de s'aggraver encore.

Si on y trouve quelques dispositions repressives contre certaines infractions des laboureurs à leurs contrats de service, le colon reste, comme par le passé, sans moyens de les obliger à donner à l'agriculture leur travail de cinq années consecutives, comme ils y sont engagés, ou au moins de leur faire rembourser les frais de leur introduction dans la proportion du temps de service dont ils veulent se dispenser.

Sans cette disposition les peines appliquées à ceux qui sont encore sous engagement seront certainement un motif pour les éloigner de renouveler leurs contrats et comparant leur condition restant au travail à celle de ceux qui s'y sont soustraits, ils ne manqueront pas de profiter de la latitude qui est laissée à tous, d'augmenter les rangs des oisifs et des improductives.

Sans cette disposition, le trésor colonial, malgré les impôts accablants dont le pays est surchargé s'épuisera en pure perte s'il faut continuer à payer les frais d'introduction d'hommes qui donnent à peine dans la première année d'engagement, les trois quarts du travail auquel ils sont obligés, et qui restent entièrement libres après l'expiration de cette première année d'abandonner les travaux de l'agriculture, résultat qui n'a certainement jamais pu entrer dans les prévisions du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, et que peu d'efforts et des mesures très simples, prises à temps, auraient pu et dû prévenir.

Les recommandations les plus importantes du Comité de Travail, dont les Rapports ont été approuvés par le Conseil, restent encore sans effet, et la loi actuelle, par son insuffisance, semble être faite pour amoindrir aux yeux du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la gravité et l'intensité des maux qu'elle prétend guérir.

Il est cependant hors de doute, que la situation du pays n'a fait que s'aggraver chaque année par suite du vagabondage et de l'absence de plus de vingt mille laboureurs des travaux de l'agriculture pour lesquels ils ont été introduits; et la loi actuelle est sans force pour les y ramener, ou même pour contraindre au moins ceux qui seront introduits à l'avenir, de remplir toutes leurs obligations envers la colonie.

On est arrivé à reconnaître que depuis sa mise en vigueur, l'Ordre en Conseil du sept Septembre 1838, n'a pas été exécuté, et n'a peut-être même pas été compris dans ses dispositions principales, dont l'application aurait certainement prévenu beaucoup de désordres.

Et aujourd'hui nous croirions manquer à notre devoir, comme citoyens et comme Membres du Conseil du Gouvernement, nous qui n'avons pas l'initiative des lois, si nous ne protestons énergiquement contre des dispositions qui ne constituent que des demi-mesures si tardivement prises, malgré nos avertissements et nos sollicitations répétées, et si nous



Que la ruine entière de la colonie ne peut être conjurée que par un changement de système prompt et radical, et des moyens efficaces pour rétablir les choses aujourd'hui en opposition si flagrante aux conditions primitives, sous lesquelles l'immigration a eu lieu.

Des mesures adoptées aux véritables circonstances de la colonie et propres à assurer sa prospérité, en même temps qu'elles accorderont aux immigrants toute juste protection, parviendront à les ramener à une vie régulière et morale, au lieu de les laisser entraîner à tous les vices qui naissent de l'oisiveté et du vagabondage.

Et ce résultat, nous l'attendons de la justice du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, mieux éclairé par les Rapports du Conseil et les documents et les faits indéniables qui lui ont été soumis.

(signés) *Hy Kœnig.*  
*Bourgault du Coudray.*  
*F<sup>r</sup> Barbé.*  
*C. P. Harel.*

N'AYANT pu assister à la troisième lecture de la loi, ni donner mon vote pour le rejet de la loi, je déclare que mon opinion est entièrement conforme à cette émise par Messrs. Barbé et Harel, et que, comme eux, je proteste contre l'insuffisance de la loi.

(signé) *Ed<sup>d</sup> Pitot, M. D. C.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *D. W. Ricketts,*  
Secretary to the Council.

(No. 38.)

— No. 3. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 29 September 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 7th March last, No. 54, enclosing an Ordinance passed by yourself and the Council of Mauritius, "to alter and amend certain Provisions of the Royal Order of the 7th September 1838, regulating the respective Rights and Duties of Masters and Servants."

This Ordinance is the result of the lengthened inquiry which has taken place, before a Committee of the Council of Mauritius, into the state of Coolie Immigration; and it is designed to remove some of the causes of the alleged insufficiency of that immigration, and to render the advantage to be derived from the labour of the immigrants more commensurate with the expense of their introduction. I proceed to point out the particulars in which I think it open to objection.

The 1st clause requires every stipendiary magistrate, on dismissing a complaint, to state whether it was "frivolous, vexatious or malicious;" and the 2d clause subjects the servant preferring a complaint declared to be "frivolous or vexatious" to fine and imprisonment, while the master preferring a "malicious" complaint, is subject to a fine. The penalties against servants making complaints which may be merely frivolous, and neither vexatious nor malicious, seem unnecessarily severe, and much more so, in proportion, than the penalty against a master preferring a malicious complaint.

By Article 4, every "verbal," meaning, no doubt, every oral engagement, is to be held binding for a month, in the absence of any express stipulation to the contrary, and the engagement will tacitly revive and continue from month to month, unless the master or servant "shall give a notice of 14 days before the expiration of the month." The effect of this clause on a person in the position of an Indian immigrant, ignorant alike of the language and habits of the country, would probably be, to subject him to a perpetual engagement, since he might find great difficulty in giving the necessary notice, in the form required by the law.

By the 5th Article, the engagement of a servant may be annulled, on proof of his having been guilty of "any offence against law." These words are unnecessarily vague and general.

By the 7th Article, absence for a month, in violation of a written contract, will subject the labourer to very severe penalties. It must have been meant, though it is not so stated, that the absence should be without lawful cause.

The 8th Article prescribes the formalities to be observed, both by masters and servants, on the expiration of contracts, and imposes certain penalties for their neglect. The objection which I have stated to the 4th Article applies with even greater force to this.

The 9th Article prohibits the labourer from entering on a new contract of service, without a certificate of discharge from his former master, except in the case of his re-engaging with that master. The effect of this clause would be, in a majority of cases, to compel the labourer, whether he would or no, to re-engage with his former employer.

No. 3.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
29 September 1846.

Page 137.



The 12th Article denounces penalties against any person harbouring or employing any servant engaged in the service of another, but does not specify that the offence must be "knowingly" committed. It further provides, that the fact of such servant being lodged or allowed to remain, without employment, on the premises of any person, shall be *prima facie* evidence of his being so harboured or employed. This latter provision might become an instrument of injustice, since it requires the accused to prove a negative, on a point which must be, in many cases, scarcely susceptible of proof.

By the 13th Article, the jurisdiction over complaints of masters and servants is restricted to the magistrate of the district in which the complainant resides. In the event, therefore, of such a magistrate being negligent or prejudiced, all means of redress would be taken away.

The 14th Article authorizes the imposition of a fine, not exceeding 10*l.*, in addition to the existing penalties, for every case of neglect of work or ill usage. It appears to me unnecessary and unadvisable thus to accumulate penalties for an offence against which the law would appear to have previously made sufficient provision.

By Article 20, the decision of the magistrate is made final, in all cases where the penalty does not exceed 2*l.*, if awarded against a master, or a month's wages or 10 days' imprisonment, if awarded against a servant, and in such cases even an illegal sentence must be executed. Appeals from sentences of greater severity will lie to the Court of Appeal; a remedy, however, which, in the case of the labourer, would be, in reality, nominal and unavailing.

These are the principal objections to which the details of this Ordinance appear to me liable, and though, perhaps, when taken separately, they may seem to be of small importance, yet, collectively, they afford just grounds for apprehending, that the operation of the Ordinance might be unjust and oppressive to the Indian labourers. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to advise the Queen to disallow this Ordinance, and Her Majesty having been pleased to approve that advice, you will make Her Majesty's decision known by a proclamation to be published in the usual and most authentic manner.

But while I have, on these grounds, been under the necessity of advising Her Majesty to refuse Her sanction to the Ordinance you have transmitted, I am far from being insensible to the force of the reasons which have led the members of the Mauritius Legislature to conclude that some change in the existing system with respect to the introduction and employment of Coolie labourers is urgently required; on the contrary, I entirely concur in that opinion, and my disapprobation of the Ordinance is founded not on my differing with the Legislative Council as to the necessity of adopting more effectual regulations for securing the continuous labour of immigrants brought to the colony at the public expense, but upon a conviction that the means proposed for attaining that object are not well adapted to the end which they have in view, whilst at the same time they are open to very serious objections.

The original error to which all the objectionable provisions of the Ordinance are to be traced, is that it proceeds upon the principle of endeavouring by law to enforce upon the immigrants the due performance of the obligations to labour which they have contracted by accepting a free passage to the colony, instead of seeking to place them in a situation in which they might be acted upon by the same motives by which men are impelled to labour in countries in which industry flourishes. This I conceive to be a great mistake; all experience tends to prove that no legal regulations, however severe, if they stop short of the extreme compulsion which is the characteristic of slavery, can succeed in enforcing really efficient labour (even though it may be in fulfilment of a voluntary obligation) from men who have no interest in being industrious. On the other hand, where the motives of self-interest are properly brought to bear upon their conduct, there are few, if any, among the various races of mankind, who may not be stimulated to industry. Hence I am of opinion, that instead of encouraging the Indian labourers to enter, before they arrive at the Mauritius, into contracts to labour for several years for particular employers, and then endeavouring by stringent regulations, to enforce the performance of these contracts under circumstances in which it is the interest of the immigrants to break them; the true policy would be to adopt regulations of which the effect should be to make it the decided

would provide in a manner much less objectionable than heretofore for a large part at least of the expense of immigration.

In order more clearly to place before you my views upon this important subject, I enclose a paper containing the heads of such an Ordinance for promoting immigration and the industry of immigrant labourers, as might, I think, with advantage, be substituted for that of which I have just communicated to you the disallowance. The object of most of the provisions of this proposed Ordinance (which I have to desire that you will bring under the consideration of the Legislative Council), will be sufficiently obvious, without any further explanation; but there are some points on which I think it is proper to make the following remarks:—

And, first, with reference to the suggestions that all immigrants not under a contract to labour for some planter, should be subject to the payment of a small monthly tax, payable in advance; I would observe that the justice and advantage of such a regulation are very easily to be shown. The colony goes to the expense of paying for the introduction of immigrants, for the express purpose of securing a supply of labour for the cultivation of sugar; and if, after having had their passage so paid, the immigrants think proper to engage in other pursuits, nothing can be more reasonable than that they should be required to repay, by instalments, the cost incurred on their behalf; and on the other hand, if they should like so to repay the cost of their passage, the colony would have no interest in seeking to prevent them from following such occupations as they might find most gainful to themselves, and therefore to the society of which they would form a part. The next point to which I have to advert, is the proposed imposition of a stamp duty upon contracts for the employment of immigrant labourers. The proposed regulations upon this head are partly intended to assist in defraying the expense of immigration; but their more important object is that of checking the excessive competition amongst the planters for the service of the Coolies, and encouraging the latter to continue in the service of the same employers, without the frequent and capricious changes which are now so much complained of. Such a tax would raise a very considerable sum for immigration purposes, in the manner already recommended by my predecessor, as the most unobjectionable that can be adopted, and is also calculated to check those endeavours, which it appears are now made with such bad effects, to entice the immigrants, towards the close of their annual engagements, to change their employers.

It is clear that if the stamp duty payable on the renewal of contracts were only half that charged upon a new contract, those who induced labourers to leave their former employers would lie under a great disadvantage in competing with the latter for their services, and could hardly afford to pay the same wages for labour which would cost them more. The principle of levying a part of the money required for immigration, by means of a tax upon the employers of the immigrants, has already been adopted with great advantage by the Legislature of Jamaica; nor does it appear to be inconsistent with the views of the Committee of the Legislature of Mauritius, as in the 10th section of their Second Report, I find it suggested that the planters should be permitted directly to pay for the introduction of such labourers, as they might want, and to indemnify themselves by acquiring a right over the labour of the immigrants for some longer period than a year. My objection to that arrangement, as I have already endeavoured to explain, is that it would give the planters a claim to labour which they would have no effective means of enforcing. By the regulation I have suggested, the expense of immigration would, as it is intended to do by the plan proposed by the Committee, fall, in the first instance, on the employer, and ultimately upon the immigrant; but this would be accomplished in a manner which would leave it in the power of the immigrant to avail himself of the competition of employers, to obtain the highest wages he could, and would therefore make it his interest by industry to give a high value to the labour he would thus have the right freely to dispose of. It is in this manner, and only in this manner, that I believe real industry from free labourers is to be obtained—the full liberty of making the most he can of his labour is absolutely essential to give to the labourer an adequate stimulus to render, by his skill and his industry, that labour as valuable as possible; and unless dismissal is felt by the labourer as a punishment, and is one which it is in the power of the employer to inflict, the latter cannot practically exert that authority which, in the relation in which they stand to each other, it is for the interest of both parties that he should possess.

So strongly am I impressed with the importance of this consideration, that

although I have recommended that yearly contracts for labour should be sanctioned; I am persuaded that these contracts would be found to work much better if either party, in case of being dissatisfied, had it in his power to annul them, of course subject to such conditions as should be just to the other party and at the same time calculated to check a capricious and wanton use of the power. You will find amongst the heads of the proposed Ordinance, one that is designed to provide for this object.

You will, of course, understand that the sketch of a measure for increasing the supply of labour in the Mauritius which I have now forwarded to you, is intended for the free consideration of the Colonial Legislature, to whom, upon this subject, I have no wish to dictate, since their more intimate knowledge of the state of the island will enable them to judge far better than I can do, whether the particular provisions I have suggested are calculated to answer their intended object; more especially you will observe that the rates of monthly tax, and of stamp duty, which I have proposed, have been adopted with very imperfect means of determining whether they may not possibly be too high. Looking to what is stated to be the cost of introducing Indian immigrants, and to the rate of wages which they receive, I do not think these payments ought to be higher than those I have recommended (since the practicability of regularly enforcing them will greatly depend upon their moderation), but it is highly probable that you may find it expedient to reduce them still lower.

But though I leave the determination as to what measures are to be adopted entirely to the judgment of the Colonial Legislature, I have no hesitation in stating that I entertain no doubt whatever as to the fundamental principle of the policy I have recommended, that, namely, of endeavouring to make it the interest of the immigrants to be industrious, instead of binding them to labour by contracts for lengthened periods, the performance of which is to be enforced by severe regulations: to such severe regulations as would be necessary with this latter object, I have to instruct you firmly to refuse your sanction. On the other hand, if the measure I have recommended should be adopted, I should see no objection to the introduction of a greater number of immigrants annually than is at present intended, since the increased expense thus occasioned would then be provided for without inconvenience to the finances of the colony.

There is one defect in the existing system of Indian immigration to which, before I conclude this despatch, I must call your attention; I allude to the very temporary nature of the relief from the pressure of the demand for labour which is afforded by this immigration, as at present conducted. The actual loss entailed upon the colony by the frequent departure of labourers whose introduction has been effected at a heavy expense, may, I hope, be averted by the adoption of the regulations proposed in the sketch of an Ordinance which I now forward to you; but even if these suggested regulations should be enacted by the Legislative Council, and should have all the success that can be expected from them, still, unless some greater change should be made in the system now acted upon, the evil will remain that a large proportion of the labourers in the colony will be attached to it by no permanent tie, but will merely be temporary residents separated from their families, and having for their object (as soon as they have amassed a little money), to return to their former homes.

My predecessor, in his despatch of the 14th of May, adverted to the serious disadvantages resulting from such a mode of supplying the demand for labour, and I gather from the Reports of the Committee of the Council on Immigration, that the gentlemen of whom it was composed were by no means insensible to the same considerations and to the greater amount of benefit which the colony would derive from an immigration of a different character. In the 22d section of the first of these Reports, I find it is remarked, that "it would be highly advantageous to the colony to encourage the settlement of Indians in villages, where they might become permanent residents, ready to render their labour when it is wanted, and forming a nucleus for the settlement of other immigrants as they arrive." I entirely concur in this opinion, and I am inclined to believe that the peculiar constitution of society in India affords considerable facilities for acting upon this suggestion. You are doubtless aware that in India there has existed from the earliest times a very remarkable organization of village communities. In each village there is a head man, assisted by certain

For Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone's Despatch,  
14 May 1846, vide  
Correspondence respect-  
ing the British Colonies  
and the West Indies,  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 216.

of the revenue which is due by the village for the lands occupied by the whole community, the sum to be paid by each individual is ascertained and collected. The people of India are strongly and justly attached to this ancient institution ; there seems, therefore, every reason to believe, that if they were permitted to carry it with them into a new country, this would form a very powerful motive to them to emigrate, not as at present individually, with the view of returning to their native country, but in families, and for the purpose of permanent settlement. I would suggest, therefore, that it deserves the consideration of yourself and of the Council, whether it might not be desirable that this experiment should be tried. The mode of trying it which it occurs to me would be most likely to answer, would be that the agent should be instructed to enter into communication with those who would be the head men of the new settlements, and offer to them, provided they could assemble together a sufficient body of men, say from 100 to 200, with their wives and families, to establish them, on their arrival in Mauritius, in villages prepared for their reception. Such villages, if it should turn out that the offer was likely to be accepted, should accordingly be prepared so as to be ready at once to receive the immigrants on their arrival, and a moderate quantity of land should be attached to them, from the cultivation of which the emigrants would derive a portion at least of their support. In adopting such a plan it would be of essential importance that the new village community so established should be subjected to the payment of a fixed annual sum to the colonial revenue. The labouring population of India are well accustomed to such payments, and this obligation would, therefore, be considered as no hardship, while the necessity of providing for the annual payment expected from them would be a strong stimulant to industry, and lead them to seek for employment by which they might earn wages from the neighbouring planters, instead of contenting themselves, as they probably otherwise would, with obtaining a subsistence from the cultivation of the soil. The sum thus paid would also indemnify the colony for the cost of the introduction and establishment in villages of the emigrants, as well as for the expense of providing for the education of the children, an object which ought to be most carefully attended to.

I need hardly remark, that the members of such a village community ought to be exempted from any individual payments, such as I have proposed to require from other Indian immigrants, so long as the community to which they belong should continue regularly to pay the sum assessed upon it.

The above is but a very imperfect outline of such a scheme of emigration as might, I think, be adopted with great advantage by the colony confided to your government. Before any measure of the kind could be carried into effect, it would be necessary very maturely to consider the various details which must be settled ; such, for instance, as the situations in which the villages could best be established, the number of houses of which they should consist, the extent of land to be attached to them, and the amount of annual rent to be demanded from them. These are all questions of great importance, which can only be fitly decided by persons having the advantage of local knowledge which I do not possess, and which, therefore, must be left to be determined by yourself and the Council of the Mauritius, should that body see fit to entertain the suggestion I have now thrown out. Should such be the case, I have to instruct you, with their assistance, to draw up a detailed project, which you will submit to my consideration before you proceed actually to carry it into execution.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey.*

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#### Enclosure in No. 3.

#### HEADS of an ORDINANCE for promoting Immigration into the Island of Mauritius, and the Industry of Immigrants.

1st. A REGISTER to be made of all immigrants who have been introduced into the island at the public expense within five years, and such register to be filled up from time to time with the names of newly-arrived immigrants, and also with such other particulars as are hereby required to be recorded.

2d. All immigrants, whose names shall appear in the said register, to be required before leaving the island to obtain a passport from the officer by whom such register shall be appointed to be kept, if an immigrant proposing to leave the island shall have completed five years' industrial residence, the passport so delivered, shall give him a right to a free passage back to India ; if he shall not have completed five years of such residence, he shall

not have a right to a free passage; and further, before receiving a passport, shall be required to pay the sum of 1*l.* for each year that may be wanting to make up the term of his residence.

3d. Every such registered immigrant, during the term of his five years' industrial residence, to be required, in the event of his not being under a written engagement, to work for some planter; to pay monthly in advance the sum of 5*s.*, such monthly tax being imposed to make up to the colony for the loss of the labour, in consideration of which he had received a free passage.

4th. Written engagements to work for a planter only, to exempt an immigrant from the payment of the above tax, in the event of their being for a year, and upon a paper bearing a stamp; the stamp upon an original agreement to be charged 40*s.*, that upon the renewal of an expired agreement, 20*s.* All such agreements to be made known to the officer appointed to keep the Register of Immigrants, for the purpose of being therein recorded.

5th. All persons, planters or otherwise, employing any registered immigrant without such a stamped agreement, to be responsible for the payment of any amount of monthly tax which may then be due by him, and also for making good to any person to whom such immigrant may at the time be under an engagement, any claims which he may have upon him.

6th. No portion of the time during which any registered immigrant may have been in the island to reckon as a part of the five years' industrial residence required from him, unless while he shall have been either working under a stamped agreement for some planter, or else duly paying the monthly tax imposed upon him.

7th. Every registered immigrant, under an agreement to work for any planter, who shall absent himself from his work, to forfeit his claim to wages and rations; and farther, the sum of 1*s.* a week, or 2*d.* a day, to his master during the time of his absence, such absence also, if it shall last more than one week, shall be made known to the Registrar of Immigrants, and shall not reckon as part of his five years' industrial residence.

8th. By giving one month's notice, either an immigrant or a planter to whom he is under a stamped engagement, to have the right of appearing before a magistrate and cancelling such engagement; provided, however, that if this shall be done at the desire of the immigrant, he shall be required to pay to his master a proportion of the stamp duty paid by him on the agreement, equal to the proportion of the term for which it was made remaining unexpired.

9th. The monthly tax and payments hereby made due by immigrants absenting themselves from their work to be summarily recoverable before a magistrate, and in the event of an immigrant being unable to pay, imprisonment with hard labour to be inflicted upon him, at the rate of one day's imprisonment for every 6*d.* due.

10th. All monies received under this Ordinance, whether from the monthly tax, the stamp duty on agreements, or from fines imposed, to be applicable to immigration purposes.

No. 4.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
7 October 1846.

—No. 4.—

(No. 44.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 October 1846.

In my despatch of the 29th ultimo, No. 38, I have announced to you Her Majesty's decision on the Ordinance passed by yourself and the Council of Mauritius, to regulate the respective rights and duties of masters and servants; and have explained at length what I consider to be the errors of that Ordinance, and in what manner the demand for labour in Mauritius may, in my opinion, be most effectually and permanently relieved.

One part of the scheme which I have indicated consists in the transplanting of village communities, with all their social connexions and arrangements, from India to Mauritius; and upon this point I have desired you to consult your Council, and should they approve the proposal, to draw up with their assistance a detailed project for my consideration. I feel myself unable, at present, to come to any conclusive opinion as to the practicability of such a plan, from the want of local knowledge, and especially from the want of information in regard to the extent of land which may be at the disposal of the Crown in Mauritius.

On referring to the records of this office, I find that the information on this point is extremely defective. In the Blue Books it is generally stated that there are no means of ascertaining the amount of land still ungranted in the colony, and the nearest approach to precision is a statement, in a Return prepared for Parliament in 1840. that the amount ungranted is about 100,000 acres. On con-

Page 143.

Ordered by the  
House of Commons

labourer, and how important it is therefore that the due proportion between the extent of land available for occupation, and the numbers of the population, should not be exceeded. I must accordingly request your especial attention to this point, and must desire you to furnish me with a report showing the extent of ungranted land in Mauritius—the comparative extent of cultivated and uncultivated land, as well in the hands of the Government as of individuals, and the degree of facility with which land can be obtained for occupation by the labouring classes, either legally or as squatters.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

— No. 5. —

(No. 84.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 8 May 1846.

No. 5.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly return of arrivals, casualties, departures, entries at and re-engagements from the Depôt among the immigrant population of this colony for April.

Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
8 May 1846.

Three vessels have arrived from Calcutta within the period, bringing labourers, and I beg leave to draw your attention to the large proportion of women and children specified in the return.

The number of deaths on the passage has been considerable; these have chiefly occurred immediately subsequent to embarkation, and before leaving the river; dysentery the cause in some cases, but principally cholera, which has been producing great ravages in Calcutta for several months past.

The general casualties among the Indian labourers in the island during the month have been remarkably few; numbering in all 42 men, five women and seven children.

Of parties returning to their homes at their own expense, the numbers have been considerable, as anticipated in my despatch, No. 72, of the 8th ultimo.

The statement which accompanies, furnished by the protector, shows that few of these have completed a term of three years' service in the colony, and very many of them scarcely more than two. On this subject I have only to solicit your favourable attention to all my former representations connected with it, conveyed in numerous despatches throughout the past year.

The 12 natives of Bombay proceeded to Madras at their own desire; the opportunities being so rare of obtaining a direct passage for them from Mauritius to the former port; due notice has been given of this to the Government of Madras, and also to that of Bombay.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

*P. S.*—The ship "Marion" having reached this port on the 22d ultimo, with several cases of small-pox on board the vessel, has been placed in quarantine, and the immigrants, 273 in number, suitably disposed of in like manner.

*W. M. G.*

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 8 April,  
No. 72, *vide* Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed.  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 244.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

JRN, for the Month of April 1846, showing the particulars relating to Immigrants introduced into the Colony under the operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 16th January 1842, as well as a Summary of the Immigration from its Commencement.

Ships' Number.	Ships' Names.	Landed in the Colony.				Deaths on the Passage.				Deaths since Landing in Civil Hospital.				Deaths after entering into Service.				Returned to India.				Being unfit for Service.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Office, Port Louis, }  
by 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

RETURN of *Indian* Labourers who have Embarked for India during the Month of April 1846.

Date of Passports.	Ships by which Embarked.	INDIANS.									JOHANESE.			REMARKS.
		Government Expense.			Master's Expense.			Previous to Five Years in the Colony, at their own Expense.			Master's Expense.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
1846 :														
18 April -	Nimble - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	{ *One child only with ticket.
20 " -	Orient - -	48	2	4	-	-	-	218	14	2*	-	-	-	
		48	2	4	-	-	-	218	14	2	48	-	-	

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
6 May 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

Encl. 3, in No 5.

STATEMENT of *Indian* Immigrants who have entered the Depôt for Re-engagement, and of those who have engaged from the same Establishment during April 1846.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re-engagement.	Engaged from the Depôt.	Balance on the 30 April 1846.
Port Louis - - -	28	16	
Pamplemousses - - -	18	6	
Rivière du Rempart - - -	4	-	
Flacq - - -	-	4	
Grand Port - - -	1	-	
Savannah - - -	16	1	
Black River - - -	4	-	
Plaines Wilhems - - -	4	22	
Moka - - -	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	75	49	26

N. B.—The balance of 26, unknown how disposed of.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
6 May 1846.



Enclosure 4, in No. 5.

(No. 30.)

Encl. 4, in No. 5.

Sir,

Protector's Office, Port Louis, 24 April 1846.

1. WITH reference to your letter of the 15th instant, I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that two hundred and seventy-seven return immigrants embarked on the 20th inst., in the "Orient," D. Wales, commander, for Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

2. The number of immigrants destined for each port is :—

CALCUTTA.	
At their own expense	- 138
Government ditto	- 28
	166
MADRAS.	
At their own expense	- 82
Government ditto	- 17
	99
BOMBAY.	
At their own expense	- 12
	277

and the periods of service of those paying for their own passages are noted in the annexed statement.

3. The "Orient," lately arrived here, licensed for 277 from Calcutta, has a surgeon, and a sufficient supply of medicines and medical comforts, and is provided with 19,500 lbs. of rice, 3,600 lbs. of salt fish, 12,000 gallons of water, for the sole use of the immigrant passengers.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

(signed) Ch. Anderson,  
Protector.

STATEMENT of *Indian* Immigrants Embarked at their own Expense on board the Barque "Orient," on the 20th of April 1846, with the Period of their Services in the Colony.

MADRAS.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.
May - 1843 - - 3	January 1843 - - 5	July - 1843 - - 1
August - " - - 14	February " - - 17	January 1844 - - 1
September " - - 21	March - " - - 42	February " - - 10
October " - - 3	June - " - - 1	
November " - - 5	July - " - - 1	
December " - - 3	August - " - - 6	
January 1844 - - 7	September " - - 2	
February " - - 16	October " - - 4	
March - " - - 10	November " - - 5	
	December " - - 15	
	January 1844 - - 11	
	February " - - 26	
	August " - - 2	
	December " - - 1	
TOTAL - - 82	TOTAL - 138	TOTAL - - 12

(signed) Ch. Anderson,  
Protector.

— No. 6.—

(No. 96.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B. to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.

No. 6.

Sir.

Mauritius 30 May 1846.

exaggerated statements popularly and loosely indulged in with respect to the amount of the evil complained of.

Even up to this moment, 12 returns are deficient from among the principal sugar estates in the island.

The general return, therefore, can only be regarded as an approximation to the real state of the case; all its details obviously depending upon the accuracy and diligence of the parties reporting; but I have no reason for suspecting, that where employers are good enough to meet the requisitions of Government in their own interest for this end, their returns are not made out in perfect good faith.

The present statement does not present any very striking variation from those transmitted of the same nature on the 16th of February last (No. 34), and in earlier despatches of the last year. The two months included in this return, of increased disorder among all the inferior classes of the community, attributable to the ill-judged experiment ventured upon by the Council, in authorizing (as reported in my Despatch (No. 55), of the 8th March, and others therein referred to) the unlimited sale of colonial spirits by retail in the rural districts, might have been expected to have shown results even more unfavourable than those now presented.

*For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 16 Feb. 1846,  
No. 34, vide Papers  
relative to the West  
Indies, ordered by the  
House of Commons to  
be printed, 26 Aug. 1846,  
No. 691, Part II. p. 224.*

The operation of Ordinance No. 1, of the present year, for further regulating the relative duties of masters and servants, has been reported upon as generally beneficial hitherto from every competent quarter, and the returns of absenteeism that will be made up on the 30th June, may be expected to afford evidence of this.

Still, I am not sanguine as to any material improvement in this respect being affected by legislation; where there is manifestly so much temptation held out by employers themselves to irregularity on the part of the labourers, and the prospect of the prodigious crop from the canes now advancing to maturity, will have a natural tendency to enhance the temptation. The broils which have taken place so repeatedly at the Depôt upon every fresh arrival of immigrants, and which will be specially brought to your notice, Sir, in another despatch accompanying this, by the Protector, and the lavish offers made by parties seeking labourers in the country, and over-reaching of each other in the pursuit, are not so much indications of a deficiency of labour actually at hand for immediate purposes, as of speculation on the increase, and adventurous cultivation extending itself, lured on by the extraordinary favour of the seasons for several years past, and other concomitant circumstances, favourable so far, and highly exciting to the spirit of risk never separated from the transactions of Mauritius, over which Government may endeavour to extend a regulating hand, but can never regulate to the satisfaction of parties interested.

The crop of the year 1844-5 exceeded 84,000,000 of pounds; that of 1845-6 has already much surpassed 100,000,000; and conjecture, almost reduced at this hour to certainty, estimates that of the coming season even beyond 120,000,000.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm,*  
Lieut.-general.



—No. 7.—

(No. 98.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 30 May 1846.

No. 7.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm  
to Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
30 May 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit a Report furnished me by the Protector of Immigrants in the colony, on the course of proceedings actually in force at this day at the Depôt; considering, with Mr. Anderson, that these details may not be unacceptable to you at a moment when clamour is so freely indulged in against the regulations of that establishment, and blame so lavishly imputed to the chief direction of it by parties who find themselves outstripped in the race of competition with their neighbours, and who would have the system changed in consequence, and qualified to meet their better convenience.

I must freely declare myself of opinion with the Protector, that if order of any description is to be maintained at the Depôt, it would be difficult to frame a code of regulations that would be found more conducive to it in practice; and I will freely declare, without hesitation, that none such has ever been suggested.

My various reports made to Lord Stanley throughout the last two years with reference to this matter, will have shown the changes successively introduced, as abuses were found to creep into the working of measures first adopted.

Such was ultimately the regulation resorted to for admitting the interpreters of individual applicants, in substitution for Government agents of the same description, who were denounced as being notoriously bribed, and Government possibly a party to the transaction.

Of the truth of the first portion of this charge, there is little room for doubt; and I should therefore feel a strong repugnance to return to a system, as proposed for my consideration by Mr. Anderson, only less extensively exposed to abuse than that is shown to be by which it has been supplanted, but involving the Government by wanton implication in its reproach.

I fully agree with Mr. Anderson, in the meantime, that the extortion in force owes its origin entirely to the parties loudest in their complaints of its prevalence; and I see not how it can be effectually repressed but by a good understanding originating among themselves, and good faith observed by each to other in the common pursuit.

Until these sacrifices of individual interest of the moment for the general good are more universally consented to than I fear there is a reasonable prospect of their becoming, all parties must in turn—the unscrupulous in common with the fair dealing—and many there are of these latter in the field—submit to the imposition and extortion so truly pointed out by Mr. Anderson in the transactions at the Depôt.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 7.

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
18 May 1846.

Sir,

1. THE numerous attacks which appear almost daily against the working system of immigration now in operation in the colony, have induced me to believe that it might be acceptable to your Excellency, as well for your own satisfaction as for the information of the Right honourable the Secretary of State, to receive a detailed account of all matters connected with the progress of Indian immigrants through this office, from the period of their arrival in the harbour up to that of their departure from the Depôt to enter into engagements. In furtherance of this object, I have therefore the honour to submit to your Excellency the following statement, with some portions of which I am aware that you are already acquainted.

2. By the enactments of Her Majesty's Order in Council, it is the duty of the commanders of immigrant ships, on their arrival here, to present to the Protector a counterpart list of the embarkation in India; and having received that document, the Protector is bound to proceed on board and inspect the ship and the immigrants, and to direct the landing of the latter, with the least possible delay. It seldom happens, however, that this can be accomplished on the day of the arrival of the vessels, as the operation of "mooring" occasions too much bustle and confusion on the deck to permit the necessary inspection before it is completed. The general practice, therefore, is to visit the ships the day after their arrival, and to land the immigrants on the same day, when they proceed from the boats to the Depôt, where the 48 hours required by the Order in Council between their landing and the formation

of engagements are passed in the verification of their certificates with the individuals who are the bearers of them ; in the registration of their names, ages, castes, &c. &c. ; and in the preparation and delivery of the parchment "ticket" with which every immigrant is provided at the Depôt, they are then distinctly informed, in my presence, of the nature of the work expected from them here ; of the means provided by the Government for communication with their connexions in India by letter ; of those established for the redress of any grievances of which they may have to complain in the course of their career in the colony ; and that they cannot claim from the Government a return passage until they have passed five years in the island at agricultural labour.

3. The immigrants being thus far prepared for communication with the public, the planters, each of them being accompanied by an interpreter, are admitted to the Depôt, when a scene of eager competition instantly takes place, accompanied sometimes, I regret to say, by acts of tumult and violence, which will in some degree be accounted for as I proceed, and which my personal presence does not always succeed in entirely quelling. Conflicting interests rouse angry feelings, and thwarted expectations frequently permit vehemence and unbridled passion to exclude moderation and reason. A sufficient term, however, having been allowed to enable the planters and the immigrants to arrange the preliminaries of their future engagements, and after I have assured myself that all the immigrants have made such arrangements, the planters withdraw from the Depôt, to enable their future labourers to form their respective bands in the yard ; and although I am present during this operation, it is entirely managed and conducted by the immigrants themselves and their "sirdars." The bands thus formed may vary in their extent from 10 to 120 in number ; but when arranged, I apply to each, to know with whom they have decided to engage. As I proceed, I take down the name of each intended employer, and having gone through all the bands, I call back to the yard, the planters whose names are thus inscribed on my list, and the unsuccessful candidates retire, leaving those who have obtained the labourers to conduct them immediately before the magistrates, for the ratification of their engagements.

4. It has already been stated that the ships can seldom be visited by the Protector on the day of their arrival, but the cause of this delay does not prevent visits of another description. Immigrant ships from Calcutta always bring rice or other merchandize, which offers an ostensible excuse for the visits on board of persons in the employment of the commercial body ; while the frequent absence of the commanders from their ships in port, and the constant occupation of their inferior officers in the routine duties on board, render it almost impossible for them to prevent premature and undue communication with the immigrants, on the part of deputed agents from the planters and the merchants, who frequently enter the ship through port-holes, and through the medium of "sirdars" merely named by the commander for the passage, often contrive to influence the whole band to engage with certain parties even before they have left the ship.

5. The nomination of sirdars during the passage is absolutely necessary, to assist the commander in securing the order and cleanliness indispensable to health amongst so many human beings in a confined space, who have never been accustomed to the slightest restraint in any of their habits. But the influence which these men obtain over their gangs during their temporary charge, is almost beyond belief ; some of them, it is true, are sent to Calcutta by the planters for the express purpose of returning with new immigrants, and of thus obtaining their confidence. Others meet their gangs for the first time on board the ship which is to convey them mutually to this island ; but their unbounded influence is the same in both cases. No immigrant ever forms an engagement for himself, or even communicates with the planter, who is standing before him for the purpose of obtaining his services. They invariably and implicitly follow the will and the directions of the sirdar to whom they have given their confidence, and who is always either in the direct pay of the planter, or has been bribed by his interpreter to secure the services of the band of which he has constituted himself the chief.

6. In the visits on board, and in all underhand dealings with the immigrants, none are more active than a class of men who may be denominated "immigrant brokers," whose business is to obtain the written authority of some of the planters to procure labourers for them, and with that passport they acquire admission to the Depôt, where if through previous intrigue, or actual bribery of the sirdars on the spot, they succeed in getting men to engage with their principals, the labourers leave the Depôt to make the engagement as they are directed by the sirdars, and the planters pay to the brokers at the rate of 1 l. to 2 l. for each man thus obtained. In cases of this sort it sometimes happens that two or more parties having had recourse to the same means to propitiate the influence of the sirdars of the same band, some of them are disappointed in the result of their efforts ; and irritated by the loss of the money which has been actually paid in advance to a sirdar, angry discussion in support of conflicting interests is the consequence, and this is generally the origin of the disorderly conduct of the Depôt which has already been noticed.

7. When the communication with newly arrived immigrants is opened to the public, all

now daily perpetrated. In the local journals, and in all the correspondence addressed to the local Government by the merchants and planters, we see held up to public scorn the "shameful and barefaced bribery," which unquestionably does exist as connected with the engagement of the newly arrived immigrants. We hear it denounced by the agricultural body, and their organs of the press, as the subtle poison which is sapping the wealth of the colony, and they do not hesitate to accuse the Government and the Protector of countenancing and encouraging a system over which the public authorities have no control, and which, however baneful in its results, is the decided production of those who throw its odium on the Government, and can only be pruned or eradicated by those who planted it, and have contributed to its growth.

9. I may here be permitted, perhaps, to bring to your Excellency's recollections the many changes which have been made in the "Depôt system" for the express purpose of getting rid of evils arising either from the system itself, or from the means adopted by interested parties to counteract its benefit, and I think it will be fresh in your Excellency's memory, that every change on the part of the Government to protect the public interest, has always been met by opposition and evasion by those for whose protection it was intended, and who ought to have been most prominent in the support of fair and open dealing. I am bound in justice to state, however, that although the opposition to the Government measures may have been very general, there are honourable exceptions to the practice of evasion, and I wish it to be clearly understood, that I attach no blame to individuals for exerting themselves to protect their own interests, provided that the means which they employ for that purpose are not prejudicial to the general community. In the present instance, however, I am fully convinced that the wilful perseverance to cry down and to counteract the Government regulations is most injurious to the public interest, by bringing discredit on immigration, and by putting weapons into the hands of our enemies, which are sure to be used against the colony. It will, perhaps, be urged that those who require labourers have no option, that they must follow the current, or fail in their attempt to obtain that which is indispensable to them. But this is a mere fallacy, and if it had met in its outset with that energetic opposition which would have proved the best policy of its supporters, they would not only have reaped the advantage of their prudence, in a pecuniary sense, but they would have escaped from the just accusation of that vexatious opposition to the principle on which immigration was renewed in this colony, which has tended to paralyze some of its most important advantages.

10. Amongst the many accusations, which disappointed hopes or the known existence of undue influence have given rise to, it is often asserted publicly, that the persons employed in the Protector's office, and in the yard of the Depôt, participate largely in the bribes so bountifully distributed by the planters. I have had too much experience by constant contact with the natives of India to remain in ignorance of their openness to bribery, and I do not for a moment attempt to exempt from the usual faults and vices of their countrymen the subordinates of this department; but they are all fully aware that any interference of theirs, either directly or indirectly, with the engagement of immigrants, will lead to their immediate dismissal; and I can assert most positively and conscientiously, that I have on all occasions instituted the most searching inquiries whenever a suspicion has been attached to any of them; but that I have invariably failed in eliciting any circumstances connected with bribery on their part, which would have warranted even a common reprimand from me.

11. Having alluded to the evils arising from the employment of sirdars, interpreters and the men whom I have called "brokers," it becomes necessary to inquire if any means within the reach of the local Government can be applied to their remedy; and it is with regret that I am compelled to acknowledge my inability to devise any plan likely to effect the desired object on a sound and equitable footing. The great difficulty which I encounter in this case arises from the impossibility of communication between the planters and the immigrants, without the intervention of interpreters, and in this colony interpreters of the languages of India are only to be found amongst a class notoriously open to corruption, against which even the solemnity of an oath would afford no additional security; yet they cannot be dispensed with as the medium of intercourse, although in that capacity they actively assist in promoting the prevailing system of bribery, which will certainly be continued, and perhaps augmented to a ruinous extent, so long as every planter can bring into the Depôt an interpreter of his own selection. I am not prepared to say how far it might meet your Excellency's views and wishes to return to the system of Government interpreters, which was adopted at the outset of the present immigration, and relinquished at the pressing request of the planters; but I feel quite convinced that any plan, having the effect of reducing the number of interpreters, must be attended with at least a partial benefit, although I do not believe that it would be acceptable to the planters.

12. When the Order in Council enacted that 48 hours should elapse after the landing of the immigrants before they can be allowed to make engagements, it is evident that previous visits on board were not contemplated; and although I have but little reliance on the exertions of the commanders of the ships generally to prevent communication, it might perhaps be desirable that the agent at Calcutta should be instructed to give them special directions on that subject.

13. Although I have entered at such length on this subject, I may probably not have succeeded in making some points so clear as I could have wished to have done; but if your Excellency will be pleased to point out where I have failed in this respect, I may, perhaps, be able still to supply the required amendments.

His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Anderson, Protector.

No. 8.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
17 December 1846.

Page 155.

Sessional Paper,  
No. 322, of 1846.

—No. 8.—

(No. 66.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 December 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 98, of the 30th May last, enclosing a report from the Protector of Immigrants on the course pursued with respect to immigrants passing through the Dépôt, and suggesting some alteration in it.

It is evident that some alteration is necessary; and I am inclined to think that the system now in force in Jamaica for allotting the immigrants, might, with modifications, be adopted with effect at Mauritius.

I enclose for your information a copy of a paper laid before Parliament during the last Session, containing a Report from the Agent-general of Immigrants in Jamaica, accompanied by the regulations observed by applicants for immigrants.

But instead of leaving the selection, as is the case in that island, entirely in the hands of the Governor, which, under the peculiar circumstances of Mauritius, would not be desirable, I propose that these regulations should be carried out under the superintendence of a Board. This Board might best, perhaps, consist of the Protector, and two or four members to be nominated by yourself, on the recommendation of the planters of the island. You would probably have no difficulty in devising some means by which the general sense of the planters, as to the persons to be appointed to discharge this duty, might be ascertained.

I have, &c.

(signed) Grey.

—No. 9.—

(No. 104.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary Gladstone.

Sir,

Mauritius, 6 June 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly return of arrivals, casualties, departures, entries at and re-engagements from the Dépôt among the immigrant population of this colony for May.

Two remittances of labourers have been received within the term from Calcutta; the proportion of families again shown to be considerable.

The number of deaths on the passage also in one of these vessels, is chiefly from cholera.

The general casualties in the island, though exceeding the number reported last month, are still moderate, comprising 63 men, 10 women and five children.

Of those returning to their homes, at their own expense, both to Calcutta and Madras, the number is again considerable; and the term of service in the colony as usual, rarely exceeding half the stipulated period as the condition of introduction, and in some instances hardly exceeding twelve months.

Upon this serious matter, and upon the whole subject of Indian immigration to this colony, I have received Lord Stanley's assurance, in despatch No. 415, of the 15th December last, that my numerous representations were under the earnest consideration of Her Majesty's Government; and I feel confident that my reports on this head, received subsequently to the dating of that despatch, will have only tended further to satisfy you, sir, of the urgent need of measures being adopted for relieving the colony of so heavy an additional charge upon its resources, as is entailed by the working of the system in its present state;—whether as regards expenses of introduction, the prospective free return passage, or the replacing of those prematurely repairing to their homes at their own cost.

The band arrived by the ship "Marion," reported upon in my despatch, No. 84 of the 8th ultimo, continue in quarantine

For Lord Stanley's  
Despatch, 15 Dec. 1845,  
No. 415, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 176.

Page 149.

Enclosure 1, in No 9.

(signed) **C Anderson,**  
**Protector.**

Protector's Office Port Louis, }  
5 June 1846,



Encl. 2, in No. 9.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

RETURN of *Indian* Labourers who have Embarked for India during the Month of May 1846.

Date of Passport.	Ship by which Embarked.	INDIANS.							Remarks.
		Government Expense.			Previous to Five Years in the Colony, at their own Expense.			Previous to Five Years in the Colony, at Government Expense.	
		Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	
1846 : May 30	Cheapside - -	37	2	6	195	10	5*	3	* One child only with Ticket.

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
5 June 1846.(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

Encl. 3, in No. 9.

STATEMENT of *Indian* Immigrants who have entered the Dépôt for Re-engagement, and of those who have engaged from the same Establishment, during May 1846.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re-engagement.	Engagement from the Dépôt.	Balance on the 31 May 1846.	REMARKS.
Port Louis - - - -	24	8		None have entered since 14th ultimo.
Pamplemousses - - -	—	—		
Rivière du Rempart - -	- - -	17		
Flacq - - - -	—	—		
Grand Port - - - -	1	—		
Savanne - - - -	17	—		
Black River - - - -	- - -	1		
Plaines Wilhems - - -	—	—		
Moka - - - -	—	—		
TOTAL - - - -	42	26	16	

N. B. The balance of 16, unknown how disposed of.

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
5 June 1846.(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

## Enclosure 4, in No. 9.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c. Port Louis.

Encl. 4, in No. 9.

Sir,

Protector's Office, Port Louis, 1 June 1846.

1. WITH reference to your letter of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to communicate, for the information of his Excellency, that 247 return immigrants embarked in the ship "Cheapside," on the 30th ultimo, the proportions for the two ports being:—

MADRAS :—At their own expense	-	-	-	-	-	90	106
Government expense	-	-	-	-	-	16	
						—	
CALCUTTA :—At their own expense	-	-	-	-	-	115	141
Government expense	-	-	-	-	-	26	
						—	
						247	

2. The accompanying statement will give the periods of service in the colony of those who left at their own expense.

3. The "Cheapside" lately arrived here with immigrants, being licensed at Calcutta to carry 247 in the same space now allotted to those returning by the ship, which is provided with a surgeon, and the necessary supply of medicines and medical comforts, and carries, for the use of the immigrant passengers, 12,160 lbs. of rice; 2,300 lbs. of salt fish, with 11,000 gallons of water.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

STATEMENT of *Indian* Immigrants Embarked at their own Expense on board the Barque  
"Cheapside," on the 30th May 1846, with the Periods of their Services in the Colony.

MADRAS.						CALCUTTA.					
April - 1843	-	-	-	-	8	January - 1843	-	-	-	-	1
May - "	-	-	-	-	3	February - "	-	-	-	-	1
June - "	-	-	-	-	1	March - "	-	-	-	-	6
July - "	-	-	-	-	8	April - "	-	-	-	-	32
August - "	-	-	-	-	6	May - "	-	-	-	-	1
September - "	-	-	-	-	22	July - "	-	-	-	-	1
October - "	-	-	-	-	27	August - "	-	-	-	-	3
November - "	-	-	-	-	7	September - "	-	-	-	-	14
December - "	-	-	-	-	1	October - "	-	-	-	-	14
January 1844	-	-	-	-	4	November - "	-	-	-	-	1
February - "	-	-	-	-	3	December - "	-	-	-	-	3
						January - 1844	-	-	-	-	7
						February - "	-	-	-	-	1
						June - "	-	-	-	-	1
						October - "	-	-	-	-	2
						November - "	-	-	-	-	14
						January - 1845	-	-	-	-	1
						March - "	-	-	-	-	1
						April - "	-	-	-	-	6
						May - "	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL - - 90						TOTAL - - 115					

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
1 June 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

(No. 16.)

— No. 10. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*, to Governor  
Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K. C. B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 24 February 1846.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith the copies of a correspondence which has passed between this department and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of alleged promiscuous intercourse of the Coolie immigrants into Mauritius, with the women who accompany them, and of unnatural practices among their men.

You will observe that on receiving the first statement of the society to this effect, Lord Stanley requested them to furnish such specific information as to their statements as would enable the local Government to institute an inquiry with a tolerable certainty of arriving at a true knowledge of the facts. The society, for the reasons explained in Mr. Scoble's last letter, decline a compliance with this request, but allege that the facts are so notorious that there will be no difficulty in arriving at the truth.

I regret this determination on their part; but the charges are far too serious to be passed over without the most searching inquiry, and I have therefore to desire that you will forthwith institute such an inquiry, in whatever manner and through whatever agency you may consider most calculated to elicit the truth, and to convince all parties that it has been conducted in an impartial and uncompromising spirit, and with a sincere desire to arrive at the true state of the case. I need scarcely add that if in the course of the inquiry you should see reason to believe that the allegations of the Anti-Slavery Society are well founded, and that the abominable practices to which they allude prevail, it will be your duty, immediately and at whatever cost to the public, to take steps for arresting them, without waiting for further instructions from me.

I would also draw your attention to the impediments alleged by the society to be thrown in the way of the religious instruction of the Coolies in the Mauritius, and request that you will report on the subject of the religious provision made for them, as well as upon the other points which I have mentioned.

You will report the result of your inquiries to me, at your early convenience, as well as any measures which you may adopt in consequence of disclosures to which they may lead.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. E. Gladstone*.

No. 10.  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone to Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
24 February 1846.

Mr. Stephen,  
23 Sept. 1845.  
Mr. Scoble (no date)  
No. 10.

Mr. Hope,  
12 Dec. 1845.  
Mr. Scoble,  
12 Jan. 1846.  
Lord Lyttelton,  
19 Feb. 1846.

## Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

Sir,  
Encl. 1, in No. 10. I AM directed by Lord Stanley to inform you, that he has recently received from the Governor of Mauritius an answer to the inquiries which, on receiving your letter of 7th January last, he had addressed to that officer in reference to the allegations contained in the anonymous paper which accompanied your letter.

This answer appears to Lord Stanley to relieve the local Government from the censure cast upon them by your correspondent. His Lordship cannot, of course, admit that the Governor of Mauritius owes any explanation of his conduct to any person or body of persons in this country, except to Her Majesty and to Parliament; nevertheless, if you should wish, for your personal satisfaction, to be apprized of the terms of that officer's report, you will be permitted, on application to the librarian of this office, to peruse it. You will, however, of course understand, that such a communication is not to be drawn into a precedent, and that it does not involve any authority for publishing the Governor's despatch, or any part of it either in terms or in substance.

J. Scoble, Esq.

Downing-street, 23 September 1845.  
I am, &c.  
(signed) Jas. Stephen.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

To the Right honourable Baron Stanley, Principal Secretary for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

(Received, 11 Nov. 1845.)

Encl. 2, in No. 10. My Lord,

ON my return from the Continent a short time since, I availed myself of your Lordship's permission to inspect certain documents which had been received from Mauritius on the subject of Coolie immigration. Your Lordship will permit me to thank you, on behalf of the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, for the opportunity thus afforded me of testing the accuracy of the private information which had been obtained by them upon that subject, and which was submitted to your consideration in March last.

From the despatch of Sir William Gomm, it appears that the statement made by their informant as to the mode in which the Coolies were obtained at Bombay was correct, or, in the words of his Excellency, of which I have a perfect recollection, that he had "no doubt of its being an unexaggerated statement," and that, in his opinion, it was to a great extent a fair representation of the working of the system in operation at Calcutta also. The committee were then fully justified in complaining to your Lordship of the fact that the crimping or duffadar system of trepanning labourers for Mauritius was in full operation, notwithstanding the appointment of special agents, and the promulgation of stringent regulations to prevent it. Were it not fully admitted, it would appear incredible that the system of private agency, with all its admitted evils, should have been permitted to exist for two years; and that under it upwards of 40,000 unfortunate Coolies should have been allowed by the Indian Government to have been transported from their native land to that colony. The committee venture to think, that your Lordship cannot be satisfied with the explanation given by Sir William Gomm of this startling fact, namely, that it arose from "casual misconstruction" of the orders which had been transmitted on the part of the Indian authorities, and from the "pressure of the urgent wants of the colony," which, he adds, could only be adequately provided for through the channel of individual mercantile speculation. How the Indian authorities could have misconstrued the clear instructions of Her Majesty's Government, after the experience they had had of the Coolie trade previously to 1839, and the discussions which had taken place in Parliament relative thereto, it is impossible to conceive. The plea set forth by Sir William Gomm of the "urgent wants of the colony," if it were a valid one, would justify the slave trade, to which, in some of its features, the Coolie trade has, in fact, borne a near resemblance.

That an alteration for the better has taken place since the visit of Mr. Anderson, the protector of immigrants, to Calcutta, the committee are bound to believe; but this may be attributed partly to the fact that the number of Indian labourers to be henceforth introduced into Mauritius has been limited to 6,000 per annum, exclusive of women and children; and that, consequently, more vigilance can be exercised to check abuses than when they were shipped wholesale, as was the case during the years 1843 and 1844. They may, however, be permitted to express their fears, that when there shall be added to the demand for labourers for Mauritius, those that your Lordship considers to be necessary for Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana, the evils so often exposed and deplored will break out again.

It appears, in the next place, from Sir William Gomm's despatch, that the Coolies were confined in the Dépôt, and not the bagne or jail, as had been stated to the committee; at the same time Sir William does their informant the justice to say that this correction is not to be regarded as a counter-charge of dishonesty upon him. There, according to Mr. Anderson's statement, they were shut up for 48 hours before they were distributed. The discrepancy between the statement of this gentleman and the reporter is immaterial; though it strikes the committee as not improbable that, in this instance at least, Mr. Anderson might have been mistaken. The fact is, that the selection or distribution of the Coolies virtually took place on board the vessel, and the reason given why they were put up by the captain in lots of 10 each, was, that he might get rid of the weak with the strong. It may be perfectly true that Mr.

Mr. Anderson gave the Coolies the information he states; but in their circumstances, it could be of no use, they could not seek masters. To have allowed them to range the town or the colony in quest of employment would, to use the language of Sir William Gomm, have been to allow them to "be played upon," as, in fact, he adds, "they are to some extent in spite of every measure to prevent it." They were confined, it is alleged, for their own benefit, but confinement prevented liberty of choice both as to employments and employers. The liberty of choice was confined to the colonists, who selected such of the Coolies as they deemed suitable to their purposes, for which they paid the captain a bonus; and all that was left to the Coolies was acquiescence in the arrangement that had been made. The Committee will not inquire how far the confinement of the immigrants in the *Depôt* was legal, or whether the motives which led to their seclusion justified it, but they beg to state that they always considered the place of reception on shore to be an asylum where, for a limited time, the immigrants were allowed shelter and support, with perfect liberty to seek for employers wherever they wished. In this it appears they have been mistaken, for Sir William Gomm says, "that the bands of Indians arriving under the bounty system were usually confined to estates in which the introducers were themselves interested," and hence, he observes, the universal desire manifested by them to exercise their own "free will" in the choice of masters "at the termination of their first year's engagement." It is most satisfactory to learn that Sir William Gomm, for this and other solid reasons, is opposed to the prolongation of engagements beyond the period of one year.

The points on which Mr. Anderson is at issue with the informant of the Committee are, the number of days he was in port before the Coolies were landed, the time they were in the *Depôt*, and their having been put up in lots of 10 each. On the first point Mr. Anderson admits that the vessel which brought the Coolies was reported to him on the 27th January 1844, and that they were not landed until the 10th February; and he accounts for it by stating the arduous duties he had to perform in registering and distributing the large number of 5,700 Coolies then in the harbour. On the second point, without impeaching his veracity, it is not impossible that he may be wrong. The Committee can hardly suppose their informant in error upon that point, as he accompanied the Coolies from the ship to the *Depôt*, and was there, he affirmed, until they left it with their respective masters. The multiplicity of Mr. Anderson's duties might have prevented his giving to every cargo of Coolies, at that particular time, the ordinary amount of attention and care. On the last point the committee cannot think their informant in error; and, by supposing that the Coolies were put up in lots on board, where the selection was really made, and not in the *Depôt*, the statements of both parties are reconcilable. Mr. Anderson does not deny that the informant of the Committee received the bonus specified; on the contrary, of that he had no doubt. For what was this bonus given? Mr. Anderson also incidentally confirms the statement respecting the loss of certain Coolies, who were reported to have fallen overboard; that they were drowned under the circumstances reported, there can be no doubt.

In relation to the alleged maltreatment of the Coolies, it is satisfactory to find, that an Ordinance was passed for their protection against it in 1844. The Committee can only hope that its provisions fully met the cases contemplated, and that it has been faithfully administered. The fact, however, that such an Ordinance was deemed necessary, and was passed in Mauritius, clearly indicates that abuses existed which required the power and penalties of law to correct.

It is also extremely satisfactory to learn from Sir William Gomm, that "*billets de passe*" are not now required to enable Coolies to remove from one place to another; such a restraint on liberty could be justified only under a system of slavery.

As to the large mortality which has accompanied the importation of Indian labourers into Mauritius, it needed not the corroborative testimony of their informant; that is clearly proved by the official papers which have been laid before Parliament, although it is apparent that even in them the information on this point is extremely defective.

Perhaps, in conclusion, your Lordship will allow the Committee, to direct your attention to two points on which Sir William Gomm is silent:—The first is, that the Coolies, male and female, are herded together in large buildings or barracks, without even a separation being made for the sexes, whether married or unmarried; and secondly, the horrible practices of which the male Coolies are alleged to be guilty. Your Lordship, the Committee are persuaded, cannot be indifferent to these things; and they would take the liberty of adding, that if, in your Lordship's judgment, Coolie emigration to Mauritius is a matter of necessity, it appears to them to be a sacred duty that their welfare, both physical and moral, should be primarily consulted. In making this remark, however, they beg to be understood as in no way agreeing with your Lordship on that point, their hostility to the whole scheme of Coolie emigration to the emancipated colonies, as at present carried on, remains unabated.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Scoble*, Secretary.

Enclosure 3, in No. 10.

Encl. 3, in No. 10. Sir, Downing-street, 12 December 1845.  
I AM directed by Lord Stanley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, without date, commenting on Sir W. Gomm's report on the abuses which were alleged to exist in the introduction of Indian labourers into Mauritius.

With reference to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I am to request you to move the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to furnish Lord Stanley with whatever evidence they may possess in respect to the prevalence of promiscuous intercourse with the women, and unnatural practices among the men in the barracks or elsewhere, or to point out to his Lordship in what quarter such evidence may be obtained. His Lordship will then direct the Governor of Mauritius to institute the most rigid inquiry into the subject, and if the charges should be verified, to make such arrangements, at whatever cost to the colony, as would most effectually prevent a recurrence of the evil.

J. Scoble, Esq.

I have, &c.  
(signed) G. W. Hope.

Enclosure 4, in No. 10.

To the Right Honourable *William Ewart Gladstone*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 4, in No. 10. Sir,  
IN a recent communication which the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society had occasion to make to the Right honourable Lord Stanley, on the subject of Coolie emigration to Mauritius, they observed, in its concluding paragraph, as follows: "Perhaps your Lordship will allow the Committee to direct your attention to two points on which Sir William Gomm is silent. The first is, that the Coolies, male and female, are huddled together in large buildings or barracks, without even a separation being made for the sexes, whether married or unmarried; the second is the horrible practices of which the male Coolies are alleged to be guilty;" and they added, "your Lordship, the Committee are persuaded, cannot be indifferent to these things." In reply, Mr. G. W. Hope, on behalf of his Lordship, requests me to move that body to furnish him with whatever evidence they may possess in respect to the prevalence of promiscuous intercourse with the women, and unnatural practices among the men, in the barracks or elsewhere, or to point out to his Lordship in what quarter such evidence may be obtained," and that his Lordship will then direct the Governor of Mauritius to institute the most rigid inquiry on the subject, and if the charge should be verified, to make such arrangements, at whatever cost to the colony, as would most effectually prevent a recurrence of the evil."

In conformity with Lord Stanley's wish, I have laid his request before the Committee, and am directed to communicate to you, Sir, as his Lordship's successor in office, the following reply:—First, with respect to the promiscuous intercourse of the Coolies with the Indian women, which, though not directly asserted, is to be inferred from the fact adduced by the Committee, they have to state their entire confidence in the correctness of the reports they have received. Their informants have had the best opportunities of becoming aware of the facts of the case, and could have had no motive for representing them otherwise than they had found them. Indeed, they speak of this intercourse as so notorious at Mauritius, as to require no particular cases in proof. Under such circumstances, to comply with Lord Stanley's request appears unnecessary; but as it would be a violation of the confidence which their correspondents repose in them, to furnish the particulars required, they beg respectfully to decline so doing, and in taking this course they feel the more justified, inasmuch as in one case when they did this, the Colonial Secretary at Mauritius, Mr. Dick, did not hesitate to name the party who had furnished them with facts, although his name had been entrusted in confidence to the authorities at home. In stating this, however, the Committee would not be understood as impeaching the honour or discretion of any parties at home, for they have the fullest confidence in both. But knowing as they do, that every man in Mauritius is treated as an enemy who points out an abuse, they feel it would be improper to indicate the sources of their information, or to specify individual cases which might lead to discovery. Besides which, with their experience of colonial tactics, they are persuaded it would lead to no beneficial result and might be productive of much evil to individuals.

The fact, Sir, will not be denied, that by far the larger portion of the women introduced into Mauritius from 1843 to 1844, both inclusive, were prostitutes, picked up in the streets of Calcutta and Bombay; and that although there were some of their number the wives of the immigrant Coolies, yet, so far as the Committee are informed, no special accommodation was provided for them. On the contrary, it appears that the women, whether married or unmarried, were herded together with the men in large buildings or barracks, and that the usual results were the consequence—promiscuous intercourse and debauchery.

The Committee would venture to suggest that the stipendiary magistrates in the several

It may not be improper to call to your recollection the great disproportion which existed between the sexes at the period of emancipation, say about 25,000 females to 38,000 males; or, if you take the number of apprentices, it will stand thus, 38,189 males, and 20,602 females. This disproportion has been greatly increased by Coolie immigration. By a return made to Government, No. 58, 1840, it appears that of 13,213 Calcutta Coolies introduced into Mauritius from 1st August 1834 to the end of October 1838, only 198 were women, and 51 children. It is probable that of the whole number reported to have been imported from 1834 to 1839, say 25,468, not more than eight per cent. were women. From 1842 to 1844, no less than 46,014 Coolies were introduced, of these not more than 12 per cent. were women, and about four per cent. were children. These figures not only show the horrid disproportion of the sexes which exists in the island, and clearly indicate the general character of the Indian women imported, but will fully account for the demoralized habits of the labourers. Secondly, in relation to the alleged criminal practices of the men. For similar reasons to those already specified, the Committee are unwilling to give up their authorities; they are fully satisfied, however, of the fact. The subject is revolting; yet, when the voluptuous character of the Asiatic is considered, in connexion with the absence of those moral restraints which a pure religion inculcates, and the unnatural circumstances in which he has been placed, it is not to be wondered at that so detestable a vice should be practised. Of 70,000 Coolies introduced between 1834 and 1844, scarcely 7,000 were women. This fact alone reveals a state of things wholly inconsistent with good morals, the happiness of the people, or the welfare of the colony.

The Committee are aware that latterly the proportion of women and children introduced into the island is much higher than heretofore, and that the character of the recent importations is much better than former ones; for instance, the four cargoes introduced up to the 19th April 1845, contained 675 men, 160 women, and 139 children; yet, Sir, they are persuaded that you cannot be satisfied even with this improvement, nor ought any man to be content who regards these Asiatics as something more than mere implements of husbandry, or machines for raising sugar.

You are probably aware, Sir, that the immigrant Coolies receive no education or religious instruction from their masters, nor is it to be expected that they should; yet it might be reasonably supposed that no obstacle would be raised to other parties taking upon them the Christian duty of enlightening their minds and elevating their morals. On this point the Committee respectfully direct your attention to the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Onslow, inserted in Parliamentary Papers, No. 45, 1841. This gentleman says, "I may mention with reference to the civilization and well being of the Coolies, that means which had been taken to promote their spiritual welfare in Mauritius, were, for some reasons, prevented from being carried into effect by, I believe, the Government of Mauritius." "An impression," he adds, "existed that the preaching of missionaries had a tendency to render people of the class of Coolies discontented with their situation and their masters." A body of persons thus abandoned were not likely to become virtuous, but rather to abandon themselves to the vilest appetites, and to "work all uncleanness with greediness." And that such has been the fact there can be no doubt. Sir Lionel Smith thus describes this wretchedly debased people in 1841. "The Coolies," he says, "have given themselves up to a degree of disgraceful licentiousness, which no person acquainted with their character and habits in India (dissolute as they are known to be) could possibly believe." With this quotation the Committee take leave of a subject which nothing but a deep sense of duty could ever have engaged them to bring under the attention of Government. Most unfeignedly would they rejoice that the debasing practices to which they have been compelled to allude had no foundation in fact, or that they admitted of a cure under present arrangements. They feel, however, that they do not, and that the only remedy is the abandonment of so evil a system of immigration altogether.

It is for you, Sir, should you deem it necessary, to prosecute this subject farther. No doubt information can be obtained as to the moral condition of the Indian immigrants, from the proper authorities in Mauritius, and though the Committee have reason to believe that every obstruction would be thrown in the way of a searching and impartial inquiry, they are satisfied that enough would transpire to convince you, Sir, of the substantial accuracy of the facts submitted to Government, if the parties appointed to conduct it did their duty.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Scoble*, Secretary.

Anti-Slavery Office, 27, New Broad-street,  
12 January 1846.

Enclosure 5, in No. 10.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 February 1846.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Gladstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, stating the grounds on which the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society decline a compliance with Lord Stanley's request, that they would furnish this department with any specific information which they may possess in regard to the alleged promiscuous intercourse with the females among the Coolie immigrants into Mauritius, and unnatural practices among the men, in order that it might form the basis of inquiry by the local Government; but observing that the facts are so notorious, that a compliance with that

Encl. 5, in No. 10.

request appears unnecessary, and suggesting that the stipendiary magistrates in the colony should be called on to report on the accommodation provided for and used by the Coolies; the number of women on the several estates, distinguishing the married from the unmarried, and their reputed character and practices.

In reply, Mr. Gladstone directs me to point out to you that, any inquiry which may be set on foot by the Governor of Mauritius into this matter, will be prosecuted at a much greater disadvantage when committed to him in such general terms, than if he were entrusted with a basis of positive statement on which to proceed, and with the names of parties to whom to refer. At the same time Mr. Gladstone has not the most remote intention either to impugn the motives of the Anti-Slavery Society in the decision to which they have come, or to intimate any opinion as to the sufficiency of the grounds on which they have proceeded, although he must regret that they feel themselves precluded from giving any statement of particulars, or of the names of parties competent to give evidence on the subject. He acknowledges, however, that the allegations are far too important to be passed over, and he will accordingly submit them to impartial and searching inquiry, if not with the most ample means of pursuing it, yet with all the means which it is in the power of the Government to apply to that purpose.

I have, &c.

J. Scoble, Esq.

(signed) *Lyttelton.*

— No. 11.—

No. 11.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
to Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
27 June 1846.

(No. 119.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K. C. B. to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 27 June 1846.

I HAD the honour yesterday of receiving the public despatch (both original and duplicate arriving at the same time), No. 16, of 24th February, which I had been prepared by a former communication to expect from you for my guidance.

I address myself at once to the matter of the enclosures, with which I am favoured by you, proceeding from the secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, in the name of his Committee; and first, to Mr. Scoble's letter without date, as remarked upon by Lord Stanley, but claiming priority of attention from the tenor of its allegations.

The secretary's strictures upon my despatch No. 88, of 22d May 1845, overthrowing the unscrupulous charges brought against this Government by the disappointed trader of the "———," whose name, I believe, was ——— and whose representations were considered worthy of entertainment by the Anti-Slavery Society, call for little reply from me.

Mr. Scoble misquotes from my despatch; but he quotes from memory, often a fallacious guide in such matters, and leading to error in more important ways than I could here point out.

The "unfortunate fate" of the large numbers introduced into the colony under the bounty system, which extended over a term, not as stated by Mr. Scoble of two years, but of 15 months, as shown by the returns laid before the House of Commons in the printed papers on Mauritius, however objectionable that system was, and has been amply shown to be by me--the unfortunate fate, I must repeat it, of the parties so introduced, is not borne witness to with any imposing strength by the facts laid monthly before you, Sir, and even oftener by me; of the numbers of these same parties returning to their homes after short sojourns amongst us at their own expense, all laden, notwithstanding, with their earnings during that short period, to the great detriment of the colony while saddled with the entire expense of introduction; and the whole body of evidence borne by the stipendiary magistracy, by the Protector, and by all concerned in the welfare of the labourers, and independent of local interests, I challenge the Anti-Slavery or any other society in the world, to avail themselves of for corroboration of any such allegations.

Upon the continued cavillings with arrangements at the Dépôt, I make no comment; trusting to the information recently forwarded by me from the Protector in despatch No. 98, of the 30th May, and many earlier ones, at least for your satisfaction, Sir, on this point.

I now approach the two concluding heads of charges, advanced before and repeated in this representation, upon which Mr. Scoble observes, that my despatch is silent; from whence he appears to infer weakness of cause, and a consciousness of

Page 161.

Page 155.



of it on my part, and forming the principal matter of his subsequent communication made to yourself, Sir, bearing date 12th January last.

It is also to those allegations that the directions conveyed in the despatch before me exclusively apply.

The inquiry shall be entered into with the promptness and at the same time with the circumspection which so grave a matter demands, and carried through with unremitting assiduity by myself, as I well know it will be by those whose assistance I shall require for the task. I make no comment upon the mystery with which the society thinks proper to shroud its informants, while allowing itself to be made the mouth-piece of such weighty charges.

Neither will I betray the rashness to claim, for the large mass of Indians peopling the colony at this hour, absolute exemption from the worst charges here laid at their door in the gross.

In the meantime, I would pass some observations upon the statements on which these charges are founded, and from which they would appear to be conjecturally deduced.

“The disproportion of the sexes among the immigrants arriving.”

By no one has it been more honestly regretted than by myself from the outset, and by no one has its reform been more strenuously advocated, and with a growing success. I appeal to the list of introductions of the present year already transmitted, as my vouchers.

The evidence quoted of a Reverend Mr. Onslow, representing the Government of Mauritius as averse to the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the Indians, I have the best reason to think, never had any foundation in fact; and that it has none at this day I appeal to my successive annual reports upon the state of the colony, and my despatch, and various other representations therein referred to of a similar tendency, to show.

And that “the Asiatics” are regarded by me too, “as something more than mere implements of husbandry or machines for raising sugar,” you have my despatch, Sir, (No. 92), of 2d June 1845, and all others bearing upon the subject of immigration to witness.

But while these unscrupulous charges are advanced and insisted on, not alone by their correspondents, but by themselves, I may be permitted to express my surprise at seeing the society, whose object is truth, so inattentive to testimony, with good names attaching to it, given to the world from time to time on this whole subject.

I allude particularly to that of Mr. Neave, forwarded in my despatch (No. 118) of the 2d July last, and published in both languages in all the journals of the island.

The competency of the reporter for his task voluntarily imposed, the society will hardly dispute, and as little, I should hope, the sincerity and singleness of purpose which characterises the whole of Mr. Neave’s statements.

I entreat the society to place such candid statements as these, beside those of their darkly-shrouded correspondents, and then, if they please, proceed to arraign the planters of Mauritius of all manner of iniquity.

But I trust that they will be required to take higher ground than that which it has, so far, fallen to their fortunes to assume, before the great cause of immigration is allowed to suffer with Her Majesty’s Government, in virtue of their one-sided representations.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

*For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 2 June 1845,  
No. 92, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 120.*

*For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 2 July 1845,  
No. 118, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 135.*



No 12.

Governor  
Sir W. M. Gomm  
to Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
30 June 1846.

— No. 12. —

(No. 121.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 30 June 1846.

I BEG leave to submit a copy of a communication which I have directed to be addressed to the body of stipendiary magistracy serving in the colony, relative to the important matter which forms the subject of your despatch (No. 16) of 24th February, provisionally replied to in mine (No. 119) of the 27th instant.

You will see, Sir, that the course recommended by the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society has been implicitly followed by me. The inquiry will be carried on with all practicable expedition, and its results transmitted without delay.

In the meantime I cannot but crave your indulgence, Sir, while offering some further preliminary observations upon the startling charges on which I see, not only the Indians and their employers, but the local Government, arraigned by the committee; for if such monstrous practices existed as universally as insisted on by their informants, and "were so notorious at Mauritius as to require no particular cases in proof," the officers of Government themselves are the principal delinquents, and myself the chief.

You will have seen, Sir, how anxious I have been from the moment of my assuming the Government of this colony, simultaneously with the renewal of immigration into it from India, to guard against every species of abuse that presented itself. It was in this spirit that I returned to India every immigrant arriving, discovered on landing to be a substitute for the individual who had really engaged.

In this spirit also, I despatched the Protector, Mr. Anderson, to Calcutta, towards the close of 1843, to confer with the Indian Government relative to abuses observed to be in progress, not here but in India, favoured by the then existing system of selection.

In the same spirit, Ordinance No. 40, of 1844, was framed, for providing due accommodation of lodging and hospital, for the vast increase of labourers on estates, and regulating the quantity and quality of food to be furnished them, where such provision did not form part of the contract for service, and for establishing a competent superintendence over all this, the Order in Council authorizing no such interference of the stipendiary magistracy.

The Ordinance actually in force in this sense, No. 6, of 1845, has received the Royal confirmation.

These Ordinances were not framed, as the secretary is pleased to dispose of as clearly proved, "for the repressing of abuses that existed, and which required the power and penalties of law to correct;" but for the purposes declared in my despatch, forwarding the first of these Ordinances, No. 44, of 12th April 1844, and called for by the increase of bands, requiring extended accommodation of every kind; and these arrangements were cheerfully entered into by the unofficial members of the Council and other parties affected, as also borne witness to by me at the close of the same despatch.

Thus, Sir, I submit that there is a *prima facie* evidence against the "herding" portion of the charge, and promiscuous commingling of the sexes in large buildings or barracks, the crime imputed to their employers.

I reserve my own personal testimony to accompany the more formal and detailed report touching this portion of charge.

In the meantime, I would beg the committee to inquire of their Indian connexions what sort of habitation, hospital care, maintenance in point of food, redress for wrongs done them, &c. &c., the same people are used to when employed in the rice-grounds or in any other occupation or labour for others in their own country; and in default of satisfactory authority at hand, I would refer them to Mr. Brennan's report, transmitted in my despatch, No. 118, of 2d July last, explanatory on all these points, and every way worthy of credit, as vouched for by the additional testimony of Mr. Neave.

Again,

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 2 July 1845,  
No. 118, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 135.

Again, Sir, in behalf of the Indians, I will assert that all which is open to the day goes to invalidate the charge of habitually debasing practices among them. Their moderation on occasions of festivity, whether of caste or other, has been repeatedly borne witness to by me as very remarkable, and so reported; whether the occasion were the excitement of a race-course or other public gathering provocative to disorder and intemperance elsewhere.

I enclose several reports of the last renewals of engagements, and beg to call attention to their tenor.

And I must submit, and even in the face of the society's charges, as I have repeatedly submitted to yourself, Sir, and to Lord Stanley, that these testimonials, and a long train of similar ones laid before the Council by me, and not a few transmitted home in my despatches, are as creditable to the servant as to his employer.

The police reports are barren, positively barren of the gravest of these charges through a series of years, fruitful as they are in offences common to the lower orders of all mankind;—wonderful, surely, where the matter is declared to be one of such notoriety.

I am not contending that all this showing is conclusive against the prevalence of dispositions and practices with which these people are charged by wholesale; but I do assert, that while all this which I am stating is matter of perfect notoriety in Mauritius, the facts which the committee's reporters assert to be equally so, are a mystery to the mass, and to parties who ought to be specially informed respecting them did they prevail in any degree provoking observation.

Moreover, we do not brand the whole of England or even the quarters specially affected, with infamy, because we know that instances of gross immorality, and more, may too surely be detected in every one of her manufacturing districts, and I invoke the same charitable consideration, but not to anything like the same extent, for our congregated masses of "operatives" and their employers in this colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut-general.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

CIRCULAR.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
29 June 1846.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No. 12.

1. THE Right honourable the Secretary of State having transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, a correspondence had with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in which that body assert, on the reports made to them by their informants, that the Coolies or Indian labourers, male and female, at Mauritius, are huddled together in large buildings or barracks, without even a separation being made for the sexes, whether married or unmarried, and that the usual results were the consequence—promiscuous intercourse and debauchery and, further, that the men are guilty of horrible and unnatural practices.

2. And his Excellency the Governor being most anxious that a searching inquiry should be made into the accusations thus put forward, I have been directed to desire that you will visit every estate in your district on which Indian labourers are employed, and that you will specially report, for his Excellency's information, on the nature of the accommodation provided and actually used by the Coolies; the number of men and women on the several estates, distinguishing the married from the unmarried, and their reputed characters and practices; whether the married people and unmarried females lodge in common with the single men, or have separate accommodation from them; and whether the revolting offences with which they are charged, are known or reported to exist among them.

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3. From

3. From the importance attached to this inquiry by the Secretary of State, his Excellency requests that your investigations may be of the most strict and searching nature, in order to enable you to arrive at the truth, and to furnish his Excellency with undeniable information, so that he may have it in his power to make such a report on the real state and condition of the Indian immigrants in the colony, in regard to the particulars set forth in the preceding paragraph, as shall satisfy the Right honourable the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Dick,*  
Colonial Secretary.

To the Stipendiary Magistrates.

Enclosure 2, in No. 12.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Encl. 2, in No. 12. Sir, The Mount, 4 June.  
1. I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that 43 men,  
8 children,

46 persons, part of a band of 67 immigrants sent here by the emigration agent at Calcutta, and whose first year's engagement in the service of Mr. Charles Feline, sugar planter, of the district of South Pamplemousses, expired on the 31st ultimo, were conducted before me on the 1st instant to receive their discharge.

2. Both parties in this case were perfectly satisfied with each other, and the whole gang, with the exception of nine, who were desirous of seeking new masters, immediately re-engaged for 12 months.

3. I beg to annex a statement of the original band, and the manner in which the people have been disposed of.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Self,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Original Band :					Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
Engaged	-	-	-	-	48	-	3	51
Not engaged	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	16
					48	9	10	67
How disposed of:								
People Engaged								
Dead	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Certificates	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
Re-engaged	-	-	-	-	34	-	3	37
People not Engaged :								
Dead	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Did not appear	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Engaged with Mr. Feline	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Follow husbands and parents	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10
					48	9	10	67

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

The Mount, 19 June 1846.

1. I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that 24 men,  
woman,  
6 children,

—  
31 persons, parof a gang of 37 immigrants sent here by the emigration agent at Calcutta, and whose first year's engagement in the service of Messrs. H. J. Adam & Co., sugar planters, of the district of Rivière du Rempart, expired yesterday, were the same day conducted before me to receive their discharge.

2. Mr. Wylie, the manager of the estate, expressed himself as much satisfied with these people; and I am happy to state, that, with the exception of the women, the whole of the band re-engaged immediately for 12 months.

3. I beg to annex a statement of the numbers of the original band, and of the manner in which the people have been disposed of.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. M. Self,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Original Band :	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
Engaged - - - - -	26	2	6	34
Not engaged - - - - -	-	1	2	3
	26	3	8	37
How disposed of :				
People Engaged :				
Engagement annulled 11th April 1846 - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Dead - - - - -	1	-	-	1
Re-engaged - - - - -	24	-	6	30
Certificates - - - - -	-	2	-	2
People not engaged, have left estate -	-	1	2	3
	26	3	8	37

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

The Mount, 19 June 1846.

1. I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that a gang of Indian labourers, part of the immigrants sent here by the emigration agent at Calcutta, and whose first year's engagement in the service of Mr. R. Dumont, sugar planter of the district of Rivière du Rempart, would expire on the 31st proximo, were conducted before me on the 15th instant, when it was proposed to them, that if they would re-engage at once for 12 months, the remaining period of the contracts of service of such as did so, would be immediately cancelled, and an increase of wages paid to them according to their several capabilities.

2. Eighty-four men, one woman and 11 children accepted the terms offered, and were re-engaged at once, the remainder, consisting of some nine or ten men and the rest of the women, declined doing so, and returned to the estate to finish the time legally due by them to Mr. Dumont.

3. The appearance of these people was very satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. M. Self,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

— No. 13.—

No. 13.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
21 October 1846.

(No. 46.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 October 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 121, of the 30th June last, in acknowledgement of that in which Mr. Secretary Gladstone communicated to you the charges brought by the Anti-Slavery Society of gross immorality on the part of the Coolie immigrants.

I approve of the steps which you have adopted for investigating these charges, and am anxious to receive the further report of your proceedings which you have promised to send.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 14.—

(No. 173.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B., to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

No. 14.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
5 September 1846.

Sir,

Mauritius, 5 September 1846.

I HAVE now the satisfaction to submit the reports called for by your despatch, No. 16, of 24th February, at the instance of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of alleged promiscuous intercourse of the Coolie immigrants into Mauritius with the women who accompany them, and of unnatural practices among the men; charges laid by anonymous correspondents of the society, and stated by its committee "to be facts so notorious, as to render unnecessary the specific information called for by the Secretary of State, in order that such information might form the basis of inquiry by the local Government."

The instructions furnished by me to the various magistrates engaged in this inquiry were, as shown in my despatch No. 121, of the 30th June, uniform; but the order of the series of reports will show, that for acquainting himself with the details required at his hands, each officer has followed the course that seemed to him best calculated to ensure his end, and has thrown his report into the form that seemed to him best suited to convey its tenor.

The fullest and most circumstantial reports are necessarily from the districts most amply furnished with immigrant labourers; those of North and South Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq and Grand Port.

But from all, I trust that it will be made apparent to Her Majesty's Government, that the dwelling accommodation is generally ample, and of a character to be approved of; no "huddling together," provocative to a promiscuous intercourse of an "abominable character;" and that where a licentiousness prevails between the sexes, as it assuredly does (as remarked upon by one of the magistrates reporting), even as in our own sea-ports and manufacturing towns, it is far from universally degenerating as there, into a literally promiscuous intercourse; the concubine of the hour, or of the week, or more, is respected as the mate of her temporary protector; and where not, sanguinary vengeance is taken by the party aggrieved; and the only acts of violence (and too frequent they are of occurrence) committed by the Indians in the colony, spring from this source of jealousy.

I beg to refer you, Sir, to the circumstantial report of Captain Thatcher, resulting from a survey of 7,205 persons; their mode of living; his own experience in the colony, and other details in point. To Mr. Self's also, upon 4,667 persons; their attention paid to the decent appearance of their houses; gardens; rearing of animals; all under the one year's engagement. To sections 4, 5 and 6 of this report I request particular attention; to the showing also, that Creole wives are not uncommon among the Indians, and Creole attachments frequent.

Also

Also to that of Mr. Regnard, from Flacq, numbering 8,706 persons in its survey; paragraph 5, of which statement was quoted in my despatch No. 157, of 25th ultimo.

Page 218.

I beg also to draw notice to paragraph 6 and 7, of the report of Captain Davidson, the magistrate of Grand Port, also a considerable district.

That of Mr. Elliott, from the Savanne, complains of the careless habits of the Indians, but is as strenuous in repelling the fouler class of charges as the rest; and the report is a very detailed one.

Captain Harvey, from Black River, is to the same tenor.

Some of the magistrates reporting are drawn into a freedom of language while refuting the imputations anonymously lodged against parties under their surveillance, as in this case. The details of this report also showing that the Indians under the one year's engagement turn their attention to breeding stock, cultivating gardens, &c. &c.

The report of Mr. Seignette, from Plaines Wilhems, meets the charges no less distinctly, as does that of Mr. Randall, from Moka, so far as it extends.

This district is almost bare of sugar estates.

I have expressed myself so fully in despatches No. 119, of the 27th, and No. 121, of the 30th June, in anticipation of the character of the detailed reports which it would be my duty to furnish, that it is only left me to express a hope, that however short these may fall of satisfying parties, anonymous or other, originating the inquiry, the result will be favourable in the eyes of Her Majesty's Government, both to the character of the immigrant Indian and his employer, and will justify the most apparently venturous of my expectations held out in those former despatches.

Pages 166 and 168.

I trust, I need hardly add, that the several cases of deficient accommodation reported upon by Mr. Self and others, will be duly and immediately attended to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm,*  
Lieut.-general.

#### Enclosure in No. 14.

Stipendiary Magistrates REPORTS on Indian Labourers, with reference to the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 16, dated 24 May 1846. Encl. in No. 14-

INDEX of REPORTS of Stipendiary Magistrates at Mauritius, on Indian Labourers, &c., in their respective Districts.

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To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Port Louis,  
10 July 1846.

Sir,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your circular of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to state, that I have visited the 22 establishments comprised in this district, in order to make a searching inquiry into the truth of the accusations brought forward by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, namely, "that the Coolies or Indian labourers, male and female, are huddled together in large buildings without even a separation being made for the sexes, and that in consequence, promiscuous intercourse and debauchery were the result, and further, that the men were guilty of horrible and unnatural practices." In submitting the following report, however, I must beg to observe in the first place, that the Indian labourers employed in the town of Port Louis, are not lodged like those in the country districts, where almost every individual has a separate hut, but in large buildings, provided expressly for their accommodation, in some cases a few women are to be found located in this way with the men, but, whenever this happens, each female has a small portion screened off for her individual use. The buildings I found, generally speaking, in a good state of repair, and sufficiently airy, but the interior of these dwellings all more or less dirty, a necessary consequence of the uncleanly habits of the Indians, more particularly the Madras men, and by no means originating in neglect on the part of the master, nor yet in any insufficiency in the accommodation, but entirely, I should say, from the filthy habits of the people themselves. I would here observe, that, on receiving the circular, I immediately proceeded to visit the different establishments, without giving the parties the slightest intimation of my intention to do so. As the Indian women who immigrate to this colony are, generally speaking, of a low and abandoned description, there can be little doubt that promiscuous intercourse must subsist in some cases, an evil not easily remedied when the depraved habits of these people are taken into consideration; a great number of them, who come to this island, are frequently, soon after their arrival, transferred by the men who brought them to other Indians, for sums, varying from 20 to 40 rupees, these making them over again to other parties, from motives of either satiety or cupidity, such a proceeding, it must be observed, taking place with the entire consent of the women themselves. Thus are these females viewed only by the Indians as objects of traffic or sensuality. The degrading influences of such a system may be readily imagined.

With respect to the horrible and unnatural practices of which the Indians are said to be guilty, two isolated cases only have come to my knowledge throughout the whole district, and, after making the strictest inquiry on this subject, I found nothing to give me the impression that such crimes were of frequent occurrence.

The accommodation provided for Indian labourers in town, as well as throughout the island, has been much improved of late years; indeed it has become a matter of vital importance to the interests of the master that such should be the case, as before a band of time-expired men will now consent to enter the service of a new master, three or four of their number are sent to examine the premises, so as to assure themselves as to whether or not the accommodation is suitable. If the report be favourable, it is well; if otherwise, they immediately look elsewhere. The prosperity, therefore, of a man's property, almost entirely depends on the arrangements he makes for the well-being of his labourers.

The Report I have now the honour to submit will, I trust, so far as regards the district of Port Louis, prove, to the satisfaction of his Excellency, how unfounded are the accusations brought forward by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society touching the treatment of the Coolies employed in this island.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edw. Kelly,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

## TO THE WEST INDIA COLONIES AND MAURITIUS.

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Date of Visit.	NAME of PROPRIETOR.	E S T A T E.	Indian Labourers.		Women reputed to be Married.	Nature of Accommodation provided, and actually used by the Coolies, &c. OBSERVATIONS.
			Male.	Female.		
1846: July - 6	Eugene Thomé, fils	{ Carting estab- lishment - }	67	3	- -	{ - - the women are located in separate apart- ments, with the men to whom they belong for the time being; the accommodation afforded for the Madras band, consisting of 46 indi- viduals, was dirty, and in an indifferent state of repair; the apartment allotted to the Cal- cutta band, consisting of 24 persons, was good, and more cleanly.
	Mayer & Co.	- - ditto - -	229	21	- -	{ - - some of the women were living in separate apartments, with the men to whom they were for the moment attached, others were in the large buildings with the bands, having por- tions screened off for their individual accom- modation; the buildings were airy and in good repair.
	De Courson & Co.	{ Marine esta- blishment - }	10	- -	- -	accommodation pretty good, but not clean.
	Lucas & Co.	{ Carting estab- lishment - }	94	17	6	{ - - the women reside in separate apartments with their reputed husbands, or in portions of the large building screened off; the general accommodation seemed good, but uncleanly.
	F. Berger & Co.	- - ditto - -	56	4	- -	{ - - the four women reside with the men to whom they belong, in separate apartments; accommodation good, but dirty.
	Bird & Co.	- - ditto - -	109	6	2	{ - - women living with their reputed husbands in separate apartments; accommodation good, and more cleanly than some others.
	Pulvenis & Co.	- - ditto - -	59	3	- -	{ - - accommodation good; the women located in separate apartments with the men who keep them; a want of cleanliness, as in other cases.
July - 7	Milne - - -	Bakery - -	23	- -	- -	accommodation good.
	Saffield & Co.	{ Lighterage esta- blishment - }	197	10	- -	{ - - here all live in one large building, with the exception of the sirdars, who have separate apartments; the men who have women screen off portions of the room for themselves during the night; the building airy and in good re- pair.
	Bremont & Co.	- - ditto - -	72	3	- -	{ - - the women in separate apartments with the men they belong to; accommodation good, but dirty.
	F. Rivière & Co.	Inodore - -	58	1	- -	{ - - the accommodation for a portion of the band in a very indifferent state of repair; the woman, in this instance, did not claim any one in particular as her reputed husband.
	Darné & Co.	{ Carting estab- lishment - }	27	- -	- -	{ - - accommodation very good, and more cleanly than others.
	H. Wilson - -	- - ditto - -	10	1	1	{ - - accommodation good; the woman living with her reputed husband in a separate apart- ment.
	W. Dick & Co.	- - ditto - -	16	1	- -	{ - - accommodation good, the woman apart as above.
July - 8	Vigoureux & Co.	{ Marine esta- blishment - }	38	7	- -	{ - - women lodged with their men in separate huts; accommodation good.
	Target & Co.	Sugar refiner -	45	3	- -	{ - - the three females were members of the same family, reside together in one apartment; accommodation good, but not very clean.
	Jh. Dioré - -	Bakery - -	60	- -	- -	accommodation good.
	Dupuy - - -	La Caroline -	14	1	- -	{ - - the woman living with her reputed hus- band in a separate hut; accommodation pretty good.



Date of Visit.	NAME of PROPRIETOR.	E S T A T E.	Indian Labourers.		Women reputed to be Married.	Nature of Accommodation provided, and usually used by the Coolies, &c. - OBSERVATIONS.
			Male.	Female.		
1846 :						
July - 8	Jh. Arckion -	Bonne Terre -	52	7	- -	{ - - the women in separate huts with their reputed husbands ; accommodation good ; the three last-named habitations are situated at the summit of the "Vallé des Preters," and supply the greater portion of the fruit and vegetables daily sent to the market of Port Louis.
July - 9	Robillard, fils -	La Cocoterie -	98	14	- -	{ - - the women in separate huts with their reputed husbands ; accommodation good.
	Lesur & Lucas -	Roche Bois -	50	6	- -	{ - - the women, as above, in separate huts with their reputed husbands ; accommodations good.

(signed) *Ed. Kelly,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable *Geo. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office,  
Port Louis, July 1846.

Sir,

WITH reference to the assertions of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, into the truth of which the Right honourable the Secretary of State has directed inquiry to be made, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the result of my personal experience and investigation is to declare, that there is no foundation for the injurious reports put forth by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, with regard to the immorality and unnatural crimes imputed to the Indian population in this colony, or with respect to any abuse in the mode of lodging the Indians, which might be conducive to such offences.

It is true, that beings of depraved minds and appetites have existed from all antiquity, especially among oriental nations, and in all the great cities of Europe, but I have never personally known in Mauritius a single instance among the Indians of such unnatural vices, nor am I aware that any system has been followed in the treatment or lodging which they receive, which can warrant the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in stigmatizing the proprietors in this colony as being in any way accessory to such abominable practices.

The Indian women introduced here, are generally women of low caste and loose habits in their own country, nor do I believe it possible to procure others of higher rank or more virtuous, but their conduct is better here than in India ; nor does it in any instance present a picture of so revolting a character as that which nightly and daily is offered to the notice of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in the streets of London, or in the manners of the people in the large manufacturing towns of Great Britain. Amongst the Indian women here, public prostitution does not exist ; many of them are married to the men with whom they live, and in every case have either separate huts, or a portion of a large hut screened off for their accommodation. The women who are not married live with their reputed husbands in the same state of seclusion from the other men. Isolated cases of profligacy may occur here, as they do elsewhere, but from such instances it must not be inferred that the whole Indian population is tainted with corruption ; and, in fact, so rare are the offences alleged to prevail here, that from a note with which I was favoured by Mr. Desmarais, the Queen's Attorney, only one conviction of an Indian for unnatural crime has taken place within a period of five years.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Percy FitzPatrick,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

Powder Mill, 29 August 1846.

WITH reference to Circular (B.), No. 448, of the 29th June last, I have the honour to annex hereto a list of estates and properties, with numerical distinction of men and women of India, to which I have added the number of their children ; as also, Creole women domesticated with Indian men, and to report that I have visited these establishments respectively, and find that the lodging accommodation in general is in separated huts ; wherever there is a long building under one roof, there are regular separations into apartments, each having its proper entrance, every family occupying a hut or an apartment ; the single women are either aged or young, and inhabit the same dwelling with their relations.

I found no single women "keeping house," except two or three widows, with several children each. The single men are lodged in the same manner ; in two, three and sometimes

times four together, inhabit the same dwelling; and for the convenience, explained to me, of having always one to prepare the mess, provide water, fuel, &c., whilst the others make up for his absence from work; these little associations are formed by voluntary choice. I have made strict inquiry into their reputed characters and practices, and find no obnoxiousness more incidental than the lower classes of the world in general; and certainly no trace or even suspicion of any thing revolting or horrifying to nature.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. A. Heyliger,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

ESTATES.	MASTERS' NAMES.	Single Men.	Married Men.	Single Women.	Married Women.		Children of both Sexes.
					Indians.	Creoles.	
L'Unité -	Th. Merven -	355	80	-	73	7	45
Solitude -	J. Avril -	63	16	-	15	1	12
Belle Vue -	E. Rivet -	53	10	-	10	-	10
Triolet -	Jien. Langlois -	244	73	2	70	3	59
Mont Choisy -	Millien -	416	65	4	63	2	29
Perséverance -	Decamps -	67	16	1	12	4	20
Rouge Terre -	Paillotte -	100	19	2	19	-	33
Bon Air -	Bourgault -	169	46	-	46	-	24
L'Union -	Thy. Langlois -	92	3	-	2	1	4
Belle Vue -	Pitot, frères -	86	31	-	31	-	29
Fair Fund -	Dioré & Feline -	78	9	-	9	-	3
Mon Espoir -	Vve. Dagorne -	39	4	-	4	-	1
Les Rochers -	James Currie -	80	23	-	23	-	5
Mon Desir -	Bouchet -	183	15	1	15	-	12
Beau Plain -	J. Th. Couve -	122	31	15	31	-	53
"	Henry Couve -	85	6	2	6	-	19
Mon Rocher -	Feline, frères -	100	26	-	23	3	21
La Louisa -	Chapman & Co. -	266	35	-	34	1	45
Mon Repos -	Thé. Allard -	29	5	1	5	-	5
Souvenir -	Jn. Samouilhan -	36	5	2	5	-	7
Windsor -	F. Speville -	65	15	5	15	-	9
Espérance -	Thévenin & Co. -	86	12	-	12	-	6
La Josephine -	Cles. Larcher -	44	12	1	10	2	2
L'Espérance -	Pl. Cayeux -	83	7	-	6	1	1
La Retraite -	Jh. Gourdin -	33	4	-	4	-	2
Industrie -	F. Spéville -	72	5	-	5	-	4
St. Médard -	Ct. Langlois -	32	9	-	9	-	-
Fond du Sac -	Lionnet & Co. -	72	21	3	21	-	16
Bocage -	E. Bertrand -	26	11	-	11	-	1
Azile -	Nicoleau -	36	14	-	14	-	10
Jouvence -	E. Keating -	20	7	-	7	-	6
Hermitage -	Ar. Merven -	18	19	-	19	-	5

(signed) *P. A. Heyliger,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable Captain *Dick, &c. &c. &c.*

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Rivière du Rempart,  
27 July 1846.

Sir,

1. In reply to your circular of the 29th ultimo, No. 448, calling upon me to inquire and investigate in the most searching manner into reports of the following nature, made to the Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, relative to the Indian Coolies introduced into this colony; "that they are huddled together in large buildings or barracks, without even a separation being made for the sexes, whether married or unmarried; and that the usual results were the consequence,—promiscuous intercourse and debauchery; and further that the men are guilty of horrible and unnatural practices."

2. I have the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that did such things exist, it was my duty, not only as a stipendiary magistrate, but as a man and a christian (leaving the gentleman out of the question), to have reported them to his Excellency, long before the Foreign Anti-Slavery Society could have had any information on the subject; and from the interest I well know that his Excellency takes in all matters relative to the Indian Coolies, these abominations could not exist without his knowledge.

3. From a 20 years' residence in the colony, 11 of which I have passed in this district, there is not an estate or camp in it that I am not as well acquainted with as my own house; an hour and a half ride from Port Louis is sufficient to arrive at the camp of Mr. Dumée's, the first in this part of my district; the four adjoining estates, Caroline, Messrs. Barbe & Co.; Forback, Mr. Aubin; L'Espérance, Mr. Tribucher, and Bonne Espoir, Mr. Tiroumoudy; I desire no better fortune for the whole of my life, than the sums expended in building these five camps, or any other five; Mr. Dumée's alone cost upwards \$18,000. Abandon these, and take the next five adjoining, which are Schanfield, Messrs. Staub; Poudre d'Or, Mr. Baudot; Poudre d'Or, Mr. C. Rouillard; Belmont, Mr. Baudot and Petit Village, Mr. King. Leave these and go the other side of my district, in Pamplemousses, L'Union, Madame Daruty's is the first;

first; Vale, Captain West; Mont Mascal, Messrs. Chapman & Co.; Mare Sèche, Mr. Mazery; and Woodford, Messrs. Chapman & Co.; so I may go on, every married man has a house or a room for himself and family, and every three or four men have one to themselves, choosing their comrades; some of the camps may be well called barracks. (It is not my wish to speak of myself, but) I am an old soldier of 36 years standing, and still in Her Majesty's service, and been three times wounded; if Her Majesty's subjects have no worse barracks than those that I have alluded to, they will have no reason to complain. One camp of Mr. Dumée's (for it is not the only he has) stands on about three acres of ground, forming nearly a square; in the front face, where the only entrance is, there are 13 rooms, in the rear face, 16; on one side 19, and on the other 20; in the centre there are a line of buildings from one extremity to the other, forming 15 rooms on each side, making altogether 98 rooms, all divided by masonry, the doors and windows open inside of the square, air is admitted by every room having a loop-hole or air-hole. I do not mean to say that all the camps are built in this manner; but they are equally good.

4. As to the women, few of them are really married, although they say so; the married men leave their wives in India, for they lose caste in coming here; the really married people live quietly together, and many of the others, but there are a set of worthless women brought here, I suspect collected in the streets of the different sea-ports at which they embark, that would have been much better to have left in India, although there are the same description of women to be found at all sea-ports and manufacturing towns in England. As to their being huddled together in large buildings without any separation, and have promiscuous intercourse, is not the case.

5. With respect to horrible and unnatural practices amongst the men—I have heard of such things myself, but never could find proof. I have been most particular in my inquiries on that head, and all that I can elicit is, that some of the planters have heard the same, but could never get it proved; that it exists in India is well known.

6. Whatever vices the Indian Coolies have, they have brought with them, with the exception of perhaps that of the use of ardent spirits, which their means in India would not admit of; but here, it is not the case, not that I mean to say that all the Coolies are drunkards, far from it, for there are a great many that will neither drink wine or spirits; drunkenness increased rapidly during the time that colonial spirits was retailed in the country districts, but since the Ordinance has been repealed, it has as rapidly decreased.

7. Enclosed you will find the return called for, of the number of men and women married and unmarried on the different estates in my district, with one remark on their conduct which may be taken from the reports I have received as a whole; I have given it in French, as I received it that the sense may not suffer by translation.

I have, &c.

(signed) S. Thatcher,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

A List of PROPRIETORS of the Second Section Rivière du Rempart, with the Number of Indian Labourers, Male and Female, Married and Unmarried, on their respective Estates, 27 July 1846.

NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	Number of Indians.	Number of Females Married.	Number of Females Unmarried.	CONDUCT.
Mr. Baudot Poudre d'Or - - -	398	3	49	Je ne saurais dire précisément quelle est la conduite de ces femmes, puisque tout contracte est interdit au propriétaire; cependant, à d'assez fréquentes disputes près, il n'y a pas à porter contre elles de plaintes sérieuses, et leur conduite ne me semble pas plus mauvaise, après tout, que celle des femmes de leur classe dans tout autre pays.
„ Belmont - - - - -	222	-	34	
Messrs. Staub - - - - -	336	-	44	
Mr. Charles Rouillard - - -	243	48	-	
„ King - - - - -	165	18	2	
„ Dumée - - - - -	506	60	20	
Messrs. Barbé & Co. - - - -	310	-	40	
Mr. Aubin - - - - -	219	3	35	
„ Tribucher - - - - -	495	106	-	
„ Tiroumoudy - - - - -	304	21	9	
„ Berger - - - - -	193	1	42	
Messrs. Hunter & Co. - - - -	236	20	27	
Mr. De Chazal - - - - -	162	-	25	
„ Sornay - - - - -	93	-	14	
„ Lucas - - - - -	158	-	6	
„ Edward Rouillard - - - -	108	2	14	
„ Robillard - - - - -	200	10	24	
Madame Daruty - - - - -	265	-	26	
Captain West - - - - -	440	-	49	
Messrs. Chapman & Co. - - -	262	18	35	
Mr. Mazery - - - - -	119	2	14	
Messrs. Chapman - - - - -	225	-	29	
Mr. Lécésio - - - - -	190	2	18	
„ Telfair - - - - -	146	4	6	
„ Laborde - - - - -	78	-	13	
„ Collet - - - - -	128	-	17	
Madame Lachiche - - - - -	166	4	16	
Mr. Delcourt - - - - -	137	16	4	
„ Lachiche - - - - -	115	16	7	
„ Chemeau - - - - -	177	6	22	
„ Tourrette - - - - -	81	-	7	
„ St. Perne - - - - -	190	15	14	
„ Forster - - - - -	116	17	1	
TOTAL - - - - -	7,205	392	663	

(signed) S. Thatcher,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

The Mount, 14 August 1846.

1. I HAD the honour duly to receive your circular letter (B.) No. 448, dated the 29th of June last, informing me that the Right honourable the Secretary of State had transmitted to his Excellency the Governor a correspondence had with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, relative to the accommodation afforded as lodgings to the Coolies or Indian labourers in this colony, the nature of which is therein asserted to be such as to lead, not only to promiscuous intercourse between the sexes, but to be the cause of horrible and unnatural practices on the part of the men, and directing that a searching inquiry should be made into the accusations thus put forward, that, by thus arriving at the truth, his Excellency might be furnished with the most undeniable information on the subject, and have it in his power to make such a report, in regard to the particulars previously noticed, as would fully satisfy the Right honourable the Secretary of State.

2. I have, in consequence, personally visited the several sugar and other estates under my jurisdiction, on which more than 10 Indian labourers are employed, and have inspected in the most strict and searching manner the houses and other lodgings occupied by those people. I beg to transmit to you herewith a statement of the number of men and women on each separate estate, at the period of my visit, distinguishing the married from the unmarried, with the children belonging to each, together with such observations as occurred to me at the time of my visiting the estate.

3. I am happy to be able to state, that the lodging which are provided for the Indian labourers in my section, are, with one or two exceptions, of the very best description. In no one instance did I find the people huddled together, without distinction of sexes, in large buildings or barracks, as by far the larger proportion of the lodgings are the common Creole houses of the colony. In every instance of the people living in long rows of buildings, these buildings were subdivided into separate rooms wholly distinct one from another. But this sort of lodging is going fast out of use, the masters observing that the Indians prefer living in detached houses, which enables them to have their garden-ground and pig-stye attached to their dwellings, which in these long rows of houses cannot be done. I remarked that the Calcutta people are much more cleanly than those from Madras, many of the houses of the former are stuccoed and coloured with saffron, and have a very clean and neat appearance.

4. With one single exception, every woman, whether married or unmarried, has a separate house or room to herself. I did not observe any instance of a woman living by herself, as the unmarried women all cohabit with different men upon the estate. The conduct of those who are stated to be married, was reported to me as very correct. The others are much given to change, though the only case of open debauchery which came to my knowledge, was that of a woman on the Albert estate who cohabits with three men at the same time, and under the same roof. The single men generally live, by their own choice, by three and five together in a house, and would be dissatisfied were they obliged to do so in smaller numbers.

5. I was agreeably surprised to observe so many and such well planted gardens, all tending to show a much greater attachment to the soil than I was previously led to believe. The quantity of animals in every camp is also very considerable, and clearly proves that the possession of such objects as gardens goats and poultry, is not the necessary result of long contracts of service only.

6. I was every where assured by the proprietors, that they are wholly ignorant of the existence of the horrible and unnatural practices with which the Indians are charged, and that they consider the accusation to be entirely groundless and false. Upon this point, I am of course unable to pronounce, though my opinion wholly coincides with that of the masters. But with regard to the assertion, that the Indian labourers, male and female, are huddled together in large buildings or barracks, without even a separation being made for the sexes, whether married or unmarried, I can confidently declare, that upon the estates visited by me, such is not the case, and I may add, that in no country perhaps would the labouring population be found better lodged, or enjoying a larger proportion of the necessary comforts of life.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Self*,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

STATEMENT of the Number of Male and Female Indian Immigrants upon the different Estates, under the jurisdiction of Stipendary Magistrate *Self*, distinguishing the Married from the Unmarried, with the Number of Children belonging to Married or Unmarried Parents.

NAMES OF ESTATES and OWNERS.	Males.		Females.		Children.		REMARKS.
	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married Parents.	Unmarried Parents.	
<b>SOUTH PAMPLEMOUSSES:</b>							
The Mount:							
Charles Feline - -	4	180	5	17	8	11	-- One of the married men has two wives, each in a separate house. The people are lodged in long buildings with stone backs and wooden fronts. These are divided into separate lodgings, and are very comfortable. Every woman a separate house. The married women well behaved. The others change often. Few gardens and not many animals. Has never heard of any crimes amongst his people. The men live three and five in a house. Water in abundance.
L'Esperance:							
Couve and D'Emmerez - -	-	64	-	17	-	19	-- Two Indians are living with Creole women. Each woman has a separate house. The men live three and five in a house. The common Creole houses. Pigs and goats in plenty. Several gardens. The conduct of the women very correct. Have never heard of any unnatural practices on the part of their labourers. Water in Abundance.
Maison Blanche:							
Mde. Vc. Dioré - -	-	163	-	34	-	13	-- The women are generally speaking well behaved. Houses very good. Three long buildings divided into separate houses, and the rest Creole houses. A separate house for each female. Several gardens attached to the Creole houses, and pigs and goats in abundance. Has never heard of any crimes amongst the Indians. Plenty of water.
Bel Air:							
P. Michel - -	3	33	3	3	3	4	-- Sirdars have separate houses. The other people are lodged under one roof, subdivided into separate houses. Lodgings not good. No gardens or animals, and no appearance of comfort. The women are very quiet. Has never heard of any unnatural crimes amongst his men. No water.
L'Epreuve:							
Made. Vc. Dupon - -	-	11	-	-	-	-	-- Lodged in separate houses. Very quiet and apparently very happy. Gardens, pigs and poultry. Water from a well.
Plessis:							
J. E. Germain - -	-	46	-	6	-	4	-- Has never heard any mention of the crimes imputed to the Indians. The women are tolerably well behaved. Each woman living with a man has a separate house. Creole camp nearly new. The houses have each a garden attached, with plenty of vegetables of all sorts. Water in abundance.
Petite Rosalie:							
A. Duhamel - -	6	59	6	9	4	6	-- Creole camp, and very comfortable. Some gardens. Goats and pigs in plenty. Each woman a separate house. Has never heard of the crimes imputed to the Indians. The married women behave well, but the others change often. Plenty of water.
La Rosalie:							
N. Savy - -	26	194	26	1	14	-	-- The women very well behaved. Has never heard of any crimes similar to those imputed to the Indians. Camp very comfortable. Some Creole houses, and some long buildings divided into separate apartments. Each woman has a house for herself. Men lodged three and five together. A few gardens and some goats and poultry. Water in abundance.

STATEMENT of the Number of Male and Female Indian Immigrants upon the different Estates, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF ESTATES and OWNERS.	Males.		Females.		Children.		REMARKS.
	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married Parents.	Unmarried Parents.	
South Pamplemousses— <i>continued.</i>							
Mon Choix :							
Ed. Carcenac - -	10	100	10	9	8	6	-- The women who have come from India with their husbands, behave very well ; but the others are much given to debauchery. Has never heard of the crimes imputed to the Indian labourers. Never heard comrade accuse comrade. The camp very good ; two long buildings divided into apartments, and the rest the common Creole houses. Each woman has a separate house. Some gardens. Goats, pigs and fowls. Men live three and five in a house, Every appearance of comfort. Plenty of water.
RIVIERE DU REMPART :							
Belle Alliance :							
Hunter & Co. - -	7	194	7	19	8	18	-- Camp large ; three long building with stone backs and palisades fronts, divided into separate rooms. Division not good. Some Creole houses, to which are attached gardens. Few animals. No appearance of comfort. Each woman a separate room. Men, three and five together. Married women are pretty well behaved, others much given to change. Has never heard of the unnatural practices imputed to the Indians. Water from a well.
Ravensworth :							
Crompton & Co. -	21	120	21	2	17	4	-- Five of the unmarried men have Creole wives, and 10 children. Camp very good ; Creole houses. Several gardens very well planted. Goats, pigs and poultry. The women have each a separate house, and every appearance of comfort ; the men live by two and three in a house together. Has never heard any mention made of the crimes imputed to the labourers. Water in abundance.
Mon Songe :							
N. Moulinié - -	2	69	-	16	-	4	-- One man living with a Creole woman, who has changed her religion. Camp very old ; common Creole houses, to each of which is attached a large piece of ground for a garden, all well cultivated, and a great appearance of comfort. Each woman has a separate house ; some of them pretty well behaved, others not so. Plenty of pigs and fowls, but few goats. Has never heard of the crimes imputed to the Indians. Water from a well.
Constance :							
N. Moulinié - -	6	69	6	9	9	-	-- Married women very quiet, and the others tolerably so. Each woman a separate house. Creole camp very old and dirty ; a new camp building. Few gardens or animals. Has never heard of any unnatural practices committed by the Indians. Water from a well.
Mont Piton :							
Barbé & Co. - -	2	151	2	14	4	5	-- The married women are very quiet ; the others are very disorderly. Every woman a separate house. Camp large and straggling, but not well kept ; the common Creole houses. The men three and five together. Few gardens. Some goats, but other animals rare. Has never heard any mention made of the crimes imputed to the Indians. Water from a well.
Bois Mangue :							
Raffray, brothers -	5	152	5	20	4	6	-- Camp very good ; three buildings of about 120 feet long each, divided into separate rooms ; the other houses the common Creole cottages. Each woman a separate house. Married women very quiet, as are also the others, with the exception of four or five. Men two and three together. Some gardens, but not well cultivated. Pigs, fowls and goats. Has never heard of the crimes imputed to the Indians. Water in abundance.

STATEMENT of the Number of Male and Female Indian Immigrants upon the different Estates, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF ESTATES and OWNERS.	Males.		Females.		Children.		REMARKS.
	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married Parents.	Unmarried Parents.	
Rivière du Rempart— <i>continued.</i>							
La Paix :							
A. Legentil - -	1	73	1	11	- -	11	Two men cohabit with Creole women. Conduct of all very tolerable. Has never heard of the crimes imputed to the Indians. Camp very bad; old houses falling fast in ruins. Not a vestige of any garden or plantation. Few animals. In one house 11 people are lodged without separation, two of whom are living with women, and though each has a bed in a corner, all are open in the same room. Water plentiful.
Beau Séjour :							
F. Chardoillet - -	8	195	8	12	9	9	-- Camp very good; Creole houses, with the exception of two buildings of about 30 feet long each, divided into three rooms each. Every woman has a separate house; conduct pretty good. Men three and four in a house. Has never heard of the crimes with which the labourers are charged. Each house has a garden attached, all well planted with vegetables. Quantities of fowls, pigs, goats, rabbits, &c. &c. Every appearance of the greatest comfort. Plenty of water.
La Rochelle :							
Victor Pitot - -	1	108	1	7	- -	2	-- Camp pretty good; long buildings with stone backs and straw fronts and divisions; very dangerous in the event of fire. Each woman a separate house; conduct pretty good. The men live two and three together. Has never heard of any crimes amongst his Indians. Few gardens or animals. Water from a well.
L'Hermitage :							
Mathurin Gabriel - - -	-	24	-	9	- -	14	-- One Indian lives with a Creole woman, by whom he has two children. The conduct of the women pretty correct. No camp; the houses are built here and there in a large orchard. Every appearance of comfort. Water from a spring. Has never heard of any crimes committed by the people.
Ravin :							
Arthur Edwards -	22	74	22	1	31	2	-- Conduct of women very good; each woman has a separate house; men three and four in a house. Camp very comfortable. One long building divided into six apartments; the rest Creole houses, with well planted gardens and plenty of animals. Has never heard mention of the crimes imputed to the Indians. Plenty of water.
La Clémence :							
Dromart, fils - -	10	79	10	2	7	- -	-- Women very well behaved. Each woman has a separate house; the men three and four together. Has never heard of the crimes stated to be committed by the immigrants. Camp not good; three long buildings very old and ruinous; the rest Creole houses; to these last some few gardens are attached, but badly planted. Few animals. Water plentiful.
Mon Loisir :							
Heirs Pitot - -	11	185	11	22	23	8	-- Has never heard of any crimes similar to those imputed to the Indians. The women tolerably well behaved. Each woman has a separate house. Men two and three in a house. Camp large and roomy. Creole houses in excellent condition, but nothing like a garden, or of any attachment on the part of the people to the estate. Few animals. Water in abundance.
L'Amitié :							
Hy. Adam & Co. -	6	214	6	25	12	14	-- Splendid camp; Creole houses, with each a garden full of fruit trees and every description of vegetable. Every woman a separate house. Those who are married, pretty well behaved. Men two and three in a house. Animals of all descriptions. Water in abundance, and in short every appearance of the greatest comfort. Has never heard mention of any crimes being committed by the Indians of the nature stated.

STATEMENT of the Number of Male and Female Indian Immigrants upon the different Estates, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF ESTATES and OWNERS.	Males.		Females.		Children.		REMARKS.
	Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Married. Parents.	Unmarried Parents.	
Rivière du Rempart—continued.							
Belle Vue :							{ -- Has never heard of any crimes similar to the ones spoken of. The conduct of the women not too good. Lodgings, long stone buildings divided into separate rooms; each family has a separate one. Men three and five in a room. No gardens, or any appearance on the part of the people of any attachment to the estate. Some few goats. Water plentiful.
René Dumont - -	34	256	34	16	22	8	
Haute Rive :							{ -- Camp splendid; Creole houses, with each a well-planted garden, and quantities of every description of animals. Each woman has a separate house; men two and three in a house. Some 16 or 17 Indians cohabit with Creole women, by whom they have children. Water in great abundance. Has never heard mention of the crimes imputed to the Indian immigrants. Women tolerably well behaved.
Louis Le Breton -	1	451	1	65	3	37	
Roche Noire :							{ -- Creole camp very comfortable. Few gardens. Goats and fowls in abundance, besides many little comforts from the proximity of the sea shore. Each woman a separate house; very well behaved and quiet; men two in a house. Water in abundance from a cave in the camp. Has never heard any mention of any crimes similar to those imputed to the Indians.
Dame Vc. Grenier -	6	87	6	-	6	-	
La Laura :							{ -- The camp old, and in a very miserable state of repair. Each man has a house, but they prefer living together. No gardens or animals of any kind. Water from a well. Has never heard of any crimes on the part of the Indians.
Jonas & Seneque -	-	8	-	-	-	-	
Riche en Roches :							{ -- The camp is being rebuilt, and the present houses are for the moment very much out of repair. No gardens. A goat or two. Water from a well. Has never heard of the crimes imputed to the Indians.
Dame Vc. Béchard -	-	14	-	-	-	-	
	190	3,493	191	383	192	218	

## RECAPITULATION.

MEN	-	-	-	Married	-	-	190
				Unmarried	-	-	3,493
							3,683
WOMEN	-	-	-	Married	-	-	191
				Unmarried	-	-	383
							574
CHILDREN	-	-	-	Married Parents	-	-	192
				Unmarried ditto	-	-	218
							410
							4,667

The Mount, 13 August 1846.

(signed) *H. M. Self*, Stipendiary Magistrate.To the Honourable *George F. Dick*, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Fort Louis.Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Flacq,  
22 August 1846.

Sir,

1. IN answer to your circular letter (B.) No. 448, referring to a correspondence of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society with the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the nature of the accommodation afforded in this colony to the Coolies, and other matters therein set forth, I have the honour to report, that in obedience to his Excellency the Governor's directions, I have visited with the most scrupulous attention every estate in my district, and have thereon made the most searching and minute inquiries as to the truth of the accusations contained in the said correspondence.

2. I forward



2. I forward herewith a statement for each estate separately, at the same time showing the general totals of the result of that part of my inquiries (for all the estates in my district) which are susceptible of being shown numerically; from which it is evident that the accommodation furnished to the Coolies in my district is ample in quantity, sufficient in nature, quite equal to the wants and comfort of the labourers employed.

3. On most of the estates, the buildings in use as dwellings for the Coolies are in good condition; on many quite new, and constructed with a view to greater solidity and more comfortable accommodation than the former ones; on all, where large buildings have been constructed, strong wooden or stone divisions have been placed, making several separate apartments in one line, and these as well as the huts are universally subdivided by the Coolies themselves in different ways, according to their individual ideas of comfort and security. On several estates I remarked with pleasure the huts surrounded with small gardens, neatly cultivated; I have generally found the interior of the dwelling clean and comfortable.

4. On no estate do the married women, or those cohabiting with men, or single women, live in common with the men. They live apart in separate houses assigned to them by their masters, and form so many distinct families. The few marked in my statement as being married women, are those who stated that they were married in India, according to the custom of their country.

5. As to reputed character and practices, I have everywhere received a good account of the conduct of the Coolies, confirmed, firstly by the tranquillity observable in the camps after working hours; secondly, by the comparatively few quarrels arising among the men, either on account of women, or other causes, and the few instances of riotous conduct remarked on estates where great number of men and women are congregated in a small space; thirdly, by the quiet habits of the Coolies, shown in the employment of their leisure hours, which are usually spent in the preparation of their food and taking their meals. When ended, they divert themselves, some by conversing or reading one to another; some go to see their friends on a neighbouring estate; others cultivate their gardens or tend on animals which they rear. On a few estates, there are native priests; their prayers are read every evening, and much attention paid to their religious rites; fourthly, by the facility which quarrels, when they do arise, are adjusted, the influence of the master being, in ordinary cases, quite sufficient to restore peace and good order; and lastly, by the security universally enjoyed by the Coolie, in his humble dwelling, during the night; any attempt to disturb it being considered as an extraordinary circumstance.

6. With regard to the women, the most prominent bad feature in their conduct appears to be, the frequent separation of men and women who cohabit, provoked by the women; the motive being one of interest; women frequently leave the men with whom they cohabit, to immediately take up with others for the sake of the money or jewels they thus obtain, the latter of which they appear to be very fond of; but so long as it suits them to live with the men they select, they are laborious and careful managers, and render many services to them. This appears to be the most prevalent intercourse that occurs between the sexes, and can in no way be attributed to want of accommodation; nor does it occur promiscuously, for during the time the women cohabit with the men, they observe the same outward forms of respect and decency as married persons, in living totally apart and separate from others. They are extremely useful in the preparation of food, and carrying it to the men when they work at a distance from the camp, and in many other ways add much to the general comfort of the Coolies.

7. With respect to the accusation that the men are guilty of horrible and unnatural practices, it appears to be entirely unknown in my district. On no estates, from no person, either from the Coolies, the master or his delegates, have I received the slightest intimation or supposition of the occurrence of such practices among the men. It is therefore right to conclude, until something better than mere assertion can be produced, that the horrible and unnatural practices complained of are not in existence.

8. I have now to conclude, that in the course of my visits on the estates, I have remarked with much satisfaction, that considerable progress has been made by proprietors towards assuring the Coolies a secure, and, at the same time, comfortable dwelling. The large buildings recently constructed on some estates are, in my opinion, much superior to the old method of isolated huts, inasmuch as the large buildings are stronger, more secure and with the divisions as they are made, afford an equal if not more comfortable lodging than the huts; and I have advised the proprietors, whenever their present huts become unserviceable, to follow the example of constructing large buildings, as the Coolies themselves prefer these contiguous houses to isolated huts; because they are far more secure, and afford much fewer opportunities of robbery. On a few estates where, although sufficient accommodation was afforded by the proprietors, yet some ameliorations, of minor importance, were necessary; and it is with pleasure that I have to inform his Excellency the Governor, that my observations and suggestions were listened to with respect, and every desire was manifested by the proprietors to make every effort to render the dwellings as commodious as possible, and I am assured that these ameliorations are now in progress; and, finally, I can assure his Excellency the Governor, that the Coolies in my district are

RETURN of the Number of Coolies, and the Nature of the Accommodation provided for them, by the Proprietors of Estates employing Indian Labourers in the District of Flacq.

Names of Proprietors and their Estates, with the Description of Buildings.	Number of Houses.	Number of Male Labourers.		Number of Females.		Number of Children.		TOTAL of Coolies on each Estate.
		Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Male.	Female.	
Messrs. Henry Barlow & Co. (La Gaité Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 50 by 14, with 5 divisions each - - -	11							
Houses, of 30 by 16, with 3 ditto each - - -	2							
Huts (palisade), 12 feet square - - -	88	23	271	23	25	24	17	383
Mr. P. N. Truques (Constance Estate):								
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, with 1 division in each -	81	1	212	1	29	9	6	258
Messrs. Bourgault & Nosaic (Belle Roche Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 110 by 15, with 10 divisions each - -	3							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, with one or more divisions, according to the size - - -	55	3	183	3	10	4	3	206
Messrs. Hunter, Arbuthnot & Desmarais (Palmar Estate):								
Palisade barrack, 50 by 12, with 5 divisions - - -	1							
Large palisade huts, 35 by 18, with 3 ditto each - - -	12							
Huts, of divers dimensions, with 1 ditto each - - -	88	9	320	9	31	9	14	392
Mauritius Bank (La Laura Estate):								
Stone barrack, 10 by 14, with 6 divisions - - -	1							
Wooden ditto, 100 by 12, with 6 ditto - - -	1							
Ditto - - 48 by 14, with 3 ditto - - -	1							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, with divisions according to size - - -	23	-	77	-	8	3	3	91
Messrs. Chapman & Barclay (Queen Victoria Estate):								
Barracks, part stone part palisade, 148 by 17 6, with 11 divisions	1							
Ditto - - - 124 by 12 - with 10 ditto -	1							
Ditto - - - 116 by 12 - with 12 ditto -	1							
Ditto - - - 314 by 14 6 with 24 ditto -	1							
Ditto - - - 123 by 14 6 with 9 ditto -	1							
Ditto - - - 109 by 14 - with 11 ditto -	1							
Ditto - - - 102 by 12 - with 8 ditto -	1							
Ditto - - - 85 by 14 - with 8 ditto -	1							
Ditto - - - 82 by 12 6 with 6 ditto -	1							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	41	2	597	2	85	37	33	756
Messrs. Montocchio, Brothers (Beau Rivage Estate):								
Stone barracks, 100 by 20, with 6 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto - - 75 by 20, with 6 ditto - - -	6							
Palisade huts, 12 square - - -	92	12	377	12	36	18	17	472
Messrs. Pillier & Delapelyn (Rivière Profonde Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 100 by 12, with 10 divisions - - -	2							
Ditto - - 50 by 12, with 5 ditto - - -	1							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	85	33	217	33	8	20	16	327
Messrs. Piat & Allendy (Petite Retraite Estate):								
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	62	-	135	-	11	7	7	160
Hairs Le Breton (Belle Mare Estate):								
Stone barracks, 100 by 15, with 5 stone divisions - - -	2							
Ditto - - 84 by 15, with 4 ditto - - -	1							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided in 2 apartments -	70	-	284	-	47	12	14	357
Mr. Thomas D'Arifat (Constance Estate):								
Palisade huts, of 12 by 10, with 1 division each - - -	46	2	126	2	6	3	3	142
Mr. J. A. Wiehe (Riche Mare Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 67 by 15, with 6 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto - - 40 by 12, with 4 divisions - - -	1							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, the least 12 square, with divisions according to size - - -	21	4	129	4	10	-	-	147
Mr. J. Blancard (Nouvelle Caroline Estate):								
Barracks, stone front, in palisades, 65 by 16, with 6 divisions each - - -	12							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	30	11	209	11	19	12	8	270
Mr. Sevenne (Belle Etoile Estate):								
Stone barracks, 127 by 18, with 10 palisade divisions - -	1							
Ditto - - 100 by 12, with 8 ditto - - -	2							
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	63	10	275	10	37	15	21	368
Mr. D. Mamet (Bonne Mere Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 120 by 20, with 11 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto huts - - 30 by 10, with 1 or more divisions - - -	5	1	38	1	7	1	2	50

RETURN of the Number of Coolies, and Nature of Accommodation provided, District of Flacq—*continued.*

Names of Proprietors and their Estates, with the Description of Buildings.	Number of Houses.	Number of Male Labourers.		Number of Females.		Number of Children.		TOTAL of Coolies on each Estate.
		Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Male.	Female.	
Messrs. Hunter & Arbuthnot (Beauchamp Estate):								
Stone barracks, 60 by 16, with 5 divisions - - - -	9							
Palisade ditto, 60 by 14, with 5 ditto - - - -	5							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	71	3	364	3	51	18	13	452
Messrs. Blyth, Brothers & Co. (Bon Accueil Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 60 by 14, with 6 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	60	-	171	-	33	7	5	216
Staveley, Arbuthnot & Co. (Woodlands Estate):								
Palisade houses, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	22	-	163	-	16	3	2	184
Messrs. Latapie, Brothers (Adelphi Estate):								
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	12	-	22	-	5	1	1	30
Mr. Montenot, Aîné (Fontaine Belle Estate):								
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions - - - -	12	-	86	-	7	3	3	46
Mr. G. Gantier (Belle Vue Estate):								
Palisade huts of divers dimensions - - - -	12	-	17	-	-	-	-	17
Messrs. P. Dioré & A. Louis (Riche Fond Estate):								
Palisade huts, with front in straw, of divers dimensions -	53	-	82	-	26	8	14	180
Mr. Vuillemain (Mon Reve Estate):								
Palisade huts of 14 by 12 - - - -	24	-	54	-	6	-	1	61
Mr. Lanougarede (Belle Vue Estate):								
Barracks, 80 by 17, with 4 divisions - - - -	1							
Ditto - 50 by 12, with 5 ditto - - - -	2							
Huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	33	-	157	-	18	7	3	185
Mrs. Widow Tostée (Bel Etang Estate):								
Palisade huts, of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	21	-	47	-	3	1	1	62
Mr. Gondreville (La Vilette Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 99 by 16, with 9 divisions - - -	2							
Ditto - - - 50 by 15, with 5 ditto - - - -	1							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	19	-	145	-	10	5	3	163
Heirs Bourgault Ducondray (La Rétraite Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 90 by 10, with 9 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto - - - 50 by 11, with 4 ditto - - - -	2							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	79	-	48	-	4	2	1	55
Mr. G. Froppier (Argy Estate):								
Stone barracks, 100 by 10, with 10 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto - - - 60 by 10, with 6 ditto - - - -	1							
Ditto - - - 50 by 10, with 5 ditto - - - -	2							
Palisade huts of various dimensions, divided according to size -	31	-	223	-	26	14	6	269
Mrs. A. Gerard (Beau Bassin Estate):								
Palisade huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	46	-	152	-	22	7	6	190
Mr. L. Barbeau (Mare Triton Estate):								
Palisade huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	51	11	131	11	15	7	7	182
Mr. J. M. Lagosse (Belle Rose Estate):								
Palisade barracks, with the back in stone, 64 by 12, with 6 divisions	1							
Ditto - - - 56 by 12, with 5 ditto - - - -	1							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, with divisions according to size -	31	-	101	-	11	3	1	116
Messrs. King & Co. (Victoria Estate):								
Stone barracks, 200 by 30, with 10 divisions - - -	1							
Palisade huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	55	-	97	-	14	5	3	119
Mr. A. Hardy (St. Amant Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 55 by 12, with 5 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	28	-	82	-	8	-	4	94
Messrs. Currie & Duffau (Beau Bois Estate):								
Palisade huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	36	-	115	-	12	2	7	166
Messrs. Barlow & Co. (La Virginie Estate):								
Palisade barracks, 90 by 12, with 10 divisions - - -	1							
Ditto - - - 72 by 9, with 8 ditto - - - -	1							
Ditto - - - 82 by 10, with 9 ditto - - - -	1							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size -	5	-	84	-	6	2	2	94

# TO THE WEST INDIA COLONIES AND MAURITIUS.

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RETURN of the Number of Coolies, and Nature of Accommodation provided, District of Flacq—continued.

continued.

Names of Proprietors and their Estates, with the Description of Buildings.	Number of Houses.	Number of Male Labourers.		Number of Females.		Number of Children.		TOTAL of Coolies on each Estate.
		Married.	Unmarried.	Married.	Unmarried.	Male.	Female.	
<b>Messrs. Chapman &amp; Barclay (Hermitage Estate):</b>								
Palisade barracks, 54 by 16, with 7 divisions	1							
Ditto - - - 52 by 15, with 5 ditto	1							
Ditto - - - 55 by 15, with 7 ditto	2							
Ditto - - - 54 by 15, with 7 ditto	3							
Ditto - - - 51 by 15, with 7 ditto	1							
Ditto huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size	12	-	210	-	50	14	12	286
<b>Mrs. Menil (Choisy Estate):</b>								
Stone barracks, front in palisades, 134 by 15, with 10 divisions	1							
Ditto - - - - - 96 by 15, with 10 ditto	1							
Huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size	42	-	131	-	31	11	9	182
<b>Messrs. Ulcoq &amp; Co. (Bras-d'Eau Estate):</b>								
Barracks, part stone and part wood, 186 by 12, with 18 divisions	1							
Ditto - - - - - 122 by 12, with 10 ditto	1							
Ditto - - - - - 131 by 12, with 13 ditto	1							
Ditto - - - - - 121 by 12, with 12 ditto	1							
Ditto - - - - - 160 by 12, with 16 ditto	1							
Palisade huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size	54	35	379	35	35	32	29	545
<b>Mr. Lanougarede (L'Union Estate):</b>								
Palisade huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size	44	-	115	-	7	4	1	127
<b>Mrs. Bressat (Bonne Mere Estate):</b>								
Wooden huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size	57	2	168	2	14	4	5	196
<b>Mr. Sen. Martin (Providence Estate):</b>								
Stone barracks, palisade front, 80 by 21, with 6 divisions	1							
Ditto - - - - - 87 by 25, with 4 ditto	1							
Palisade huts of divers dimensions, divided according to size	44	-	144	-	29	11	8	192
<b>TOTALS</b>		162	6,885	162	838	345	313	8,705

Flacq, 22 August 1846.

(signed) J. Regnard,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

Mahebourg, 25 August 1846.

1. I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I have visited and inspected the lodgings provided for the Indian labourers on the sugar estates named in the accompanying Return, which shows the number of men on each estate, the different periods of their service, as also the number of women, married and unmarried.

2. In my visits to these estates, I inspected the lodgings provided for the men and women, and, with the exception of one, the "Souffleur," found them good, convenient and in wholesome situations. This estate is in question before the courts as to who will be the ultimate proprietor; and Mr. Gaston Martin Moncamp, the nominal proprietor, has not gone to any expense, not knowing whether he may remain in possession or not.

3. The married men, as well as those men living with unmarried women, are all lodged in separate apartments, and in most instances in detached houses; and in no instance did I see a large barrack or building in which even the men were huddled together, there being seldom more than 10 men in the same apartment, and in most instances not more than four or six; they appeared perfectly contented, and on several estates have their little gardens adjoining their houses, as well as pigs, goats and poultry.

4. Several proprietors have built strong stone buildings, divided off into apartments of from 12 to 14 feet square, in which six men, or one man and his wife and children are lodged, each having their separate doors provided with locks and keys.

5. With regard to the reputed character and practices of this class, after minute inquiry, I could not find that their habits were more dissolute than others placed in similar situations, and certainly not more so than the natives of the country. That indifferent characters will be found among large bodies of men and women brought together, is not to be doubted; but I do not understand that they are so bad as represented, or nearly so.

6. I made every inquiry on the estates relative to the revolting offences with which they are charged, both from the masters and employers, and have, since my visits, had men of known

known good character and conduct sent into my office, where I have questioned them separately on oath on this subject, and they have affirmed to a man, that, to their knowledge, such practices do not exist, and that had it been the case, they must have known it. I am, therefore, inclined to believe, that this charge is generally unfounded; never during the time I have been in daily communication with the population, having known but of one instance, and that was a servant of my own, a young lad of about 15 years of age, who was taken in the fact, and handed over to the civil power at once. This took place about five years since; he was condemned and punished. He did not attempt to deny what he had done, nor could he account for the temptation. He returned to India, I believe.

7. On interrogating the men in my office, they appeared astonished at the questions put to them, and indignant at the accusation, and stated, that a man committing such crimes in India would be destroyed by his comrades.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Davidson,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Dates.	Masters' Names.	NAMES of the ESTATES.	Number of Years in same Service.										Total of Men.	Women.		REMARKS.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		Married.	Unmarried.	
1846:																
July 16	K'vern - -	Rivière Lachaux -	257	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	9	26	35
" 20	Sainton, Alné -	Marre d'Albert -	32	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-
" 31	De Gaye - -	Ferney - -	-	59	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	72	6	13	19
Aug. 4	Vor. Barry -	Hangar - -	108	15	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	24	2	26
" 10	Fçois. Magnien -	- - - -	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	5	6
" 18	Vcy. Robillard -	La Foret - -	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	2	6
" 22	Bigara - -	Union Vale -	117	41	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	5	8	13
" "	Rudelle - -	Baraque - -	122	43	71	29	-	-	-	-	-	21	286	15	52	67
" "	De Bissy - -	Plaisance - -	293	75	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	30	34	64
" "	O. L. Lapeyre -	Well Field -	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	5	23	28
" "	D. Vitry - -	Sauveterre -	173	15	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	20	22	42
" "	A. Cheron - -	Grand Sable -	-	20	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	8	3
" "	A. Mangeot -	L'Anse Curat -	144	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	35	35
" "	De Rosnay - -	Les Marres -	62	-	8	18	-	-	-	-	13	-	101	2	16	18
" "	Malvery - -	Chantilly -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	2
" 24	Cha. Dubois -	Mon Trésor -	252	-	49	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	308	-	59	59
" 25	L. A. Vallet -	Gros Bois -	79	-	47	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	151	30	7	37
" "	Cloupet - -	Mon Desert -	125	11	24	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	2	14	16
			1,955	354	401	79	-	-	26	7	24	21	2,967	155	321	476

Mahebourg, 25 August 1846.

(signed) J. Davidson,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Sir,

Mahebourg, 29 August 1846.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a supplementary report to mine of the 25th instant, and to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that on visiting the properties therein mentioned, that I found the accommodation provided for the Indian labourers in general good, but all habitable. And further, that in every instance the married men, or men living with women not married, were all provided with separate houses or apartments; and that I have not been able to trace any symptoms of the unnatural practices of which they are accused, further than what I have already reported, having continued my private examinations of men sent to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Davidson,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

1846.

Date.	Masters' Names.	NAMES of the ESTATES.	Number of Years in same Service.											Total of Men.	Women.		Total of Women.	REMARKS.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		Married.	Unmarried.		
Aug. 6	J. J. Bigaoux - -	Trow d'Eau - -	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	1	5	6	
18	Hré. Cantin - -	Beau Vallon - -	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	11	11	
" 22	A. Vitry - -	Solitude - -	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	6	7	
" "	A. Sansier - -	Mont Fertile - -	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	1	
" "	Mn. Sansier - -	" - -	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	
" 25	Fenouillot - -	Choisy - -	13	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	52	1	13	14	
" 27	Molliers - -	Virginia - -	327	57	20	10	7	3	-	16	7	14	3	464	19	51	70	
" 28	Lamuse - -	Beau Verger - -	60	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	67	3	10	13	
" "	A. Pierrot - -	Plaine Magnien - -	32	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	11	2	13	
" "	Vcy. Charles, aîné - -	Nouveau Bosquet - -	28	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	5	6	
" "	Senéque, frère - -	Cent Gaulettes - -	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	
" "	Keating - -	Riche en Eau - -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	6	7	
" "	Et. Balisson - -	Rosebelle - -	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	
			683	93	41	14	7	3	-	20	17	14	3	895	39	111	150	

Mahebourg, 29 August 1846.

(signed) J. Davidson,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

(No. 48.)

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Savanne,  
20 August 1846.

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of the 29th June last, directing me to visit the various estates in this quarter, to ascertain, from an inspection of the lodgings of the Indian labourers, how far certain allegations of the Anti-Slavery Society, made to the Right honourable the Secretary of State, have any foundation, I have the honour to forward you an abstract of the memoranda made by me on visiting the principal establishments.

As regards the principal object in view, "an inquiry into the allegations alluded to," I conceive it my duty to state, that I have confined mine to the examination of the buildings given to the labourers, which clearly substantiates the fact, that if any unnatural and horrible practices do exist amongst the emigrants (which I have never heard even mentioned), they cannot be attributable to the lodgings given by the proprietors.

As a general remark, I will say, that had the Indians any idea of cleanliness or comfort in keeping their huts in order and repair, the same would form excellent residences; indeed, in many the buildings of the larger kind, separated by four or five divisions, would be considered good barracks, and when first made, were decidedly superior to the lodgings occupied by the officers and troops when employed on the roads here. Some are surrounded by little gardens, which every master for his own interest encourages.

If many "camps" are dirty, and the buildings in a dilapidated state, it cannot be attributable to any negligence of the master, but to the natural filthiness of the occupants; neither can the former remedy this, from a fear generally entertained in the present want of hands, that any interference on their part would not only indispose their men, but also prevent their procuring others to replace those leaving.

In many cases I have seen huts destroyed for firewood, and in others, good buildings remain unoccupied, the men preferring to live in smaller ones not offering half the comfort.

It generally occurs that four men occupy the same dwelling, which is attributable to their changing weekly the task of cooking, and so on, which allows the remaining three an hour clear of rest at breakfast, when an hour and a half is given for the meal.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) Geo. F. M. Elliott,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

STATEMENT of VISITS made to the Principal Establishments in the District of Savaune, in conformity to His Excellency the Governor's directions, dated 29th June 1846.

NAMES of PROPRIETORS.	ESTATE.	Indian Labourers.		Nature of accommodation provided, and actually used by the Coolies, &c.  OBSERVATIONS.
		Males.	Females.	
Reid, Irving & Co. -	Benares -	142	29	- - This camp, or rather the buildings in which the Indian labourers of the estate reside, was erected some three years ago at considerable expense, being every thing that could be desired, the distance between the rows of houses admitting of gardens, and being also a sure preventative against fire. The stability of the whole gave a firm resistance against the hurricane. Notwithstanding this attention of the proprietor to the comforts of the men, a great part is now in want of repair through the destructive habits and apathy of the occupants. There are a few houses planked and well covered, the rest are made of palisado walls, and impervious, as will be seen in the Appendix (B.), which contains a detail of each house; there is fully sufficient accommodation, and, with one or two exceptions, the women are entirely separate. In cases where they are not so, it is entirely attributable to themselves, for although the "Regisseur en Chef" has offered separate houses, they prefer their present way of living, and even leave some of the houses empty, saying that those who live in the same house with them are their relatives.
St. Felix, A. - -	Union - -	79	20	- - There are 16 women on this estate (the other four females being children), and the whole of them live separately with their husbands. The houses, which are good and placed in rows at a good distance apart, are 34 in number. Seeing one of the latter in an unsound state and empty, the only one so, I inquired the reason of Mr. St. Felix, the proprietor's son, who said that no later than the day previous to my visit, a man, on changing his house, had not only pulled down the inner partition, but taken away the door also. This is enough to prove the wanton destructiveness of the Indians.
Wainwright & Co. -	Long Champ -	356	47	- - I cannot speak so highly in favour of the houses of this camp as of the last, for, notwithstanding their sufficiently furnishing room for all the men, yet many of them are, although impervious to the weather, in a falling state, either through the winds (being situated on a kind of plain on the coast), or mismanagement in their construction. Several of them, however, are in good condition, and some of them are undergoing repair. With the exception of a man who has two wives, there is a strict separation of the women, they living with their husbands apart from the rest.
C. C. Brownrigg -	Beauchamp - Children -	261 22	55 17	- - The details of this "camp" will show, without any further comment, the care which has been taken by the proprietor to lodge the men comfortably; the result of which has been that the estate never wants men, but that more offer their services than there is need of. The materials are composed of wooden posts for the walls, placed close to each other, the interstices being filled with a solid kind of plaster, which gives the whole the appearance and firmness of a wall, and the whole of the dwellings are thatched. The whole is new, and the number sufficient.—See Appendix (A.)
Brenan, R. - -	Richebois -	219	20	- - Although not kept in a very clean state, this is a very good camp, and the buildings, which are for the most part new, amply suffice for the accommodation of the men. I will insert a specimen, for they are all inhabited in a similar manner, the women being in every instance separate with their husbands. There are nine building, 50 feet by 15, high and strong, with never less than four divisions and outer doors, forming 36 separate residences; and there are 31 smaller buildings, making 67 separate houses, the whole of which form four rows. Small house 20 feet by 15 (size of the smaller ones), man and his wife. Large house, four outer doors, and separate:—1st. four men; 2d, man and his wife; 3d, five men; two men. This is the manner in which they are occupied.
Chaline, J. - -	Terracine -	157	22	- - This camp is placed on a very healthy and airy spot; the houses are for the most part of good solid materials, a great many being partly masonry. The remainder are but temporary buildings, made of wood and straw, but, at the same time, strong, and impervious to the weather. The proprietor informed me, that it is his intention to have all the buildings made of the same materials as those first mentioned, which are excellent. Six houses, masonry, 40 feet by 15, divided into four parts, with outer doors, built originally for 16 people; nine houses, wood and straw, 30 feet by 15, divided into three; 12 smaller houses. In not a single instance are the women huddled with the men.
Constantin, D. -	St. Felix -	106	14	- - Thirty "cases" (or houses) form the whole number of dwellings occupied by the Indians employed here. The situation is upon a clean and grassy piece of ground, where the houses are built at a good distance apart. The women, of which there are 14 only, live separately with their husbands, for the "cases" are divided, some being much larger than others. In a word, accommodation amply sufficient.
Adam & Co. - -	Surinam -	292	42	- - The buildings erected here are fully ample for the accommodation of a greater number of men than are employed upon the

Statement of Visits made to the Principal Establishments in the District of Savanne, &c.—*continued*.

NAMES of PROPRIETORS.	ESTATE.	Indian Labourers.		Nature of Accommodation provided, and actually used by the Coolies, &c.  OBSERVATIONS.
		Males.	Females.	
D'Unienville, E. -	St. Martin's -	100	13	-- This camp, although large enough for the accommodation of all, is not yet complete, being the intention of the proprietor to replace the larger buildings by smaller ones. Those which are not considered as temporary, are well built, part of them being in masonry. The whole of them amount in number to 27, of which 25 are 20 feet long by 12 feet wide; the other two (the temporary ones) are 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, and subdivided. The women are in no case promiscuously lodged, but dwell with their husbands, and when other people live in the same house, their sleeping place is separated.
D'Emmerez, Gaston -	Bel-Ombre -	284	31	-- This camp is very much scattered, a part being near the sea at a distance from the main body, but the houses are in sound repair, and thinly occupied, as will be seen on comparison with the number of men and women. Thirty-five small houses, some of which are well subdivided, and six large ones, one of which is temporary and divided into ten parts, and in addition 15 of intermediate size, make the total number.
Adam & Co. -	St. Aubin -	275	28	-- The Indians of this estate are located in 75 cottages, varying in size, five being large ones; and they have quite enough accommodation as far as room goes. The buildings, of which many were originally well made, require repair, from the negligent manner in which the occupants look after them. The site is good, water close and in abundance; yet, in such a state was the place from the filthy habits of the labourers, that it was with difficulty that I could find my way through it. Many of the Indians (as on other estates) have Creole women living with them.
Jamin, Duval -	Savannah and Eastwich Park.	483	67	-- In the total of Indians mentioned, are comprised all the Coolies working or resident on the estates Savannah and Eastwich Park, which belong to Mr. Jamin. The men are located in two camps, of which the first consists of 23 houses of different sizes, namely, five "cases," 30 feet long by 14, with two or more divisions and outer doors, each separation being equal to a small house, having no communication except from without; 10 houses, 40 feet by 16, similarly divided; and eight of various sizes, but all separated, where more than two or three men live together. On the Eastwich Park estate are 45 dwellings, 31 of 12 feet each way, with window; six divided into two, with two outer doors; and eight others, divided into three parts, being 40 feet by 20, and high. The Indians here seem to live in great freedom, keeping pigs, fowls, goats and whatever they choose; and have built many little conveniences around their dwellings. It was not more than two o'clock when I was there, and yet half of the men had returned from work, having completed their tasks.
Latour, St. Ygest, E. -	Constantine -	138	9	-- The dwellings of the men of Constantine, are more than sufficient for all the people employed, for besides many smaller dwellings, there are six large ones, four of which are 60 feet long by 15 wide, and divided into six, with outer doors, and no interior communication. It is true that some slight repairs are requisite, and I observed the same to the proprietor, who told me that the men were so wantonly destructive, that it was very difficult to keep the doors and other parts I mentioned in good condition; but that he had always been desirous of providing for their comfort, and to many he had furnished camp beds, of which scarcely one remained. The hospital, a large building, airy, and enclosed by palisado walls, was the first place I visited, in which I was gratified to find that nothing requisite was omitted, and that a laboratory, and steam or vapour baths were ready for instant use. A canal runs close to the walls. I examined every dwelling, and in no instance found too many persons living together, nor that the women were indiscriminately lodged. None of the women are engaged, nor do they work, except for themselves.
Leustean, Prosper -	Bell-Air -	156	24	-- the environs of Bell-Air evince a great deal of comfort and content amongst the men, large and well planted gardens extending themselves around, belonging to them; gardens are always a good sign, the men never making the same unless their intention be to re-engage themselves, which they would not do unless comfortable. Seven large buildings, 30 feet by 16, divided for the most part into three, with outer doors, and many smaller huts, built and chosen by the men who have wives, besides many others of various sizes, complete the camp. There was a well-built hospital at a short distance, surrounded by the usual palisades, the court-yard within forming a kind of garden. I passed through the whole camp, visiting nearly every house; to assure myself of the true manner in which they were occupied, I had a list made of the occupants of each, of which the following is a specimen:—A building, 30 feet by 16, parted off into many divisions, with three strong doors, the first part belonging to a sirdar and his wife, the second to three men, and the third to three men. Small house (with a veranda of palmist leaves made by its occupants, before the door), divided into two parts (without communication), and separate doors, inhabited by six men. The materials of this camp, of the usual kind, are in sound repair, and do not seem to have been long employed, and the ground is, with slight exceptions, very clean, and, I should say, healthy.

(signed) G. F. M. Elliott,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.



## APPENDIX.

HAVING in every case inspected each individual dwelling in order to ascertain the true manner of lodging the Indians, made use of throughout each camp, and notes having been taken of the number of occupants on the spot, I cannot do better, in order to show clearly the treatment of them, than to insert the full particulars of two cases, of which the first, from its comforts and the results, may be called a "model camp." The other forms a fair specimen of the rest of the dwelling-houses of the Indians in the district.

E S T A T E.	Indian Labourers.		Nature of Accommodation provided, and actually used by the Coolies, &c. OBSERVATIONS.
	Males.	Females.	
(A.)—Beauchamp -	35	7	- - 1st. Building large, being 70 feet long by 16 wide, divided into eight, with doors outside. First division, seven men, one woman; the latter with a separation for her and her husband; second part occupied by seven men; third part, six men; fourth (again divided in two), two men and their wives; fifth, man, his wife, and two children; sixth, two men; seventh, four men; eighth, sirdar, wife, four children, and in a small room apart, one man. The whole very clean, and ornamented by small gardens behind.
	2	3	- - 2d. Building, 12 feet by 20, with a garden four times as large, divided into two, with good doors; first part, a man, his wife and a child; second, man and his wife.
	1	-	- - 3d. "Case" (that is to say, a small house), 25 feet by 12, divided like the last, and having a garden; first room, one man (the second part occupied by a Creole).
	1	1	- - 4th. Small well-made "case," with a garden, occupied by a man and his wife.
	3	1	- - 5th. House, 20 feet by 12, three doors, and a garden, one part occupied by a man and his wife; one man in each of the other two.
	2	-	6th Same size, but divided into two parts only, one man in each part.
	2	2	- - 7th. Same in all respects, having a good garden, and each part occupied by a man and his wife.
	10	-	- - 8th. Same size, and same kinds of divisions; first part, six men; second, four men.
	8	-	9th. A small dwelling, three men.
	8	1	- - 10th. "Case," 20 feet by 12, divided into two; first part five men; second, three men, one woman, her house having been burned down recently.
			11th. Same in all respects; first part two men and his wife.
	109	28	- - 22 more houses of the same size, occupied, in the same proportion, by 109 men, 28 women, which houses are surrounded by gardens, and sub-divided into never less than two parts.
	98	22	- - 98 men, 22 women live in a camp in the wood, where their accommodation is ample, the buildings also of the best materials, and new.
	0	7	Children not included in the above details, and living with their parents.
TOTAL - -	283	72	

## APPENDIX—continued.

E S T A T E	Indian Labourers.		Nature of Accommodation provided, and actually used by the Coolies, &c.  OBSERVATIONS.
	Males.	Females.	
(B.)—Benares - -	22	5	Brought forward.
	89	12	- - 23 other "cases" the same size, 16 feet by 12; first, one woman and two men, several separations; second, five men; third, three men and two women, no separations; fourth, four men; fifth, empty; sixth, two men and one woman; seventh, man, his wife and four brothers; eighth, four men; ninth, three men, one woman, divided; 10th, six men; 11th, badly separated; five men, a woman and a child; 12th, divided into two parts, one part, man and his wife; the other part occupied by three men; 13th, four men; 14th, sirdar and wife; 15th planked, eight men; 16th, six men; 17th, five men; 18th, man, woman and child (boy); 19th, man, wife and three children, and in a separate part, three men; 20th, planked, four men; 21st, same kind, four men; 22d, two men; 23d, four men.
	4	-	One "case," planked and strong, occupied by four men.
	2	2	- - In a house, near the stable, reside, it being divided and large, two men and their wives; and also, in a perfectly separate part, two men.
	2		
TOTAL - -	23	10	- - On the outskirts of the camp there are some huts, where dwell about 23 men, many of whom have wives and children, amounting to 23 males 10 females, including all.
	142	29	

To the Honourable *Geo. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary.

(Extracts.)

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Black River District,  
29 July 1846.

Sir,

In conformity to your circular, dated Colonial Secretary's Office, 29th June 1846, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that in as far as relates to this district, the assertion made to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in my belief is devoid of the truth, and shows how utterly they are mistaken relative to the treatment of the Indian immigrant labourers in this colony, which from my own personal observation (having been some years in India), is far superior to what they could ever have met with there.

\* \* \* \* \*

On almost every estate the married people have separate hut for themselves and family, and with few exceptions, there is seldom more than two or three to a hut, and these have almost all their separations; with regard to the unmarried females who are permitted to arrive in the colony, from the general report made to me by the different proprietors, as also from what I myself have observed, their conduct and morality would not discredit a far greater number of the sex in proportion, as those which are to be found in most of the civilized countries in Europe.

In regard to the existing of the abominable and revolting practices alluded to, none of the proprietors here have ever had occasion to ascertain the fact, and although such abhorring circumstances may, in some instances exist, as it does in many other countries, no one has ever made a complaint of their having found a defaulter, and that their general conduct and morality is perfectly satisfactory. What the planters principally complain of, is their wandering habits, and that of being too much addicted to liquor, which from the high rate of wages given them, they find no difficulty in procuring, although various measures have been adopted to endeavour to prevent the same, and it will be a difficult task entirely to accomplish.

As regards the real state and condition of the Indian immigrants in the colony, I have no hesitation in declaring, that with respect to their treatment, clothing and food, they are infinitely better off than those of their own class in their native country, and far more so than a much greater proportion of the labouring classes in Europe. On almost every estate

of any consideration in this quarter, they are permitted to breed poultry, pigs and goats, and usually have a small hut placed by the side of the one they occupy, to preserve them from the effects of the weather; several have small gardens which they inclose, and those who have not, are often supplied with vegetables (gratis) by the master. As this district abounds with excellent water, and the climate congenial to Indians, they have every reason to be satisfied with their lot.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Hervey,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM of Visits made by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Black River District, for Report to be made to His Excellency, in conformity to Circular dated 29 June 1846.

Number of Indians.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Huts on the Estates.	Date of Visit.	REMARKS.
11 Indians - -	-- Mr. Cauvelit, proprietor, Petite Rivière.	9	4 July	- - The huts all in good condition, each having one, except a family of three persons, all of whom are well satisfied, and of good conduct; one a female.
82 Indians - -	-- Mr. Aug. Geneve, planter, Black River.	24 one sugar mill.	4 July	- - Several of the huts want repair, which they have commenced; 62 of these Indians being just engaged.
112 Males and 14 Females, 3 of them married, and 8 Children.	-- Mr. Avril, planter, Plain de St. Pierre.	52 two or three in each hut; all in good condition; a sugar mill.	9 July	- - These people are well lodged, and satisfied with their condition; their master has nothing to complain of any immorality among them.
135 Males, 12 Females, 2 married; and 11 Children.	Mr. Fortier - -	50 a sugar mill; from two to three in each; five separations.	13 July	- - All in good condition; no complaints from Indians, and master satisfied with their conduct; knows of no immorality among the Indians.
13 Males, 2 Females, 1 married; with 4 Children.	Mr. Arist. Labutte -	50 a sugar mill.	13 July	- - All in good condition; has only a few Indians, but expects more; is satisfied with their work, and has never discovered any immorality in their conduct.
213, including 5 Women, engaged; 5 Females; of 16 and 18 C. married. 30 Indians of the above are stationed to work at a lime-kiln about a mile from establishment. 24 Women unmarried, and 5 Children.	-- Mr. Brownrigg, Wolmar. On estate, 40 females and 23 children; sugar mill.	69 establishmt. 20 lime kiln; all in good repair; a sugar mill; makes about 600,000 pounds of sugar.	14 July	- - This estate does credit to the owner and superintendent; all the huts are in good condition, with separations, clean, well-governed; and almost every Indian has a small garden, or a fowl, pig or goat-house attached; married families have their separate huts, and in the other huts two and three persons are the averages; the proprietor is satisfied with their work, conduct and morality.
13; 1 Female -	-- Mr. Dunienville, Nuage.	8	17 July	- - All in good reparation, with separation; one and two to a hut; all well satisfied; nothing against their conduct nor morality.
11; 2 Females -	Mr. B. Labutte -	3	17 July	In good repair, with separations; all satisfied.
5 - - -	Mr. David Labutte	3	17 July	In good repair; one to each.
80 - - -	-- Mr. Dioré, Petite Rivière Noire and Saline.	9	17 July	- - In good repair, with separations; all well satisfied, and nothing against their morality.
14; 2 Females married, 1 Female unmarried.	- - Mr. F. Dupuy, Barachois.	1 long hut, with five separations.	17 July	- - In good condition, and Indians satisfied; nothing against their conduct and morality.

MEMORANDUM of Visits made by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Black River District, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Indians.	Names of Proprietors.	Number of Huts on the Estates.	Date of Visit.	REMARKS.
28 - - -	Loricour Ducass -	5 huts, with separations.	18 July	- - In good condition; no complaint against either conduct or morality.
102 Males, 10 Females.	- - Mr. Couvois; sugar mill.	40 huts, each their separate apartment; and female with her husband, a hut to themselves.	22 July	- - The huts are all in good condition; the Indians satisfied therewith, and the proprietor also with their general conduct; he has never had occasion even to suspect the revolting accusation alleged, nor anything respecting their morality.
14 Males, 2 Females	- - Mr. D. Labutte; sugar mill.	12 huts, each with a separation.	22 July	- - All in perfect condition; the proprietor states that he never has had the slightest cause to suspect the Indians being guilty of the abominable practice they are accused of, and is well content with their good conduct and morality.
26 Males, 1 Female and Child - -	Mr. Hanong - -	19 huts	22 July	- - The huts are all in good condition, with separations, with two or three to a hut; their conduct is satisfactory, and no complaint of immorality.
180 Males, 27 Females, Children.	- - Mr. Bolle; sugar mill.			

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Plaines Wilhems,  
19 August 1846.

Sir,

I now commence the report demanded by his Excellency the Governor, in answer to the Right honourable the Secretary of State, and with reference to the information sought for by the "British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," who, in a correspondence held with them, and on the strength of certain reports made to them by their informants, assert, "That the Coolies or Indian labourers at the Mauritius, both male and female, are lodged in large buildings or barracks, in which there are no separations for the females, and in a manner so as to allow the free intercourse of both sexes; from which there result all the bad consequences that must necessarily arise from such a state of things," and the which it would put me to the blush to describe.

Having duly proceeded to make the necessary inquiries on the estates, with the view of finding out the more or less truth existing in the reports which have been communicated to him who is at the head of the affairs of this colony, of whom, as stipendiary magistrate, I am but the weak agent; I found not only that all the allegations set forth were very much exaggerated, but that all things were as they ought to be, and as far removed from any thing unbecoming to decency as could well be expected from the nature of the localities; and the proprietors far from encouraging or countenancing by any means whatever, or by the absence of the proper arrangements, any evil practices which might exist amongst the Indian population.

On the several estates which have been visited by me, there are from 200 to 300 Indians employed as labourers and mechanics, and 25 to 30 married (or so styled) women, who cook and keep house for the men. But, although occupied, the greatest part of them, with their household duties, yet, unfortunately, they have too much liberty, and are too prone to take advantage of the indolent life which the want of more extended occupations permits them to indulge, and, in my opinion, a great part of their leisure time might be otherwise filled up by other occupations, such as would not fatigue the body, and tend, not the less, to the welfare of the men and to the benefit and comfort of all parties; these women may also have gained a bad reputation in the mother country, amongst people who are not aware that the Indians, but more especially the Indian women, only follow the customs of the continent where they were born, where the attachments which they form are only held as it were, by conventional terms, and without any sympathy between the parties; and where there are few laws (unless it is amongst the higher classes) for the special protection of a sex which is under no restraint whatever.

And although I do not pretend to assert that this people are exempt from faults to which the most perfect amongst us are liable; but, with regard to public morals (which, even in Europe and on a more civilized sphere are often scandalized), it may be observed that there are everywhere stragglers from the path of moral duties, but less so, I believe, in the Mau-

ritius than any where else ; more especially amongst that class in the colony which is so wrongfully accused ; so do I find it needless to pourtray and denounce vices and enormities which might only happen to exist ; as it is also wrong to talk highly of such things, and to surmise. "that such and such crimes may or do exist."

But let us finish this subject ; and in drawing a thick veil upon evils that might have existed, bring forward well assured facts ; viz. that on all estates visited by me, the buildings were well aired and properly partitioned off ; each house occupied by one or two couples, man and wife, with the exception of the single men, who live together, and lead the disorderly and riotous sort of life that do all single men.

Herewith I have the honour to forward a list of the estates visited personally by me, and the number of men and women on each estate.

I have, &c.

(signed) S. Seignette,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

LIST of the Estates visited by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Plaines Wilhems District ;  
Names of the Proprietors, and Number of Indian Labourers and Women on each Estate.

No.	NAMES of the ESTATES.	NAMES of the PROPRIETORS.	Number of Indian Labourers employed on each Estate.	Number of Indian Women on each Estate.
1	Trianon - - - -	Adrian - - - -	349	26
2	Phoenix and - - - -	Barlow & Co. - - - -	334	35
3	Belle Terre - - - -			
4	Beau Sejour - - - -	Henry Adam & Co. - -	279	40
5	Palma - - - -	P. A. Riviere - - - -	254	28
6	Drayton Manor - - - -	Hunter, Arbuthnot & Co. -	199	71
7	Plaisance - - - -	Fontenay & Sons - - -	168	23
8	Stanley - - - -	Cordouan & Co. - - -	164	27
9	Pierrefond - - - -	Ganachaud & Co. - - -	144	34
10	Clairfond - - - -	Mimi Galaup, Miss - -	142	19
11	Mont Roche - - - -	Mee, brothers - - - -	138	14
12	Beau Bassin - - - -	C. C. Brownrigg - - -	137	26
13	Ebene - - - -	Isnard & Motet - - -	127	14
14	Chebel - - - -	Savey & Co. - - - -	99	17
15	Vauchuse - - - -	Gallet, brothers - - -	93	12
16	Mon Repos Giblot - - - -	Cheron & Roussel - - -	83	11
17	Roches Brunes - - - -	V. Deglos - - - -	68	6
18	- - - -	O. Chaillet - - - -	59	3
19	Rose Hill - - - -	E. Laverdant - - - -	36	11
TOTAL - - -			2,873	417

(signed) S. Seignette,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable *George F. Dick*, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Moka,  
27 July 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the detailed report concerning the habits of the Indians, and their accommodation, upon the estates of this district, as called for in your letter of 29th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(signed) F. M. Randall,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

## MOKA DISTRICT.

Nature of Accommodation.	Number of Men.	Number of Women.	Married.	Not Married.	Single Women.	Reputed Characters and Practices.	Number of the Huts for the whole Men and Women.	REMARKS.
Visit to Mr. M. Noel's Estate, "Mon Desert," in Moka District, made by me on the 17th July 1846.								
Excellent, with rooms apart.	67	12	4	8	-- none, in the sense of the letter.	-- good; none of the unnatural practices exist here with which the Indians are charged.	41	-- I have every reason to be satisfied with all that I saw at "Mon Desert," and beg to state, that I conversed, in presence of Mr. Noel, with the women, and saw their families; one girl of 15 lived in a hut with her mother.
Visit to Mr. Maujean's Estate, "Chateau Tremblant," in Moka, made 20th July 1846.								
Very good; the homes are divided so as to afford separate rooms.	29	3	none	all unmarried.	-- none, in the sense of the letter.	-- good; none of the unnatural habits alluded to in the letter even heard of on this estate.	15	-- I was perfectly satisfied with all I saw on this estate relative to accommodation.
Visit to Mr. Jauffret's Estate, "La Retraite," in Moka District, made by me on 20th July 1846.								
Excellent accommodation.	33	4	2	2	-- none, in the sense of the letter.	-- very good; Mr. Jauffret has never heard of the horrible crimes imputed to the Indians in the letter. The women may not be altogether virtuous, but they do not lead the debauched life which certain women lead in Europe.	21	-- one woman lives in a hut with her husband, and the brother of the husband lodges in a room apart; I saw all these women, and conversed with them. All that I saw on this estate was highly satisfactory and creditable with respect to the lodgings occupied by the Indians.
Visit to Captain Martindall's Estate in Moka, 22 July 1846.								
Very good indeed	30	4	-	all unmarried.	-- none, in the sense of the letter.	-- Captain Martindall knows nothing of the debauchery and horrid crimes spoken of in the letter.	25	-- the women lodge in the huts with their reputed husbands, and in one case a separate room was seen by me, which the woman occupying the hut stated to be the room of her younger brother. The accommodation afforded to the labourers here is highly satisfactory.

(signed) F. M. Randall, Magistrate.

— No. 15. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Benjamin Hawes, Esq.* to *John Scoble, Esq.*

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 December 1846.

No. 15.  
B. Hawes, Esq.,  
to J. Scoble, Esq.,  
9 Dec. 1846.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that in pursuance of the intention intimated to you in Lord Lyttelton's letter of the 19th of February, Mr. Gladstone on the 24th February last, instructed the Governor of Mauritius to institute an inquiry into the charges which, as Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, you, in your letter of the 12th of January, had preferred respecting the immoralities said to prevail among the Indian labourers introduced into that colony.

Lord Grey further directs me to state that the inquiries so directed have been undertaken and prosecuted by the Governor, who has communicated to his Lordship all the evidence collected on the subject, with a report of the conclusions which appear to him to follow from that evidence. I am to add, that on your applying to the librarian of this office, the whole of that evidence, and all the despatches of the Governor relating to it, will be laid before you, and the gentlemen with whom you are associated or any of them; and that you and they will be permitted to take copies of all of those documents.

Lord Grey makes this offer on the following understanding:—If, after the perusal of the documents in question, you and the gentlemen with whom you are associated, shall be satisfied that they refute the charges contained in your letter, his Lordship assumes that those charges will be unequivocally withdrawn. If, on the other hand, after the perusal of the documents, you and they shall adhere to the charges in question, Lord Grey expects that the evidence on which they rest will then at length be produced.

Considering the intolerable nature of the stigma cast by these charges on a large body of the people of Mauritius and on their rulers, and considering the great disadvantages under which they have laboured in repelling them, while ignorant of the names of their accusers and of the grounds of the accusation, Lord Grey cannot doubt the concurrence of the Anti-Slavery Society in his own opinion, that the Society must now make their choice between the retraction and the proof of the statements laid before Mr. Gladstone.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Hawes.*

— No. 16. —

COPY of a LETTER from *John Scoble, Esq.* to *Benjamin Hawes, jun. Esq. M.P.*

Sir,

Office of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,  
27, New Broad-street, December 1846.

No. 16.  
J. Scoble, Esq., to  
B. Hawes, Esq.,  
Dec. 1846.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., in which, on the part of the Right honourable the Earl Grey, you proffer me, as the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, or any gentleman forming the Committee of that Society, the inspection, on certain conditions, of documents received from Mauritius, and the correspondence relating thereto, which bear upon the charges of gross immorality alleged to have been practised by the Coolies imported into that colony.

Having laid this communication before the Committee, I am instructed to return you the following reply: that had the condition imposed by his Lordship been simply that the Committee on being satisfied with the proofs, supposing them to exist, of the innocence of the Coolies of the offences imputed to them should express their satisfaction at the result, they would gladly have availed themselves of his Lordship's offer; but observing that it is coupled with another condition,

condition, which requires that, in the event of their not being satisfied with the evidence proposed to be laid before them, they should deliver up their authority for the original statement, they feel they cannot with honour accept, and must respectfully decline it.

The Committee on being convinced that injustice had been done to the Coolies, would cheerfully withdraw any charge, whether expressed or implied, that they might have made against them; but Lord Grey must be convinced that the Society which they represent might at once abandon its functions, so far as the British colonies are concerned, if without their express authority they were to surrender the names of their correspondents. Satisfied of their respectability and good faith, and knowing that they have no sinister or selfish objects in view, the Committee are convinced that they bring no charges and make no statements which they do not know or believe to be true. In submitting such charges or statements to the Government, the Committee give the best proof in their power that they believe their correspondents worthy of credit, whilst at the same time they afford the Government the means of testing their accuracy. But, sir, as in a former letter to Mr. Secretary Gladstone relating to this subject, they stated the grounds on which they did not feel warranted in giving up their authorities, and as that communication sets forth the facts of the case, they beg to annex a copy of it for the information of Lord Grey. A reference to that letter will be found useful in removing the impression from his Lordship's mind, that the Committee have ever brought charges against the Home Government or the executive authority in Mauritius in relation to this matter.

*Vide Encl. 4, in  
No. 10, p. 164.*

In connexion with the subject to which this correspondence refers, the Committee would respectfully direct Lord Grey's attention to the following circumstance:—At a large and respectable meeting held at Falmouth in the parish of Trelawny, on or about the 18th of October last, similar offences to those charged on the Coolies at Mauritius were declared to have been practised by their countrymen on an estate situate in that parish.\* The gentlemen who openly made the accusation were Messrs. Constantine and Salmon, persons well known in that district; and the Rev. George Blyth, a Presbyterian clergyman, added that the negro women were frequently improperly molested by these Asiatics, and obliged to seek refuge from their vicious designs among their friends. Whether the noble Lord should order an investigation into these charges, the Committee presume not to suggest. They simply state the fact as it has reached them.

\* We learn from information since received, that it was in the parish of Westmoreland.

The Committee trust that Lord Grey will not suppose them capable of bringing under the notice of Her Majesty's Government any charge or complaint without having duly considered it. They always have been, and trust they will ever be, scrupulous in submitting to the proper authorities whatever they may consider to be wrong and to require a remedy in the colonies. Substantially they are convinced that what they have alleged against Coolie immigration is founded in fact. They believe that it cannot be justified, as at present carried on, upon any principles of sound policy or even-handed justice; that it imposes enormous burdens, in the shape of taxation, on the many for the benefit of the few; that it admits frightful abuses; and that it has not a single feature of excellence to redeem it from the condemnation to which, in their judgment, it is justly obnoxious.

I have, &c.

(on behalf of the Committee)

(signed) *John Scoble*, Secretary.

— No. 17. —

COPY of a LETTER from *Benjamin Hawes*, Esq., to *John Scoble*, Esq.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 January 1847.

No. 17.

I HAVE received and have laid before Earl Grey your letter of the — ultimo, declining, on the part of the Anti-Slavery Society, to peruse, upon the conditions expressed in my letter of the 9th ultimo, the documents received from the Governor

*B. Hawes*, Esq., to  
*J. Scoble*, Esq.,  
4 Jan. 1847.

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of



of Mauritius in answer to the charges of immorality brought in your letter of the 12th January last, against the Indian labourers introduced into that colony.

I am directed by Lord Grey to express his regret that he has no other answer to make to your letter than to refer you to my communication of the 9th ultimo, to which his Lordship must adhere.

I have, &c.

(signed) *B. Hawes.*

—No. 18. —

(No. 128.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K. C. B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

No. 18.  
Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm*  
to Mr. Secretary  
*Gladstone*,  
7 July 1846.

Sir,

Mauritius, 7 July 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly return of arrivals, casualties, departures, entries at, and re-engagements from the Depôt among the immigrant population of this colony for June.

Two fresh introductions of bands are noted within the month, both favourably reported upon by the Protector; and you will again observe, sir, with satisfaction the large proportion that women and children bear to the aggregate numbers in each.

The number of deaths recorded in the month among the immigrant population amounts only to 49 men, 7 women, 1 child.

I beg also to draw your attention, sir, to the greatly reduced number of entries at the Depôt in the course of the month, attributable mainly to the provision of Ordinance I. of the present year requiring a certificate of discharge to be delivered to the labourer completing his term of engagement, and not desirous of continuing in the same service, each individual selecting for himself fresh employment, in the place of their being led in bands at the bidding of a sirdar to Port Louis,—valuable time so lost to their own manifest disadvantage and that of employers.

The number returning to their homes at their own expense, within the month, after imperfect service rendered to the colony, is again very considerable, 219—the mass of them shown not to have completed three years' residence in it. The expense of introduction, meantime, has been borne by the colony, in a confidence that their labour would be contributed for five. The total number so departing is summed up in the enclosed Report, and the heavy loss to the colony so dwelt upon by me in numerous monthly despatches may thence be estimated.

I am, in consequence, anxiously looking for the decision of Her Majesty's Government upon the proposals many months before it from me on all this subject.

Pages 149 and 158.

A portion of the band arriving by the ship "Marion," reported upon in despatch, No. 104, of 6 June, and in No. 84 preceding, is this day released from quarantine, and I confidently hope that the remainder will be so previous to the transmission of my next monthly despatch on this subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.



CORRESPONDENCE *relative to the* SUPPLY OF LABOUR

## Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

STATEMENT of Indian and other Immigrants who have embarked for their respective Countries during the Month of June 1846.

Date of Passports.	Ships' Names.	Presidency.	INDIANS.										Chinese previous to Five Years.	REMARKS.
			Government Expense.			Previous to Five Years in the Colony, at their own Expense.			Previous to Five Years in the Colony, at Government Expense.					
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.		
1846 :														
June 23	Pekin -	Calcutta -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	{ • Four with- out tickets.
June 27	{ Lady Flora Hastings }	Madras -	20	3	8	110	3	2						
June 27	ditto -	Calcutta -	28	-	-	92	12	•5	2	-	-	-	-	
TOTALS - - -			48	3	8	202	15	7	2	-	-	-	1	

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
6 July 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 18.

Encl. 3, in No. 18. STATEMENT of Indian Immigrants who have entered the Dépôt for Re-engagement, and of those who have engaged from the same Establishment during June 1846.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re-engagement.	Engaged from the Dépôt.	Balance on 30 June 1846.	REMARKS.
Port Louis - - -	15	4		
Pamplemousses - - -	1	2		
Rivière du Rempart - - -	-	1		
Flacq - - -	2	—		
Grand Port - - -	—	—		
Savanne - - -	1	—		
Black River - - -	-	1		
Plaines Wilhems - - -	1	—		
Moka - - -	—	—		
TOTALS - - -	20	8	12	

N. B.—The balance of 12, unknown how disposed of.

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
6 July 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Enclosure

Enclosure 4, in No. 18.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Encl. 4, in No. 18.

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
30 June 1846.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to your letter of the 27th instant, I have the honour to communicate to you for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that 273½ return immigrants embarked in the ship "Lady Flora Hastings" on that day for Madras and Calcutta, the proportion for each place being—

Madras,—at their own expense	-	-	-	-	-	114	
Government ditto	-	-	-	-	-	23	
							137
Calcutta,—at their own expense	-	-	-	-	-	105½	
Government ditto	-	-	-	-	-	31	
							136½
							273½

2. The "Lady Flora Hastings" was licensed from Calcutta for 274 adults, and now carries a European surgeon with full supplies of medicines and medical comforts, together with 107 bags of rice, 32 cwt. of salt fish, and 15,000 gallons of water for the sole use of the immigrant passengers.

3. The periods for which the passengers at their own expense have served in the colony will be found in the annexed statement, with the exception of two, who were not borne on the registers of this office, having arrived here in 1842.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

STATEMENT of Indian Immigrants embarked at their own Expense on Board the Ship "Lady Flora Hastings" on the 27th June 1846, with the Period of their Services in the Colony.

MADRAS.					CALCUTTA.				
April 1843	-	-	-	2	January 1843	-	-	-	1
May "	-	-	-	18	February "	-	-	-	3
June "	-	-	-	3	March "	-	-	-	5
July "	-	-	-	3	April "	-	-	-	6
August "	-	-	-	2	May "	-	-	-	15
September "	-	-	-	4	June "	-	-	-	2
October "	-	-	-	25	July "	-	-	-	2
November "	-	-	-	49	October "	-	-	-	7
December "	-	-	-	1	November "	-	-	-	22
January 1844	-	-	-	5	December "	-	-	-	6
February "	-	-	-	1	January 1844	-	-	-	9
					February "	-	-	-	1
					August "	-	-	-	1
					October "	-	-	-	6½
					December "	-	-	-	1
					April 1845	-	-	-	1
					May "	-	-	-	8
					June "	-	-	-	4
					October "	-	-	-	3
					April 1846	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-	-	-	113	TOTAL	-	-	-	104½

— No. 19. —

(No. 151.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B., to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

No. 19.

Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm  
to Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
17 August 1846.

Sir,

Mauritius, 17 August 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly return of arrivals, casualties, entries at and re-engagements from the Dépôt among the immigrant population of this colony for July.

The introductions have been numerous within the period, and favourably reported of by the Protector, and the proportion of females and families accompanying each band is shown to be satisfactory. The number of deaths occurring at the outset of each voyage is shown to be still considerable; cholera still prevailing with virulence at Calcutta; but measures have been taken by Mr. Caird to furnish each vessel departing with additional medical assistance until the cessation of the epidemic.

The number of general casualties in the island during the period but little exceeds the very moderate report of last month.

Of departures at their own expense, the present return furnishes a list only of 40 men, and those to Bombay. The present month will furnish a much larger return under this head, and to Calcutta and Madras.

On this subject I can only refer you, sir, to my despatch, written at this period of the last year, No. 141, of 7th August 1845, and others therein cited, and numerous subsequent ones all bearing upon it.

The growing desire manifested by the houses of agency, and all parties depending upon them for their means of carrying on the cultivation of their estates, and even of their own sustentation upon them, for augmenting by every possible expedient the amount of labour in the colony to an indefinite extent, constrains me to retract from some of the recommendations which I have advanced in the course of this correspondence, and to which I should still adhere with constancy but for such increasing manifestation.

I allude principally to the propositions contained in my despatch, No. 157, of 15th September last.

I cannot regard without apprehension the possibility of a reverse, even temporary, in the prosperity of the island, attributable to causes independent of any dispositions of Government, as it would affect the interest of a densely-crowded population of strangers depending upon the earnings of their labour for the means of defraying the expense of their introduction into the colony, and of their return to their homes.

I hold it to be essential to their protection, that the regulations in force, according them a free passage to the colony at the expense of Government, and a free return passage to their homes after the expiration of five years *bond fide* employed in the cultivation of the soil, should be maintained.

But I cannot recede from my opinion, that the colony is justly entitled to a compensation from such immigrants as have repaired to it with the full understanding and under the express engagement that their services should be devoted, not only to field-labour but to cane-cultivation in it (and that they have all so engaged is expressly vouched for by both agents, through whose hands they have passed from Calcutta), and who, after a few months' occupation in the field, have betaken themselves to various descriptions of household employment.

I cannot think that Her Majesty's or the Indian Government will consider that these shall be entitled to a free return passage after their five years' sojourn, or that those who, as in the case here reported upon, return prematurely at their own expense, should continue to do so without making some pecuniary amends to the colony introducing them, pledged to a five years' service in it.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 7 Aug. 1845,  
No. 141, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 154.

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 15 Sept. 1845,  
No. 157, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 171.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 1, in No. 19.

RETURN, for the Month of July 1846, showing the Particulars relating to Immigrants introduced into the Colony under the operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 15th January 1842, as well as a Summary of the Immigration from its Commencement.

Ships' Names.	Presi- dency.	Landed in the Colony.						Deaths on the Passage.						Deaths since landing in Civil Hospital.						Deaths after entering into Service.						Returned to India.						REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Malagasy.	Other Immigrants.	Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Malagasy.	Other Immigrants.	Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Malagasy.	Other Immigrants.	Indians.			Chinese.	Johannese.	Malagasy.	Other Immigrants.	Being unfit for Service.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Office, Port Louis  
August 1846.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 19.

RETURN of Indian Immigrants who have embarked for their respective Countries during the Month of July 1846.

Date of Passport.	Ship's Names.	Presidency.	INDIANS.									REMARKS.		
			Government Expense.			Previous to Five Years in the Colony, at their own Expense.			Previous to Five Years in the Colony, at Government Expense.					
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			
1846 :														
July - 1	Earl of Clare	Bombay	{	1	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	2	—	
„ 22 & 31	Faize Allum			-	-	-	-	24	3	-	-	1	1	
TOTALS - -				1	-	-	-	40	3	-	-	3	1	

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
14 August 1846.(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

## Enclosure 3, in No. 19.

Encl. 3, in No. 19. STATEMENT of Indian Immigrants who have entered the Dépôt for Re-engagement, and of those who have engaged from the same Establishment during the Month of July 1846.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re-engagement.	Engaged from the Dépôt.	Balance on 31 July 1846.	REMARKS.
Port Louis - - - -	9	7		
Pamplemousses - - -	1	—		
Rivière du Rempart - -	1	—		
Flacq - - - - -	-	1		
Grand Port - - - - -	—	—		
Savanne - - - - -	7	—		
Black River - - - - -	—	—		
Plaines Wilhems - - -	—	—		
Moka - - - - -	—	—		
TOTAL - - - -	18	8	10	

• The balance of 10, unknown how disposed of.

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
14 August 1846.(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

## — No. 20. —

No. 20.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
20 Nov. 1846.

(No. 58.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from *Earl Grey* to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 November 1846.

I HAVE received your despatches, No. 128, of the 7th July last, and No. 151, of the 17th August, accompanied by monthly returns for June and July, of arrivals, departures, entries at and re-engagements from the Dépôt among the immigrant population of Mauritius.

With respect to your observations upon the loss sustained by the colony by the early departure of some of these immigrants, I have to refer you to my despatch, No. 38, of the 29th September, on the subject of Indian immigration.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

— No. 21. —

Pages 200 &amp; 204.

Page 143.

— No. 21. —

(No. 149.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B., to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 10 August 1846.

No. 21.

Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm  
to Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
10 August 1846.

I HAVE recently been invited to a conference by parties professing to be a deputation from the planters and merchants in the colony, but in reality, for the most part, the members of a self-constituted association of merchants and planters, their dependents, erecting themselves into an organ for giving expression to the wants and desires of the community; and whose pretensions have been reported in my despatch, No. 64, of 23d March, and others preceding.

The object of the conference was, to impress upon me the imminent peril of a competition with the slave-colonies in the sale of their sugars; the consequent necessity of lowering the rate of wages by a vast and immediate additional introduction of labour; and the expediency of further coercive measures for augmenting the quantum of labour contributed by each individual in their service.

A project for raising funds for meeting the expenses of such additional introduction accompanied the proposal, and I have now the honour to submit copies of the documents left with me by the "deputation," and of the reply which I have felt it my duty to return.

The sources from which I am expected to derive the funds for meeting an outlay, extending certainly far beyond the computation of the applicants, and to which I am to be immediately pledged from the outset, you will presently see, sir, are to the last degree uncertain and conjectural.

No parties on earth know so well as the members of this very "deputation" the necessitous position of by far the larger portion of those upon whom it is proposed that an additional tax of 15 s. per head should be levied for every labourer under engagement in their employ; and that not only for the cultivation of their estates and maintenance of their labourers, but literally for their own daily bread in many instances, they are beholden to the calculated assistance of the principal members of this same "deputation." None know so well to what straits the collector of internal revenues would be driven; the subterfuges that would be resorted to for evading the pleas that would be put in play for deferring payment, to the manifest diminution, even approaching to annihilation, of the amount anticipated, under the best regulated system of collection.

But other sources are to be counted up; the coming crop is at once assumed to exceed the late unprecedented one, to the extent of twenty millions of pounds, and credit is to be taken by the Government upon this assumption.

The opinion is at the same time very prevalent among those who are considered to be possessed of the faculty of judging of the value of a coming crop from the outset, that while there is unquestionably a larger field of cane to reap—for cultivation is, I fear, imprudently extending every hour—the canes are neither so strong nor so fruity as those of last year, and much doubt is entertained whether the amount of sugar to be derived from them will exceed the hundred millions just gathered in; and thus, 10,000 l. of the "deputation's" estimate is, at least, in the air.

So I need hardly say with respect to the additional resources to be looked for from the "increased movement and animation of business."

I fear the upshot of this whole proceeding would be, that the weight of expense of nearer 90,000 l. than 60,000 l. that would be incurred in the introduction of the 12,000 men demanded from Madras, with the due proportion of women and their families accompanying, would have to be borne by the public of Mauritius, with the connivance of their improvident Governor.

The alternative which I have so often pressed upon the parties now addressing me, of increasing and even doubling the tax upon the export of their sugars—at once the fairest, the simplest of collection, and least onerous in its mode and time of payment to the contributor—is repulsive to those parties, mainly, I must presume, from its precluding the possibility of the weight being shifted upon other shoulders; and securing, that the parties, who they here distinctly admit should bear the charge of increased expense for immigration, do bear it themselves.

With reference to the latter portion of my reply, I beg leave to subjoin an explanatory statement received from the parties soliciting the conference.

325.

c c 4

And



For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatches, 18 & 20  
Feb. 1846, Nos. 35,  
36 & 41, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. pp. 232, 234 &  
238.

And with respect to the plea advanced of excessive and increasing wages, I have directed that a table should be made out, forming a sequel to that transmitted in my despatch, No. 36, of 18th February last, showing the proportions at each rate up to the present hour; and I apprehend that it will exhibit no immoderate increase, and that good cause will be shown, in the increased value of the labourer to his hirer, in the great majority of cases adduced.

This report shall be forwarded without loss of time.

With reference to the whole matter of this despatch, I would beg to refer you, sir, to that of the 18th February last (No. 35), and previous ones therein cited; to No. 41 also, as illustrative of the present proceedings.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 21.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Encl. in No. 21.

THE object of the interview solicited has in view, to bring to the notice of your Excellency the present high rates of wages, and the consequences which may be anticipated from any further increase, which will put it out of the power of the planters of this island to compete with the manufacturers of sugar in other countries, when all protection is taken from it; a measure which there is every reason to apprehend will shortly be carried into effect, by the equalization of duties on all sugar imported into England.

There appears to those who have solicited the interview, and who believe they entertain the same sentiments with the whole of the agriculturists of the island, but one radical mode of remedying the evil, and reducing the rate of wages to a reasonable scale, that is, by rendering the supply of labour more proportionate to the demand.

They therefore solicit from your Excellency, that in addition to the 6,000 men now ordered from Calcutta, 12,000 more may be commissioned as soon as possible from Madras, whence they may be brought at a lower rate than from Calcutta, thereby also securing the additional collateral advantage of establishing, through their introduction, a permanent steam communication with India.

Your Excellency has, on more occasions than one, expressed a wish that the means of the Treasury would admit of the introduction of a greater number of labourers; they therefore beg to submit for your Excellency's consideration the accompanying project, which will show the probable working of the system now proposed, and which, without calling for advance on the part of the Government, will yet afford relief for the evils complained of.

Your Excellency will observe that the estimated cost of the introduction of labourers annually is proposed to be met by a tax upon labour, to be paid by the employer to the extent of 15s. per head on every labourer employed under engagement. To prevent the employment of labourers without engagement, your Excellency is solicited to frame a law imposing a penalty on an employer for every labourer employed by him, introduced under the Bounty system, otherwise than under engagement.

Should your Excellency think such a law objectionable, the difficulty might be met by an Act obliging all persons employing labourers, introduced as aforesaid, without written contracts, to declare such employment in a quarterly return to be made to Government, and that for every such Indian so employed during any period of the three months, the employer shall be charged with the sum of 5s., to be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and recoverable in the same manner as his ordinary taxes, with the necessary penalties in case of non-conformance.

In support of the measure now proposed it would be necessary that instructions be given to the agents in India, to explain in the clearest manner to the emigrants on leaving, that they will be required to produce proof of having worked in the island for five years under engagement, the choice of masters being left to themselves, to entitle them to a return passage.

The accompanying scheme, now submitted for consideration, may of course be subjected to changes which may be considered necessary in detail, but it is laid before your Excellency under the full conviction that the principle may be admitted, that the agriculturists of the Mauritius, being able themselves to pay for the further introduction of labourers who are willing to come to the island under the regulations of the Government, should not be deprived of their only chance of being able to compete with other countries in the production of their staple article.

SKETCH.

## SKETCH.

			£.	£.
1846-7	30,000	men now engaged.		
	6,000	„ provided for by actual revenue.		
	12,000	„ more to be ordered, cost say - - -	- - -	60,000
	48,000	„ engaged with a tax of 15s. per head - -	36,000	
		10,000 men, third of 30,000, who will be re-engaged in the four months preceding the arrival of the extra men ordered, and before the Treasury will be called on to make any payments for them - - -	9,750	
		3,000 now ordered, but not arrived - - -		
		13,000 men, with a tax at 15s. per head - -		
		The increase of 20,000,000 lbs. of sugar on the crop will give an increased revenue of - -	10,000	
		And it may be fairly presumed that the increased movement and animation of business will give in other departments an increase of - - -	5,000	
				60,750
1847-8	6,000	men provided for by actual revenue.		750
	8,000	„ more to be ordered, cost say - - -	40,000	
	62,000	„ engaged with a tax at 15s. per head - -		46,500
		Increase on actual revenue, as before - - -		15,000
				62,250
1848-9				40,000
		Deduct - - - -	- - -	
		Leaving surplus - - - -	- - -	22,250
	6,000	men now provided for.		
	8,000	„ to be ordered, cost say - - - -	40,000	
	76,000			
	15,000	„ to be returned, say - - - -	30,000	
			70,000	
	61,000	„ engaged with a tax at 15s. per head - -	- - -	45,750
		Increase on actual revenue, as before - - -	- - -	15,000
1849-50				83,000
		Deduct - - - -	- - -	70,000
		Surplus - - - -	- - -	13,000
	6,000	men now provided for.		
	8,000	„ to be provided for, cost say - - - -	40,000	
	75,000			
	15,000	„ to be returned, cost say - - - -	30,000	
			70,000	
	60,000	„ engaged with a tax of 15s. per head - -	- - -	45,000
		Increase on actual revenue, as before - - -	- - -	15,000
1850-1				73,000
		Deduct - - - -	- - -	70,000
		Surplus - - - -	- - -	3,000
	6,000	men provided for by actual revenue.		
	6,000	„ to be provided for, cost say - - - -	30,000	
	72,000			
	6,000	„ to be returned, cost say - - - -	12,000	
	66,000	- - - - Carried forward - - - £.	42,000	3,000

			£.	£.
		Brought forward - - -	42,000	3,000
	66,000	men engaged with a tax of 15s. per head - - -	-	49,500
		Increase on actual revenue, as before - - -	-	15,000
				67,500
		Deduct - - - - -	-	42,000
		Surplus - - - - -	-	25,500
1851-2	6,000	men now provided for.		
	6,000	„ to be provided for, cost say - - - - -	30,000	
	78,000			
	6,000	„ to be returned, cost say - - - - -	12,000	
			42,000	
	72,000	„ engaged with a tax of 10s. per head - - -	-	36,000
		Increase on actual revenue, as before - - -	-	15,000
				76,500
		Deduct - - - - -	-	42,000
				£. 34,500

This scheme supposes that the men will regularly renew their engagements; but any avoidable infringements on that rule from mortality will be provided for by the above surplus of 34,500 *l.*, which allows a deficiency each year, at 15s. per man, of 7,666 men, or more than 12 per cent. on the average number of 61,500 men, assumed to be engaged; and a further and ample security against embarrassment to the Treasury is found in the very moderate estimate of the increased revenue; for it cannot be doubted that were the colony fully and constantly supplied with labour, as assumed above, its transactions of all kinds would vastly increase with the development of its resources, and that such a change of circumstances would largely swell the receipts into the Treasury from every department of the revenue.

The principle once in operation, its working could be easily adapted from year to year to the changes of circumstances and to the necessities of the case, by diminishing the number of men ordered, or varying the tax according to the greater or less need of hands, or cost of bringing them, in such proportion as to secure the object it proposes; viz., that of maintaining in the colony such a supply of labour as would make the means of cultivation certain, and the cost of it supportable.

Government House, 8 August 1846.

To the Honourable *E. Chapman, Esq., J. E. Arbuthnot, Esq., H. Barlow, Esq., &c. &c.*  
Gentlemen,

I HAVE perused with the utmost attention the memorandum which you did me the favour to place in my hands yesterday, with its accompanying project for meeting the expenses of an increased introduction of Indian labourers into the colony, without further burthening the Treasury.

The plan is, that 12,000 men should be immediately required from Madras, in addition to the 6,000 in progress of transmission from Calcutta, and that the expense of introduction of the additional 12,000 men estimated by you at 60,000 *l.*, shall be defrayed principally by the proceeds of a tax, to be levied upon the body of employers in the colony, of 15s. for every Indian labourer under engagement: steps being taken by the Government to ensure that all in employ shall be under engagement, or that the employer shall be rendered still liable to the tax, if permitted to hire his men without written contract.

The expense of introduction for the additional 12,000 you demand is rated by you, as above stated, at 60,000 *l.*, while that of the 6,000 annually introduced amounts, with the Calcutta establishment, to nearly 50,000 *l.* But you calculate upon a diminution of expense in consideration of the men being brought from Madras in place of Calcutta, the probability of engaging steam conveyance, and so forth. But, however underrated your estimate of the probable expense may be considered by indifferent parties, your desire is to pledge the Government at once to an additional expense for this year of 60,000 *l.*, to be recovered by means, I may be permitted to remark, depending upon a variety of contingencies, and a set of regulations, the successful working of which no man can predict, and the failure of which, to whatever amount, must inevitably saddle the public of this colony with fresh burthens for your accommodation.

You assure me in your memorandum, that you feel confident you express the feelings and wishes of the whole proprietary body.

This intimation is sufficient to me, inasmuch as it comes from the proprietary body in

in fairness be contributed by that body and by parties who derive their profits from its prosperity; and not be levied upon the community of Mauritius.

I fear that, after settling the question of fairness in imposing the burthens you suggest upon the body of employers *en masse*, and of whose general concurrence in the scheme you leave ground for conjecture, it would be a very adventurous Government which should plunge headlong into such a scheme—itsself committed, and with it the public from the outset, but no other parties to any thing like the same extent.

I apprehend that a sober Government would be only justified in entertaining such a project by putting the machinery in play, experiencing its working, gathering in its results, and then performing its own part, to the extent warranted by such experience; but you will say, gentlemen, time presses—foreign competition is, or may be, already upon us.

I invite you, then, to adopt the alternative so often recommended by me, and the principle of which you here affirm:—call upon me to pass an ordinance through the Council, imposing an additional tax upon the export duty on sugar, the amount of which will tally with the expense of your additional demand for labour; the amount is most opportune, the crop is commencing, neither Government nor the public will be exposed to be compromised under such security, and I will discharge my part of the obligation with all diligence. I see no other mode of your arriving rapidly at your end—the speedy accession of a large additional supply of labour for your purposes.

Having expressed myself upon the most important points comprised in the memorandum without signature which you left in my hands at parting, at our interview of yesterday, I would wish to offer some apology, gentlemen, for the little state of preparation in which you found me for receiving so numerous a company.

I by no means wish to express my regret at having been favoured with so full an attendance, but I wish to avoid all possibility of misconception arising from the circumstance; and that you should clearly understand that I have received and replied to the documents left in my hands, simply regarded as emanating from so many respectable and influential individuals, setting forth their own presumed needs and those of parties in the colony more or less dependent upon them for support; and in no sense as the expression of a permanently associated body, self-elected or specially deputed to consult upon the concerns of the colony, and in that character to communicate with me.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

— No. 22. —

(No. 156.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*; dated Mauritius, 24 August 1846.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge my receipt on the 21st instant of your despatch, No. 38, of 14th May, conveying to me your own immediate views, and those of Her Majesty's Government generally, upon the great question of Indian immigration to this colony, and favouring me with a communication of the principles by which Her Majesty's Government will be guided in deciding upon any measures for its regulation, adopted provisionally by the Local Government and submitted by it for the sanction of the Crown.

You favour me, sir, with these most clear and comprehensive communications, while unfurnished with the purport of an expected ordinance, the term of arrival of which was still a matter of uncertainty, in consideration of the anxiety expressed in numerous despatches forwarded by me for instructions on matters connected with such immigration, that may not be comprehended in the provisions of the ordinance; and further, that these intimations may enable me to augur the fate of the local enactment so submitted, and that I may derive some advantage from them in the regulation of my future communications with those under my authority.

The ordinance in question will probably have reached your hands, sir, shortly after the sailing of the despatch which is now engaging my attention, it having left Mauritius on the 9th March; and I may therefore look for my being placed in possession, at no distant date, of your decision respecting the various provisions of that ordinance; your despatch concluding with the assurance that it will meet with your early and careful attention.

Still your communication before me, sir, bears upon so many topics of commanding interest foreign to the matter of the ordinance, but intimately bound up with the welfare of the colony, and which I well know are engaging your attention in no common degree, that I feel myself, in like manner, imperatively called

No. 22.

Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm*  
to Mr. Secretary  
*Gladstone*,  
24 August 1846.

For Mr. Secretary  
*Gladstone's*  
Despatch, 14 May 1846,  
No. 38, *vide* Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691.  
Part II, p. 216.

*Vide* page 138.

upon to enter upon these various subjects of inquiry to which you so earnestly draw my notice, pending the receipt of your judgment upon the details of the ordinance, which has mainly for its objects to induce, on the one hand, a more perfect observance of the obligations of their contract by the labourers engaged on estates; and on the other, to correct the irregular engagement and employment of these by parties requiring their services.

I anticipate that you will find me very free, sir, in my communications throughout this despatch; and I err greatly if it is not your desire that I should be so, well aware that the promotion of monied interests, in which British settlers and British houses of commerce are involved, to whatever extent, forms but an item—always a considerable one, but still one of many, and not paramount perhaps among these—in your estimate of the duties of all Government towards this colony.

Taking ground upon this assurance, I would offer some observations preliminary to approaching the matter which you present for my consideration, under its several heads.

\* \* \* \* \*

My despatches, No. 92, of 2d June 1845, No. 35, of 18th, and No. 41, of 20th February last, enter largely into these views; and the two latter furnish details which show with precision to what extent and upon what conditions the whole agriculture of the colony is sustained, and its produce monopolized from abroad; for I must so regard even England under the moral view of the question.

A large and important portion of your despatch, sir, applies to the condition, social and moral, of the native emancipated population,—the abstraction of the mass of these from cane-cultivation, and their presumed exclusion, under a more healthy order of things, from the occupation proper to their class under the condition of slavery, through the operations of Indian immigration.

Upon this whole subject, I am apprehensive that a Report which I made, upon the requisition of Lord Stanley, in the early part of the present year, and forwarded in my despatch, No. 5, of 7th January, may not have passed under your notice at the period of your writing, and this impression gains strength with me from the absence of any reference to that Report, whether as to deficiency of information furnished on particular points, or doubts left unresolved by its attempts at explanation.

#### The Report bore—

1st. Upon the relative numbers of these classes at the time of their emancipation and the present.

2d. Their present mode of life and means of subsistence.

3d. Their progress in wealth; and,

4th. The effect produced on them by the competition of the Indian labourers.

I further accompanied the Reports collected on these several points with some general observations of my own, which suggested themselves to me upon a comparison of these classes with the black population of Jamaica, and attempted to account for the difference of feeling which so strikingly manifests itself between the two classes of the same origin, with respect to the continued devotion of their labour to field occupations in the service of their ancient masters, or rather proprietors.

I know not what to add to this Report that could at all strengthen or otherwise affect the view then taken of this particular portion of the subject upon which I am endeavouring to offer explanation.

The Committee of the Council on Labour estimate the number of this class employed in the cultivation of the soil, under various forms of engagement to superiors, at 6,000. It is incontestable, however, that the mass manifest a systematic repugnance to enter into such engagements.

But there is no evidence to lead to the conclusion, that this withdrawal from

For Sir W. M. Gomm's Despatches, 2 June 1845, 18 & 20 Feb. 1846, vide Papers ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26 Aug. 1846, No. 691, Part II. pp. 120, 232 & 238.

For ditto, 7 Jan. 1845, No. 5, vide ditto, Part I. p. 349.

All experience is against the supposition; and perhaps the strongest evidence in this sense is afforded by the bearing of that portion of the population during the interval of time which elapsed between the period of the Indian Government enforcing the prohibition against further introduction in 1839, and that of its renewal in 1843. The black population manifested no desire to take advantage of the high rates of wages held out to all who would come to the assistance of the cultivator; they hired themselves out occasionally for jobs of short duration during the ferment of the crop, but nothing beyond, although the field was open to them for re-entering and retaining as their own.

Much, therefore, as I should desire, in concert with Her Majesty's Government, to re-establish the negro population, or any considerable portion of it, in its connexion with the culture of the staple products of the island; and earnest as I am in the hope, and even expectation, that a day will arrive when the children of those who now show themselves so averse to resume their former course of occupation, will attach themselves to it, under the influences of education, moral and religious, which it is of the last importance should be further extended to them, and in which the Roman Catholic clergy are actively busying themselves at this hour, and which I anxiously desire the means of supplying on the part of our church: I do not see that by any provisions of Government the object could be promoted at this day, nor could I, for reasons given at the outset of this despatch, count upon the hearty co-operation of the proprietary body, or of parties who exercise an absolute control over it, for the furtherance of such views.

The avidity for a large accession of labour for immediate purposes is increasing, in anticipation of measures about to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, favourable, as it is presumed, to the prospects of the slave colonies, and proportionably detrimental to those of our own,—of which growing appetite my despatch, No. 149, of the 10th instant will afford abundant proof.

I may not have been so explicit upon this portion of my subject as its importance required in this despatch, but I trust that a reference to that of the 7th January above cited, may supply the deficiency on many points. And with respect to their actual numbers at the present hour, I look to the approaching Census affording more precise information than I have yet had it in my power to furnish.

Page 207.

I now turn to the subject of Indian immigration, and cannot help expressing my hearty correspondence in the feelings with which you enter upon it yourself, sir. The importation of human beings as simple organs of labour, and in no other capacity—with no other thought or hope whatever than a return with the proceeds of their toil after a given time to their former home—of itself suggests serious thoughts, as a process that can never be exempt from danger; and the character of these reflections becomes more grave in proportion as the scale of their introduction is extensive.

It is in this sense that I trust I shall be found to be expressing myself in my despatch above referred to, No. 92, of 2d June 1845, and in various others with which it is connected.

To devise measures, then, for inducing a permanency of residence among those who have immigrated, becomes the duty, at least, of Government; and the liberal introduction of families with every fresh importation appears to be the mode in which the Government can most efficaciously contribute towards this end, and with the best prospect of success.

This course has been studiously pursued, and with a growing earnestness, as you will have perceived, sir, from the whole series of Reports furnished by me since the direction became *bonâ fide* in the hands of Government. On several recent occasions, the women and children accompanying have formed little short of one-half the number of persons arriving in the same vessel; and very frequently the women have amounted to one-third of the number of adults.

But it is only under the direct and unparticipated control of Government over the whole scheme of immigration that introduction can be, or can be expected to be, carried on in this spirit. Experience and the reason of the case alike furnish the proof. Cupidity, and a short-sighted cupidity, has been, and will again be,

the governing and sole directing power in all this matter under any other regime.

Profits on introduction, profits on distribution, profits and immediate ones from the exertions of the gross amount of strangers introduced: upon all these harmonizing pursuits, the introduction of women and children has been found, and would be again, to be a great clog. And the moral condition, present and prospective, of the aggregate of labour required for realizing a fair return for the ventures embarked in speculation, would be indefinitely deferred for after-consideration.

It is only by the Government that it has any chance of being regarded as an immediate and paramount one.

In furtherance of the same object, and through the same means, you suggest, sir, that it might be desirable that the Government should further facilitate the introduction of any women and young persons who should be duly certified by the agents in India to belong to the families of male adults, who have already immigrated.

I should be sorry to be found backward in the entertainment of such a question, and inquiries will be made, by my direction, of the agents and authorities at Calcutta.

In the meantime you will see, sir, from a recent despatch already referred to, that the agents of estates are demanding 18,000 male labourers at my hands, instead of 4,000 or 6,000 in the course of the present year; and it is not upon such a scale of male introduction that the arrangement you propose can possibly be made contingent.

To bring the gross and the net supply of immigrant labour nearer to one another by legitimate means, has been the anxious desire of the local Government from the recommencement of introduction. It was with this view that local regulations were adopted for confining the employment of the immigrant to field labour, in accordance with his contract entered into on leaving his home:—but these restrictive regulations were disallowed, and some thousands enumerated in the labour report of the Council, introduced by the merchants in the first year, have betaken themselves to the occupations they were habituated to at home—of hanging on upon the towns, busied or not busied in various ways, unconnected with field labour of any sort.

To bring the amount of labour actually in employ up to a higher mark, without infringing upon the proper liberty of the employed, has been the object of the ordinance you were expecting, sir, when you wrote. I have on several occasions reported its favourable working, so far as our experience has enabled us to judge of this.

But I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my opinion, that it will be difficult to obtain from the Indian labourer the continuous and systematic work of the European, by any code of regulations short of an approach to prison discipline.

At the same time, it is very remarkable how frequently the amount of labour contributed by them is favourably reported upon by employers who understand and who study their characters, who are punctual in their payment of wages and in their supply of rations, and who choose their moment for granting an indulgence.

And while the Reports are in course of preparation which you have called for, sir, at the instance of the Anti-Slavery Society, and which will be found as gratifying to all but the parties with whom the calumny originated, as I had ventured to anticipate in my provisional reply to your requisition, I am also taking measures for ascertaining in what degree the labourers are manifesting a tendency to settle themselves upon the same property, under the first year's engagement, and I look for this disposition being shown to prevail to greater extent than is commonly suspected.

You suggest, sir, as natural inducements to this desirable end, concessions which it behoves the planters and their employers to originate and carry into practice according to their means; but one of these suggestions falling more within the range of legislation, I would respectfully remark upon at the out-

set—

set—that which proposes to throw the Indian labourer, under whatever regulation, on his own responsibility with respect to furnishing provisions.

I have already expressed myself on this subject in despatch, No. 79, of 28th April 1845 (page 45 of the printed Correspondence relative to Indian Labourers in Mauritius, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 1845, No. 641); and I should continue to entertain all the apprehensions therein set forth in their full force, were I not assured that an alternative would be instantly resorted to, and the “truck-system” established at once throughout the colony:—the employer would be the vendor of his provisions to his labourers, and a running account kept up for the cost of these to balance that for wages due: a system which I believe has been found to work most prejudicially for the labourer in the country renowned all the world over for fair dealing; and I feel I do no wrong to the body of employers in Mauritius, if I presume them not to be proof against the temptations to which those of their class in England have been found to yield, placed in the same circumstances.

No one could be more competently furnished with the means of affording authentic information on this particular branch of the subject than a gentleman who has recently left the colony, after a residence of some years in it, actively engaged throughout the period as an extensive agent of estates, and who, I am led to understand, was a prominent member of the deputation which you inform me, sir, had recently waited upon you in Downing-street, with the object of engaging your concurrence in their views for forwarding their interests in Mauritius—a Mr. Hugh Hunter.

There has been a considerable advance in the rate paid for wages of from 14*s.* to 16*s.* per month, as compared with the returns forwarded in my despatch, No. 36, of the 18th February last; but the men so remunerated have gained an additional year's experience at their handiwork, and have proved themselves inured to the occupation; and instances are not rare of employers admitting that the labourer, at that rate so qualified, was better worth his hire to them than the fresh arrivals at 10*s.*, debilitated by their voyage, and from their habitual spare mode of diet in their homes, very different persons, physically regarded, from those they become after a twelvemonths' sojourn in the island.

The exaggerated reports of “vagabondism” are probably of the same class transmitted by their agents from hence, and unconditionally accepted and acted upon by them, in the absence of specific statements which are never forwarded except by the Government, and to which it does so happen that they never seem to have access, although these are matters of notoriety in the colony.

You favour me, sir, with the gratifying intimation that Her Majesty's Government approve of the decision with which I have opposed myself to the demands for an enlarged supply of immigrant labour, embodied in the Reports of the Committee of Council.

I am also assured by you that Her Majesty's Government concur in my expressed opinion on the subject of contracts and long engagements for service proposed by the same Committee.

Upon this latter topic, I would beg leave to express myself somewhat at large, particularly as you point out, with perfect justness, the imperfections with which the system in operation is confessedly tainted,—those of keeping up the temptation to change of residence and employment on the part of the labourer, and the apprehension of this on that of the employer.

The return I am preparing will show to what extent this temptation is resisted by the former, and the latter relieved from his fears under present regulation. But there can be no question that those only a short time resident in the colony will always be disposed to change once at least, so long as the opportunity is left open to them.

But I do not see my way to a remedy for these imperfections that does not involve

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 18 Feb. 1846,  
No. 36, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. pp. 234.



involve greater and more serious hazards, at least to the immigrant. You hold, sir, and I give in my full adhesion to the opinion, that any engagements for a longer term are inadmissible, unless voluntary. But if there is any one fact more strongly and more uniformly borne witness to by all parties acquainted with the Indian and his habits, it is that of his natural aversion to long engagements. He may be inveigled into a subscription to any conditions before leaving his native soil, and be over-persuaded by his despotic sirdars, at the instance of any parties making it his interest so to exercise his influence, to enter into any length of engagement here; but those who maintain that with his own unbiassed free-will he will be disposed to do any such thing, know little of the dispositions of the Indian, whether at home or in Mauritius, or misrepresent them.

The argument with parties who admit this, but still adhere to the recommendation of long engagements,—for this will be practically the result of leaving it optional,—is, that the Indians should be benefited in their own despite, as many, I can hardly doubt, would be, by their being won round to subscribe to the desired conditions; but I own I cannot side comfortably with the advocates of such an opinion as applied to the mass, and that a prodigious one, according to the desire so vehemently expressed by my applicants.

But I will bring the matter under the consideration of those who are at least as competent as myself to offer a sound opinion in it, and lay the result of such deliberations before you, sir, I hope, at no distant day.

The same with reference to the proposed mode of raising an emigration fund; to both which projects you inform me, Sir, that the gentlemen who were recently favoured with an interview, expressed themselves to be strongly favourable.

It remains only for me, sir, I apprehend, in the present instance to advert to the replies with which you have been good enough to favour me, to the propositions embodied in numerous despatches bearing more particularly upon the financial part of the question.

With respect to my proposals for the discontinuance of the return passage generally of Indians introduced into the colony, and for the gradual recovery of the expenses of introduction by Government, a despatch recently transmitted by me, No. 151, of 17th instant, will show you, sir, how completely I am in accord with the Directors of the East India Company at this hour; and will, I apprehend, furnish adequate reasons for my withdrawal of opinions formerly entertained.

Still I am well aware that parties to whom great deference is due in the colony are of opinion, that so long as the prospect is held out of a free return passage home at the expiration of a given term, so long will it be vain to look for the permanent settling of any considerable portion of these people in the colony. But here again I think the risks to which these strangers might be laid open by withdrawing the security of a prospective and free return at their option are more than a counterpoise for the imputed discouragement given by it to a permanency of residence.

With respect to those immigrants who have broken their portion of the contract entered into by them on embarking, and to such extent, by early abstracting themselves from field labour of any description, they having pledged themselves specifically to cane cultivation, your expressions encourage me, sir, to be sanguine in the expectation that the colony may justly be relieved of this portion of its burthen of expense, and that it may also, in all fairness, require a reasonable compensation from individuals returning at their own expense without having contributed, some even a third, the major portion the half, of the term of service for which they were introduced.

You express your reluctance, sir, to accede to the proposition for an increase to

No. 149, of the 10th instant, forwarding the requisition for 12,000 additional male labourers within the year.

The alternative, to which you declare yourself more favourable, is that proposed, I apprehend, for my adoption by the requisitionists, namely, a direct tax upon the employment of immigrants.

You are aware, sir, that the present export duty of 1s. per cwt. is the only direct tax at present paid by the land. I have endeavoured in the above-named despatch to justify my preference of its increase as a measure for immediate adoption, over the alternative presented to me on the same terms, because I saw perfect security to the community in the one course of proceeding, and very great hazard to it in the other.

If, therefore, it should be your wish that I should bring this latter mode of raising revenue into operation for meeting the increased demands for introduction, I would beg that the colony might be allowed to have some experience of the working of such measure before I proceed to involve it irremediably in the additional charges contemplated, because I apprehend that the actual and available proceeds will fall very short of the anticipations indulged in by the requisitionists. If I am in error, no one will be more gratified than myself with the result which establishes it.

I need hardly say, sir, after the observations submitted in an earlier portion of this despatch, and those to which I have solicited your notice, conveyed in a preceding Report, that so far as the negro population are concerned, the measure may be regarded as indifferent, and in no sense likely to affect them at the present day. Before concluding, I would beg to be allowed, sir, to offer some observations with reference to the expressions with which you accompany the flattering assurance of the confidence extended to me by Her Majesty's Government in the line of conduct I am pursuing through much opposition, for securing, as I see them, the enlarged and permanent interests of the colony.

I have uniformly avoided committing myself in oral communication with deputations or self-authorized associations in the colony, making requisitions upon me, similar in character with that recently forwarded; but I have never failed to return an early written reply to such, and to forward the whole series of documents so originating with the least possible delay to Downing-street, accompanied with such observations as the subject elicited.

I must have expressed myself very imperfectly if I grounded my opposition to the demands made upon me in any of these communications upon any other footing than that on which you declare, sir, that the firm resistance of the Government must be offered; the increase to the supply of labour by hurtful means; those which would either settle additional charges upon the community at large, or leave the Government to go a-begging for the means of meeting its liabilities in the service of the applicants, or otherwise injuriously affect the ultimate purposes of immigration, which must be held in view by the Government at least.

Within these limits, I hope I have always expressed myself most ready to meet the demands of the requisitionists.

I cannot be blind to the facts that with the supply of labour in the colony, 80,000,000lbs. were with ease gathered in from the crop of 1844-5; that 100,000,000 and upwards have been in like manner shipped of that just completed; and that many look with a full confidence to realizing 120,000,000 from that already in progress with the means at hand; nor can I be without my apprehensions, that should a dark day arrive in succession to three consecutive seasons in which the colony has been wonderfully favoured by Providence, with other adverse influences, even now apprehended, concurring, the ever-increasing cultivation of the soil, supported, and indeed set on foot, exclusively through foreign aid, must bring extensive embarrassment, and more than that, upon numerous parties whose heads are only held above water by the helping-hands of the houses of agency, not very ceremoniously to be withdrawn when the cry of "*Sauve qui peut*" is raised; but I am not aware that I have ever authoritatively declared, or given it to be understood as my resolution, that these risks shall not be run; or that I should not be prepared to facilitate introduction of labour to any extent applied

for, when assured that I should be able to justify my assent to, and concurrence in, the mode of such introduction before Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

— No. 23.—

(No. 157.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

No. 23.  
Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm*  
to Mr. Secretary  
*Gladstone*,  
25 August 1846.

Sir,

Mauritius, 25 August 1846.

ALTHOUGH I have replied at considerable length to your despatch, No. 38, and have touched, I hope, upon the most prominent topics of inquiry set before me in that communication, I feel that there is still much suggested to me by it yet unreplied to, or only imperfectly; and I am desirous of supplying the deficiency by the best means in my power, and with as little delay as possible.

I have endeavoured to show in my despatch of yesterday's date, and by reference to a former Report, that much as the abstraction of the emancipated class as a body from field labour, or rather from occupation in the cultivation of the staple produce of the island, is to be regretted, it is not referable to Indian immigration either for its origin or for its perpetuation; but that all this is rather consequent upon such systematic dereliction from the outset of former habits of industry by the emancipated class.

I have endeavoured also to account for this settled turn of mind among the freed blacks, so far as their own dispositions are concerned; but there is another portion of the inquiry, and a very interesting one, into which you enter largely, Sir, and which I find I have not hitherto approached, namely, the circumstances that tend to make it, more or less, the interest of the former proprietors of these people to re-engage them in voluntary service; a necessity which has operated with so much and with such salutary efficacy in the West Indies.

There cannot be a doubt that these incentives with the proprietary body to re-attach to it the services of the native or long resident negroes by local and other associations, have been always weaker in Mauritius than in our western colonies; and from the circumstance that the alternative has been far readier at hand for immediate purposes, and the purposes of these parties are for the most part immediate—rarely prospective, in a liberal sense.

Emancipation had scarcely been effected before they looked to India, China, Madagascar and the east coast of Africa, for the means of dispensing with the services of their refractory independent negroes; and their quest was attended with more or less of success from each of these quarters; and from the geographical position of the island it must always continue so, and, I fear, always restlessly so.

You will have seen, sir, that, notwithstanding its deeply involved and systematic engagements with India for the furtherance of this object, an attempt was made by the Council not many months since, at the instigation of its governing mercantile body, to open a scheme of free immigration from the east coast of Africa; a project which, if allowed to ripen, would have infallibly opened the door to grave abuse, and have inevitably committed the country with foreign powers.

At this hour, it is not merely the cattle-trade that a renewal is sought for in the re-establishment of commerce with Madagascar; but it is hoped that it will be renewed on such terms as shall leave it optional with the tribes who inhabit the east coast of the island, and who are kept at this moment under cruel subjection by the Hovas, to migrate to Mauritius; and that they will do so, the moment they are free to do it, and in great numbers, past experience places beyond the reach of doubt.

Thus, the planter and his English provider, with the means of cultivating his estate, are, and have been from the first dawn of emancipation, more independent of native labour than those inhabiting any other spot perhaps upon the face of the globe; and without imputing to those parties any lack of the good-will or kindly feeling

feeling manifested—from interested motives in great part—towards the newly freed classes in other quarters by the dominant caste under the relative change of circumstances, as the stimulus to engage their good offices here has been less urgent, so has the success been proportionably defective.

As expressed in my former despatch, I hope much from the disappearance, or even weakening, of the prejudice now prevailing with the mass of this portion of the proper labouring class of the island, and through the operation of influences therein cited; but by no legislation do I conceive that the object could be advanced; and were immigration restricted with a view to its compulsory and speedy promotion, extensive calamity would be the inevitable consequence, and the black population would look on upon the mischief in progress along the deserted cane-fields, as they are used to do upon the ravages of an extensive fire, with imperturbable indifference, or with a feeling nearer akin to satisfaction.

But, even should the results I have ventured to anticipate from other causes in operation not be so extensively experienced as I trust they will be, I still think it will be a capital error to consider these parties as thrust aside, or impeded in the pursuits of their choice, by the Indian or other immigrant cultivators. That they in no sense consider themselves so is notorious; and I have already recorded in my earlier Report of January 7th, that they very generally look upon the Indians as a degraded class, in subjecting themselves to the work which was their own portion under the regime of slavery.

The real encroachers upon the province of the former slaves, and their progeny at this day, are not the field-labourers on estates, but those who, in breach of their contract, have fastened themselves so numerous upon the town, in shops and warehouses, and in domestic service: to all which the blacks very freely betake themselves: and it was to repel such invasion that the Council passed the 2d Article of Ordinance 21 of 1843, disallowed by Lord Stanley's despatch, No. 224, of 11th of July 1844.

With regard to the Indians, morally and socially considered, it will be my duty to report more fully when I am enabled to forward the results of the inquiry called for at the instance of the Anti-Slavery Society.

In the meantime I would remark, that imperfect as the provisions in the colony are acknowledged to be up to this moment for their moral or religious advancement, they are not in a state of utter abandonment in these respects; and I quote a passage from one of the series of Reports in progress of collection, and which I have just received from the stipendiary magistrate of the Flacq District, the most considerable in the colony, regarded whether as to the wealth of its produce or the amount of labour in employ, in illustration of this statement:

“The quiet habits of the Coolies is shown in the employment of their leisure hours, which are usually spent in the preparation of their food and taking their meals; when ended they divert themselves, some by conversing or reading to one another; some go to see their friends on a neighbouring estate; others cultivate their gardens or tend on animals which they rear; on a few estates there are native priests; their prayers are read every evening, and much attention is paid to their religious rites.”

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

— No. 24. —

(No. 56.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 November 1846.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, No. 156, of the 24th, and No. 157, of the 25th August, reporting upon the question of Indian immigration which formed the subject of my predecessor's despatch, No. 38,\* of the 14th May last.

As you have led me to expect a further communication from you, and as my despatch, No. 38, of the 29th September, upon the same subject has crossed yours, it will be unnecessary for me to do more at present than to advert to one or two parts of your very interesting Report.

I observe,

\* For Mr. Secretary Gladstone's Despatch, 14 May, No. 38, vide Paper ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 26 August 1846, No. 691, Part II. Page 216.

No. 24.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm*,  
26 Nov. 1846.

Pages 211 & 218.

Page 143.

I observe, with satisfaction, your statement that the black population have not been supplanted by the immigrants; and inasmuch as the negroes did not generally take advantage of the high rate of wages held out to them when there was a scarcity of labourers, between 1839 and 1843, it may be fairly assumed that they were enabled by other means to make ample provision for their necessities.

It is also satisfactory to learn that Coolie families are beginning to arrive, and that the proportion of adult women has so much increased. I trust that, notwithstanding the large number of immigrants which may be expected to arrive, the proportion of females may still be kept up.

I am happy to find that you consider the reports of the "vagabondism" of these immigrants to be exaggerated. Upon this as well as upon the other points referred to in your despatch, No. 156, the return which you are preparing will be very interesting.

Your statement as to the produce of sugar during the last and present years, tends to show that no grounds of complaint can fairly be alleged as regards either the productiveness of the soil, or the supply of labour. It is certainly no reason for not adding to the number of labourers if required, but it furnishes good reason for pressing rather more than has been done on the attention of the planters, the danger of too great a supply of labour, which might disturb the improvement which is manifestly going on, and the necessity of turning their attention more to improvements in agriculture, and still more to the moral and physical condition of the Coolies, who are shown to be capable, under just and kind treatment, of being made good and useful members of society.

The account contained in your despatch, No. 157, of the moral and religious condition of the Coolies is highly satisfactory, and it only remains for the planters to be convinced of their value, and of the importance of doing their duty towards them, to attach them to their service.

I shall await your reply to my despatch of the 29th September before I address you further on this subject.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

— No. 25. —

No. 25.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm  
to Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
31 August 1846.

(No. 164.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 31 August 1846.

IN connexion with the matter of my despatch, No. 149, of the 10th instant, and its enclosures, I have the honour to submit further addresses presented to me in the same sense, with my reply; accompanied with a copy of the minute with which I introduced your despatch, No. 38, to the Council of Government; and I trust that these several proceedings on my part will meet with your approval.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure 1, in No. 25.

MINUTE.

Encl. 1, in No. 25.

I CANNOT too early bring under the attentive regard of the Council the matter of a most important despatch recently received from the Secretary of State, developing the principles in conformity with which Her Majesty's Government mean to decide upon any measures which may be referred to it for confirmation from hence; and declaratory of the objects which it is the desire of the Ministers of the Crown that the Government of this colony should hold steadily in view, in all its consultations bearing upon indian Immigration and the agricultural concerns of the colony.

I hold it to be the more urgent that this important communication should be brought under the deliberate notice of the Council without delay, because it will be found to be laying down principles at variance with many of those which have dictated the matter of several

I should not withhold from the Council the information, while laying this despatch before it, that I have already replied at considerable length to its most prominent portions of inquiry; and I entertain a reasonable confidence that on several of the principle of these, I have furnished additional information, and have solicited notice to former communications despatched by me, which will have the effect of modifying if not of altogether changing the provisional conclusions unfavourable to the colony arrived at by the Secretary of State, deduced from scanty information at hand.

Upon the whole subject of Indian immigration, however, I need hardly assure the Council, that it will be my study to follow up the suggestions urged upon me with so much earnestness by Her Majesty's minister, and so heartily concurred in by the deputation which the despatch informs me had recently waited upon the right honourable gentleman at the period of his writing.

In connexion with the closing matter of the despatch, I also lay before the Board a communication received from the Indian government, in reply to my representations successively submitted to it on the part of the colony.

And also the immigration returns for the first half-year, 1846.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

### Enclosure 2, in No. 25.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Port Louis, 26 August 1846.

1. THE undersigned proprietors of sugar estates have been requested to wait upon your Excellency, and to present the accompanying Petition, which bears 725 signatures of planters, merchants, proprietors, tradesmen, and other respectable colonists. Encl. 2, in No. 25.

2. The time spent in receiving so great a number of signatures will account for the delay which has elapsed between its date, the 31st May last, and our presenting it on this day.

3. This petition relates to the all-important subject of labour in the colony. After the immense sacrifices made to obtain a sufficient supply, your Excellency is aware that there still exists the greatest difficulty to procure labourers, and that they dictate the severest, and we may say, the most ruinous terms to their employers.

4. Your Excellency will find this distressing situation of the proprietary body faithfully depicted in the Petition. The measures which appear to the colonists at large to be best calculated to remedy the evils under which we all are grievously suffering now, are respectfully submitted for your Excellency's consideration, and requested to be adopted as early as possible, in order to afford us a relief so urgently needed.

5. Some of the measures proposed can be taken by the local Government, and we most earnestly request your Excellency to adopt them. Others which would effect useful changes in some parts of the present labour system will, it is apprehended, require to be laid before the Home authorities. For this reason, the undersigned have been desired to request that your Excellency may be pleased to transmit this original Petition to the Right honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, with your Excellency's favourable recommendation.

6. Pending the minister's reply to certain parts of the Petition, we beg respectfully to press upon your Excellency the urgency of determining upon such of the measures suggested as can be disposed of in the colony by virtue of your own powers.

7. The undersigned take the liberty to remark that this Petition, relating to the general features of the labour system is by no means intended to interfere with the plan recently laid before your Excellency for the immediate introduction of 12,000 immigrants from Madras, the early adoption of which is anxiously desired by the proprietary body.

8. In conclusion, the undersigned have been directed most respectfully to certify to your Excellency, in the most solemn manner, that this colony, placed under your Excellency's government, is at this moment in a most perilous situation, from which it could however be extricated by the benevolent exertions of the local Government, principally applied to the present system of labour. We entreat your Excellency not to trust to mere appearances. A large crop is about to be reaped, but we can assure your Excellency that this fact is but a deceitful symptom of prosperity. It is not the amount of the crop which must be looked to, but the enormous expense at which it is produced, and which leaves a most insignificant balance, if any, to the landed proprietor.

We have, &c.

(signed) *E. Dupont.*

*Ulcoq.*

*F. Barbé.*

*J. Bourgault du Coudray.*

To his Excellency Lieut.-general Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B., Governor of Mauritius, &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, Mauritius, May 1846.

WE, the undersigned proprietors, merchants and planters, inhabitants of Mauritius, have the honour to represent most respectfully to your Excellency, that during the four years of your

your Excellency's government of the colony (a period of unexampled distress and anxiety for all those concerned in colonial agriculture), various petitions or addresses have been presented to you, describing in an accurate manner the prevailing distress, its causes, and at the same time pointing out the remedies which alone were calculated to save Mauritius from ruin, as a sugar-producing island.

Your Excellency's replies have invariably expressed sympathy with our anxieties and troubles, and have held out the assurance of an early amelioration, yet we have noticed with alarm and sorrow, in various acts of your Excellency's administration, a disposition to reject our representations, as unfounded or exaggerated; and to dole out remedies so sparingly as to keep our properties and fortunes in the utmost jeopardy; whilst had the measures, since acknowledged to be necessary (insufficient as they are known to be), been put in force three years since, an immense public and private economy would have resulted to the colony.

If all the immigrants had, as they were bound to do, given regular work to agriculture, the produce would have been more largely increased, and a revenue would have resulted from the crop, giving relief and benefit to every member of the community.

An abundant crop, it is true, the largest the island ever produced, has followed a very favourable season, and the additional labour supplied by Indian immigration; but your petitioners assert that expenses have augmented so greatly that this crop leaves all employed on or interested in it, except the paid labourers, nearly without gain; and the assertion will appear the less strange to your Excellency, when it is remarked that stating the case very moderately, there has been a rise in the price of labour (money and rations) of \$2 per man per month; which assuming that 30,000 men have been engaged in this crop, gives for that one item alone an increase in expenditure over what every one had a right to calculate on, of \$720,000 or £.144,000 in one single year—more than half of the whole public revenue of the colony.

Moreover, the increase of production is by no means what was to have been expected, had the number of hands introduced for the purpose of agriculture been steadily attached to it, for the island produced four years ago, 42,700 tons of sugar, and, with the number of labourers in the island apparently doubled, has this season, one of more than common fertility, barely made 50,000 tons.

The object of our present address is to recall to your Excellency's remembrance our previous representations, and to exhibit the real circumstances in which we find ourselves after the past, apparently, most favourable year.

Your Excellency will thus be less astonished that the united voice of proprietors, planters and merchants should be that of complaint and disappointment at the result of the crop, 1845-46.

The most favoured estates only, in respect of position, climate and soil, and on which large outlays had been previously made, have given a surplus over expenses, and even these have barely yielded a moderate interest on the capital invested, the debt which weighs upon the land remaining unreduced, notwithstanding the extent of the crop and the unexpectedly high prices which have prevailed and of which every indication from England makes it more evident that we cannot expect the continuance.

The whole cause of this lamentable disappointment to all interested in sugar cultivation is the cost and quality of the labour placed at our disposal by your Excellency; for it may be truly said, that in this vitally important matter, your Excellency alone has decided upon the measure of our supply, as well as upon the regulations which are calculated to render the labour of Indian immigrants beneficial or otherwise.

During the past year, as we have already stated, so great has been the increase of wages and scale of provisions and indulgences exacted by the labourers, that our outlay on this head alone has been increased nearly 50 per cent., and the description of labour afforded in return has for the most part been exceedingly unsatisfactory, from the prevalence of unlicensed absences (which have reduced the whole effective force employed in sugar cultivation by 30 per %, at least), and from insufficient tasks and neglect of animals and property, and all the evils which must attend a total absence of discipline and control.

It is not, then, for the purpose of seeking assistance under the ordinary anxieties and changes which attend commercial operations that we approach your Excellency.

But if, as we are convinced, the chief part of the losses and troubles now so long and deeply felt, and so loudly complained of, have originated in, and are perpetuated by, the system adopted by your Excellency with regard to Indian immigration, and to the relations between masters and servants in the colony, in which matters we are precluded from any sort of interference, so that we are left helpless in those vital points on which our properties and fortunes entirely depend, we have no resource but again to seek redress at your Excellency's hands for the grievances under which we have now so long suffered, and against which we have borne up, in hopes that the developement of a sounder and more generous policy towards the proprietors and planters of the colony would certainly be the consequence of your Excellency's greater experience of matters as they have passed during the last four years.

We present ourselves, then, once more before your Excellency, with an earnest entreaty—that you will be pleased again to take into your immediate consideration our positive declaration—

That the present supply of labour is absolutely insufficient to enable us to cultivate our estates with advantage.



And that the scale and description of work furnished by the Indian labourers, as a body, is not commensurate with the advantages they enjoy, nor such as the nature of their engagements entitles us to expect from them, nor as they could easily furnish, the greater part being able to finish the task usually obtained from them in half a day.

Our prayer therefore is, that your Excellency will apply an immediate remedy to those pressing evils which strike at the root of the welfare of Mauritius; and that you will take into favourable consideration the following measures as most likely to be efficacious for their relief:—

1. That for the future, individuals may be allowed to enter into contracts of service for five years, experience having proved that such were equally advantageous to the employer and labourer.

2. That the action of Government be rendered more prompt and efficient in putting a check to the evil practices of absenteeism, desertion and vagrancy.

3. That on the expiration of a contract, each band of labourers be required within a reasonable time to enter into a new one, or to refund to the colony a due proportion of the money that their introduction has cost.

4. That the Government take effectual means to assure itself that each immigrant who may not adopt the last alternative, does really give five years' consecutive labour to the agriculture of the colony.

5. That stipendiary magistrates be instructed that it is the desire and intention of Government, that the provisions of the Order in Council of 7th September 1838, be as strictly enforced when in favour of the master as they have been when in favour of the servant, and that equal justice be rendered between the two.

6. That the number of immigrants for the present year be raised from 6,000 to 9,000 men, for which addition, the natural increase of the public revenue affords sufficient means.

7. That the recommendations of the reports of Council under dates 19th February and 15th August 1845, on the whole subject of labour and immigration, be practically adopted by the Government.

8. That your Excellency may take into serious consideration, and submit to Her Majesty's Government, whether the time has not arrived for changing entirely the present system of immigration, and leaving the influx of labourers to be regulated by the number of Indians who may desire to better their condition, and who can be assured of doing so, by coming here.

9. That henceforward respectable parties may be allowed to contract engagements in India for such a number of years, and on such conditions as they may find people willing to accept, and with such numbers as they may have means of employing, the contract to be authenticated before the proper officer, who should communicate its conditions to such magistrates here as may be charged to give summary assistance and redress to immigrants in case of any breach of engagement towards them.

10. That, in short, with every safeguard against deceit or abuse, Mauritius and India should be placed in their natural relation, and that their mutual interests and wants should be left to regulate the tide of immigration in the same way as they do from Ireland into Lancashire or Canada, and from India itself to Maulmein, Ceylon, Penang, Wellesley and other settlements.

By the working of this natural, inexpensive and self-acting principle the colony would be placed in a stable position. The owners of land would be able to calculate beforehand the expense of its cultivation; they would not see the gross produce of the soil absorbed by the enhancing cost of the prime element of production, and would be re-assured against the dread of seeing all lost, when the labourers now enriching themselves, and whom the existing system will not afford means to replace, become entitled to demand a free passage back to India. The Treasury, and the resources of individuals over-taxed for its support, would be relieved from an expenditure under existing regulations insupportable, because in a great degree wasted. The Government, by ceasing to make itself judge of the wants of individuals, and of the extent to which labour should be supplied to the industry which seeks and ought to flourish under it, would cease to be directly responsible for the pressure and misfortune now traced, and justly, to its interference and obstructions, and to entail on itself the odium and complaint which will always accompany the failure of an attempt which no Government was ever found to succeed in, and which we have the high authority of the Prime Minister for declaring none ought to make.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

[580 signatures.]

To Messrs. *Dupont, J. Bourgault du Coudray, Ulcoq, Barbé, &c.*

Gentlemen,

Government House, 26 August 1846.

I REQUEST that you will allow me to refer you to the matter of a despatch which I have recently received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and which it is my purpose to lay before the Council of Government, at its earliest convenience, for my provisional reply to the major and most important portion of the demands you make upon me in the requisition which you have placed in my hands this day, which it is my intention, as you desire, to submit without delay for the earnest consideration of Her Majesty's minister.

I would only take occasion, therefore, in this reply to remark upon several passages in this numerously signed representation, bearing upon myself personally, and imputing to me



responsibilities with which I would wish you to understand I do not consider myself individually chargeable.

Such is that, for instance, in which you are pleased to state, that "the whole cause of this lamentable disappointment to all interested in sugar cultivation is the cost and quality of the labour placed at our disposal by your Excellency; for it may be truly said, that in this vitally important matter your Excellency has alone decided upon the measure of our supply, as well as upon the regulations which are calculated to render the labour of Indian immigrants beneficial or otherwise."

Never was a greater fallacy, gentlemen, than that running through the whole of this statement. The supply of labour is regulated by the means of providing it, and has been so from the commencement, and by no other dictum. Furnish the Government with the additional means, and with sufficient security, and it has always declared itself ready to increase, or rather to invite, an increase to the supply.

The "regulations" also alluded to are the result of legislation, not of executive dictation.

Again, I am deliberately charged by you with "having originated and perpetuated the system adopted with regard to Indian immigration;" from which you "seek redress at my hands, by the development of a sounder and more generous policy towards the proprietors and planters of the colony, as the necessary consequence of my greater experience of matters as they have passed during the last four years."

I must invite Her Majesty's and the Indian government to relieve me wholly from the first portion of this imputed responsibility, and to bear their portion of the onus with respect to the second.

Again: "The Government, by ceasing to make itself judge of the wants of individuals, and of the extent to which labour should be supplied, would cease, &c."

Gentlemen, the local Government, to which the imputation is evidently intended to apply, has never assumed to itself any such prerogative, and has repeatedly refuted the charge, and challenged the evidence in support of it.

It has not therefore made itself "directly responsible," as you affirm, "for the pressure and misfortune now justly traced" (as you further affirm) "to its interference and obstructions, and entailing on itself the odium and complaint which will always accompany the failure of an attempt which no government was ever found to succeed in, and which" (you inform me, gentlemen) "you have the high authority of the Prime Minister for declaring none ought to make."

For the further and fuller expressed opinions of Her Majesty's Government upon the whole important matter of Indian immigration to this colony, I will beg to refer you, gentlemen, to portions of the despatch above referred to, when it shall come before the Council; and I assure you with perfect sincerity, that I shall be most ready to concert measures with you in accordance with the views of that comprehensive communication, after you shall have fully reflected upon the spirit in which it is conceived, and the line of conduct which it enjoins upon us all.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

# No. 26. —

No. 26.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
11 Dec. 1846.

(No. 61.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 11 December 1846.

I HAVE received your despatches of the 10th and 31st of August last, Nos. 149 and 164. In the first you report the result of a conference which you had held with some of the principal planters and merchants of Mauritius, who were desirous that, in addition to the 6,000 Indian labourers for whose introduction into the island arrangements had already been made, there might be an importation of 12,000 more of the same class of persons.

The applicants appear to have proposed that the requisite funds for this purpose should be raised by the imposition of an immigrant tax, and from that proposal you report yourself to have dissented. In the second of those despatches you transmit to me copies of the addresses which had been presented to you on the same subject, and of your answers to them.

Page 143.

In my despatch, No. 38, of the 29th September last, I entered fully into the

mind that the supplies from India by means of the existing agency are not inexhaustible ; and that it would not be just that the applicants of one colony should secure all the available labour to the detriment of other colonies seeking labour in the same direction.

Before, however, I can sanction any further extension of the number of immigrants to be introduced into Mauritius at the public expense, it will be necessary that I should be distinctly apprized of the whole anticipated expenditure, and of the grounds of any such estimate, and of the ways and means by which the charge is to be met. Sufficient proof must also be adduced to show that those funds will be forthcoming when required ; and that there are adequate funds already securely provided to meet every expenditure for return passages of immigrants, to which the faith of the colony has been or shall be pledged. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance of keeping constantly in sight the demands which may arise on this score, and the duty of being provided beforehand with ample means to meet them.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

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—No. 27.—

(No. 163.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K. C. B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 29 August 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit various returns connected with the subject of immigration into, and agricultural employment in this colony.

No. 27.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
to Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
29 August 1846.

1. General statement of labourers employed, absent, and sick, on 30th June 1846.
2. Ditto of Indian immigrants on ditto.
3. Ditto of Indian labourers engaged during the first half year of 1846.
4. Ditto of number of Indians discharged during ditto.
5. Ditto of number of Indians embarked, and of number of months of residence in the colony, from 1st January 1843, to 30th June 1846.
6. Ditto of rates of wages for engagements contracted during the first six months of 1846.
7. Comparative statement of labourers employed, absent, and sick, from March 1845 to June 1846.
8. Ditto of Indians employed, absent, and sick, from March 1845 to June 1846.

The two first returns on the list will show a diminution under all heads, whether of presence or of absenteeism of labourers engaged on the estates ; but the quarterly reports sent in will be found, by a reference to the comparative statements, Nos. 7 and 8, to fall short of those furnished on previous occasions—mainly attributable, I must continue to surmise, to causes assigned in my despatch, No. 96, of 30th of May, while forwarding the returns for March last—the growing repugnance manifested to furnish evidence which does not bear out the exaggerated statements of disorder loosely advanced.

Still, making due allowance for deductions owing to this cause, I am inclined to regard this showing of the latest returns as indicative of the cause of order on the advance with reference to absenteeism, fluctuating, or of lengthened duration, from the estates.

Return, No. 5, shows the amount of additional expense to which the colony is

For Sir W. Gomm's  
Despatch, 18 Feb. 1846,  
No. 36, vide Sessional  
Papers, House of Com-  
mons, No. 691, Part 2,  
page 234.

Page 211.

Return, No. 6, exposes the rate of wages at which engagements have been entered into throughout the first half year, 1846, with an average per centage of this, for the whole amount of labour in the colony.

It shows a considerable advance to the rate of 16 *s.* per month, as compared with the statement forwarded in my despatch, No. 36, of 18 February last—principally owing to reasons assigned in my despatch, No. 156, of 24th instant.

Beyond the extensive rise from 12 *s.* to 14 *s.*, and from 14 *s.* to 16 *s.* per month, the plea of enormous advance in wages so freely indulged in, is shown to be without foundation.

None but sirdars and confidential employés claim, or receive a higher remuneration up to this hour.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure

GENERAL STATEMENT of Labourers Employed, Absent, and Sick, on 30 June 1846, according to the Statements furnished.

TRICTS.	Number of Returns received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.					
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.
ESTATES :																									
unemployes -	9	953	212	64	163	2	-	-	1,394	47	25	2	1	-	-	-	75	42	14	2	2	5	-	-	63
unemployes -	22	4,012	792	151	558	-	2	-	5,485	305	162	49	4	-	-	-	520	86	12	2	11	12	-	-	54
u Rempart -	31	3,373	1,741	334	704	3	37	2	6,194	221	173	25	3	-	-	-	430	135	52	8	17	14	-	-	213
-	38	4,087	1,568	613	392	18	12	-	6,690	217	100	48	6	-	-	-	369	116	45	7	14	22	-	-	182
ort -	16	1,784	718	232	119	-	-	-	2,833	80	15	7	1	-	-	-	318	206	74	49	22	2	-	-	414
-	13	1,157	460	291	281	10	2	6	2,207	36	25	16	-	-	-	-	77	105	34	13	4	-	-	-	156
ver -	6	196	101	316	90	-	4	-	707	31	21	14	-	-	-	-	66	64	33	16	11	-	-	-	124
Wilhelms -	22	1,844	1,024	198	263	14	21	9	3,373	162	79	27	4	-	-	-	281	150	66	12	18	-	-	-	251
-	7	74	47	3	19	-	5	-	148	139	68	23	2	-	-	-	241	128	57	10	16	-	-	-	216
TOTALS -	164	17,480	6,603	2,232	2,589	47	83	17	29,051	1,073	833	195	21	-	-	-	1,890	926	338	138	97	4	-	-	1,510
ESTATES :																									
unemployes -	5	158	281	24	26	3	-	-	492	6	28	4	-	-	-	-	38	2	11	1	-	-	-	-	14
unemployes -	12	209	31	15	37	4	2	14	312	14	24	4	-	-	-	-	13	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	13
unemployes -	25	68	55	4	40	-	-	-	165	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
du Rempart -	41	136	57	30	73	1	-	1	298	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	20	174	84	55	86	3	-	6	408	24	14	1	-	-	-	-	27	4	4	2	2	-	-	-	12
Port -	9	171	124	17	12	4	-	2	330	21	13	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	10
-	20	138	81	1	145	5	-	-	370	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	42	199	236	10	92	31	1	11	580	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
iver -	63	249	310	48	98	36	12	5	758	50	24	5	1	-	-	-	80	11	5	2	1	-	-	-	17
Wilhelms -	16	98	76	5	37	9	1	3	229	43	21	4	1	-	-	-	69	10	4	2	1	-	-	-	7
TOTALS -	253	1,598	1,335	209	645	96	16	42	3,942	112	79	10	2	-	-	-	205	48	33	5	11	-	-	-	98
TD TOTALS -	417	19,078	7,938	2,441	3,235	147	99	59	32,993	1,184	662	205	23	-	-	-	1,796	974	371	143	108	4	-	-	1,608
										91	567	176	20	-	-	-	1	835	318	122	92	3	-	-	1,377

† Sundays included.

\* Sundays excluded.

Enclosure 2, in No. 27.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Indians Employed, Absent, and Sick, on 30 June 1846, according to the Statements furnished.

RICTS.	Number of Returns received.	Indians Employed.				Absentees of more than a Fortnight.				Absentees under a Fortnight.				Sick.			
		First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				First Immigration.				First Immigration.			
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Estates:																	
mousses -	9	133	48	1	182	349	164	63	576	471	293	2	47	6	5	2	23
mousses -	22	490	261	4	755	1,229	471	177	1,877	2,293	78	37	215	6	4	2	20
Rempart -	30	434	287	5	726	1,527	1,454	329	3,310	1,412	91	24	232	27	9	10	149
-	36	367	334	43	744	1,335	1,234	570	3,139	2,385	78	30	232	24	5	8	128
t -	15	284	100	1	385	891	618	231	1,740	609	91	13	31	17	11	7	20
-	13	138	60	6	204	323	400	285	1,008	696	78	2	4	2	2	2	31
r -	6	34	24	33	91	86	77	283	446	76	78	3	18	1	1	3	15
ibems -	22	238	285	53	576	882	739	145	1,766	724	91	54	100	14	22	3	70
-	5	12	32	-	44	56	15	3	74	6	78	1	1	2	3	1	29
La -	156	2,130	1,431	146	3,707	6,678	5,172	2,086	13,936	8,672	78	182	875	128	87	112	642
Estates:																	
mousses -	5	59	133	20	212	99	148	4	251	-	78	6	10	2	5	1	6
mousses -	12	31	9	-	40	78	22	15	115	100	78	5	2	2	2	4	5
Rempart -	25	16	38	1	55	11	17	3	31	39	78	1	1	1	1	1	4
-	41	47	40	1	88	45	17	29	91	44	78	1	4	1	1	1	1
t -	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	27	1	1	1	3
-	9	16	43	-	59	97	81	17	195	56	78	1	10	1	1	1	4
r -	19	32	19	-	51	95	62	1	158	11	78	1	2	1	1	1	1
ibems -	41	94	109	8	211	77	127	2	206	28	78	1	4	1	1	1	2
-	64	73	156	20	249	123	154	28	305	53	78	12	31	6	6	1	16
-	14	28	29	1	58	56	47	4	107	14	78	4	27	4	4	1	13
La -	250	443	630	65	1,138	754	705	144	1,603	401	78	24	90	19	23	15	17
TOTAL -	408	2,573	2,061	211	3,845	7,432	5,877	2,230	15,539	9,073	78	206	829	126	94	112	659

## Enclosure 3, in No. 27.

STATEMENT of the Number of Indian Labourers engaged during the first Six Months of 1846. Encl. 3, in No. 27.

DISTRICTS.	Number engaged in						TOTALS.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Port Louis - - -	1,172	1,230	1,119	1,563	1,542	1,597	8,223
South Pamplemousses -	369	395	323	295	247	389	2,018
North Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart - }	746	651	605	289	299	309	2,899
Rivière du Rempart and South Pamplemousses - }	160	257	128	223	206	461	1,425
Flacq - - - -	290	569	404	243	699	475	2,680
Grand Port - - -	428	495	611	284	459	355	2,632
Savanne - - - -	208	267	220	274	167	272	1,408
Black River - - -	71	89	69	109	197	56	591
Plaines Wilhems - -	218	294	197	223	281	408	1,681
Moka - - - -	36	78	16	15	10	25	180
TOTAL - - -	3,698	4,325	3,692	3,518	4,107	4,407	23,747

## Enclosure 4, in No. 27.

STATEMENT of the Number of Indian Labourers discharged during the first Six Months of 1846. Encl. 4, in No. 27.

DISTRICTS.	Number discharged in						TOTALS.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Port Louis - - -	262	226	267	276	527	433	1,991
South Pamplemousses -	521	458	340	346	195	397	2,257
North Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart - }	833	778	658	397	330	463	3,459
Rivière du Rempart and South Pamplemousses - }	259	483	248	384	396	485	2,255
Flacq - - - -	780	872	373	367	572	728	3,692
Grand Port - - -	443	436	767	435	294	348	2,723
Savanne - - - -	367	435	238	203	316	373	1,927
Black River - - -	76	105	91	34	68	65	439
Plaines Wilhems - -	309	322	275	386	432	330	2,054
Moka - - - -	14	26	24	28	33	54	179
TOTAL - - -	3,864	4,141	3,276	2,856	3,163	3,676	20,976

Encl. 5, in No. 27.

Enclosure 5, in No. 27.

STATEMENT of the Number of Indian Immigrant Labourers who have embarked for their respective Countries, from 1st January to 30th June 1846; showing the Loss on the Amount paid for the Passage of each for the unexpired part of Five Years, calculated on an Average of £. 6 per Adult, or 2s. per Month for Sixty Months.

PRESIDENCY.	Number of Months of Residence.																																										TOTALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.		Less than 1 Month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Calcutta -	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	16	17	4	-	2	-	17	3	8½	-	1	4	25	46	43	24	26	22	17	39	31	7	8	6	4	90	29	11	4	1	-	512½																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Madras -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	59	54½	31	23	21½	18	66	94	44	9	11	7	22	10	-	-	-	-	-	472																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Bombay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	68	1	3½	-	-	-	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116½																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
TOTALS -	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	16	17	4	-	2	-	17	3	8½	-	1	7	87	107½	141	47	51	40	83	143	98	17	19	13	36	100	29	11	4	1	-	1,101																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Loss on the amount paid for the passage of each for the unexpired part of five years -	-	-	5	16	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	76	4	-	18	-	-	69	14	-	33	3	-	25	4	-	365	10	-	468	6	-	158	2	-	120	-	-	240	14	-	400	2	-	264	12	-	44	4	-	47	10	-	31	4	-	69	16	-	220	-	-	60	18	-	22	-	-	7	12	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Enclosure 6, in No. 27.

AVERAGE per Centage of Rates of Wages paid to the Indian Labourers during the First Half-year of 1846.

Encl. 6, in No. 27.

Rates of Wages.	Per Centage.	Rates of Wages.	Per Centage.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1 12 -	$\frac{1}{3}$ per %.	- 10 -	$5\frac{2}{3}$ per %.
1 4 -	1 "	- 9 2	$\frac{4}{3}$ "
1 - -	2 "	- 8 -	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
- 18 -	2 "	- 6 -	$1\frac{1}{3}$ "
- 16 -	$37\frac{1}{2}$ "	- 4 -	$\frac{1}{3}$ "
- 14 -	$39\frac{1}{2}$ "	Other rates above 14 s.	$1\frac{2}{3}$ "
- 12 -	$6\frac{2}{3}$ "	Other rates below 14 s.	$\frac{1}{3}$ "

STATEMENT of the Number of Engagements, and of the Rates of Wages at which they have been entered into by the Indian Labourers, for the First Six Months of the Year 1846.

Rates of Wages.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	TOTALS.
£. s. d.							
3 14 -	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
3 - -	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
2 16 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2 12 -	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
2 8 -	1	2	1	-	2	2	8
2 4 -	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
2 - -	7	9	14	12	5	11	58
1 16 -	-	1	2	1	1	3	8
1 14 -	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
1 12 -	7	18	20	12	15	32	104
1 10 -	2	8	2	1	1	-	9
1 9 4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1 8 -	15	10	16	19	23	16	99
1 6 -	1	1	-	-	4	5	11
1 4 -	29	51	50	30	39	42	241
1 2 -	5	6	2	2	5	2	22
1 - -	76	86	84	44	74	118	477
- 18 -	77	61	95	85	41	104	463
- 17 -	-	2	-	-	48	6	56
- 16 -	1,310	1,845	1,590	1,111	1,433	1,597	8,886
- 15 -	-	16	12	4	-	1	33
- 14 -	1,811	1,858	1,393	1,274	1,531	1,521	9,388
- 13 -	-	-	6	-	4	-	10
- 12 10	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
- 12 -	218	227	281	215	276	354	1,571
- 11 -	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
- 10 -	89	75	75	459	378	281	1,357
- 9 2	-	-	-	34	16	144	194
- 8 -	31	32	33	22	27	30	175
- 7 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
- 6 -	9	14	6	117	131	59	396
- 5 6	-	-	-	6	9	7	22
- 4 -	7	5	6	40	22	24	113
- 3 8	-	-	-	10	-	33	43
- 2 -	-	-	1	8	15	6	30
- 1 10	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
For rations	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
TOTAL - -	3,698	4,325	3,692	3,518	4,107	4,407	23,717



**Enclosure 7, in No. 27.**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of LABOURERS Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1843 to June 1846.**

Labourers Employed.							Absentees of more than a Fortnight.							Absentees under a Fortnight.							Sick.										
Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.
245	504	41	258	32	47	10	1,137	21	10	1	-	-	-	-	33	7	12	-	14	-	-	-	37	16	23	4	7	-	-	1	51
178	457	35	70	31	19	38	828	6	26	1	4	-	-	2	41	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	4	30	2	-	-	-	-	37
196	656	43	76	6	26	23	1,026	12	39	3	-	-	-	-	55	5	54	6	-	-	-	-	70	6	35	2	-	-	-	-	45
105	409	31	21	7	-	3	576	79*	32	2	-	-	-	-	40	2	13	2	-	-	-	-	17	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	14
67	430	29	28	-	-	1	555	92†	28	1	-	-	-	-	35	2	12	1	1	-	-	-	15	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	12
158	281	24	26	3	-	-	492	77	32	6	-	-	-	-	44	-	15	2	1	-	-	-	18	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	14
								90	27	5	-	-	-	-	38	2	11	1	1	-	-	-	14	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	12
								78	28	4	-	-	-	-	33	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	13	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	10
								91	24	4	-	-	-	-	33	2	10	1	-	-	-	-	13	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	10
1,335	622	94	177	7	-	-	2,235	69	37	1	4	-	-	-	111	111	24	-	4	-	-	-	139	83	46	8	9	1	-	-	147
1,157	236	63	126	21	15	-	1,618	61	13	1	-	-	-	-	75	88	19	8	14	-	-	-	130	46	6	1	2	1	-	-	56
1,428	621	107	194	13	15	-	2,378	65	73	4	2	-	-	-	144	61	33	2	4	-	-	-	100	93	18	6	2	-	-	-	119
1,194	411	113	180	4	5	-	1,907	79	67	2	1	-	-	-	106	61	17	4	10	-	-	-	92	67	24	8	7	-	-	-	106
954	302	83	134	-	4	-	1,477	92	31	57	1	-	-	-	90	53	15	3	8	-	-	-	79	58	20	7	6	-	-	-	91
953	212	64	163	2	-	-	1,394	77	41	18	3	1	-	-	63	33	21	3	6	-	-	-	63	41	11	11	4	-	-	-	67
								90	35	15	3	1	-	-	54	28	18	3	5	-	-	-	63	41	11	3	4	-	-	-	57
								78	47	25	2	1	-	-	75	42	14	2	5	-	-	-	63	41	11	3	4	-	-	-	58
								91	41	21	2	1	-	-	65	36	12	2	4	-	-	-	54	35	9	2	3	1	-	-	50
484	299	33	95	6	4	6	927	35	18	-	-	-	-	-	53	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	12	23	15	1	2	2	-	-	44
237	261	56	71	1	5	3	684	13	23	2	-	-	-	-	38	9	10	-	1	-	-	-	20	10	16	3	-	-	-	-	29
447	246	63	73	3	5	3	840	29	25	3	3	-	-	1	61	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	40	23	8	5	2	-	-	-	36
497	257	74	101	3	-	3	935	79	17	2	1	-	-	-	40	49	6	-	7	-	-	-	62	30	8	5	2	-	-	-	45
310	89	20	61	6	-	6	492	92	15	1	1	-	-	-	34	43	4	-	6	-	-	-	53	26	7	4	2	-	-	-	39
209	31	15	37	4	2	14	312	77	7	3	-	-	-	2	13	8	1	-	2	-	-	-	11	21	4	-	2	-	-	-	27
								90	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	18	4	-	1	-	-	-	23
								78	14	1	-	-	-	-	15	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
								91	12	1	-	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	11
2,893	1,045	583	584	1	40	-	5,146	222	156	51	1	-	-	-	442	101	34	22	15	-	-	-	172	244	58	33	15	1	-	-	351
3,162	1,014	552	574	1	49	-	5,352	197	148	56	3	-	-	-	428	132	53	27	2	-	-	-	214	229	39	29	7	-	-	-	310
3,750	859	381	657	4	25	-	5,676	290	165	36	2	-	-	-	515	234	26	28	22	-	-	-	256	194	27	23	10	-	-	-	278
3,731	761	329	649	3	24	3	5,500	79	126	62	6	-	-	-	483	180	38	16	21	-	-	-	256	194	27	23	15	2	-	-	261
3,886	904	260	585	-	-	2	5,637	92	108	53	5	-	-	-	414	155	33	14	18	-	-	-	220	167	23	19	13	2	-	-	224
								77	136	37	3	-	-	-	483	268	52	14	33	-	-	-	367	215	35	13	18	-	-	-	281
								90	246	116	32	-	-	-	413	229	44	13	28	-	-	-	314	184	30	11	16	-	-	-	241
4,012	732	181	558	-	2	-	5,485	78	162	49	4	-	-	-	520	145	32	11	12	-	-	-	200	249	31	9	10	1	-	-	300
								91	139	41	3	-	-	-	445	125	27	10	10	-	-	-	172	214	26	7	9	-	-	-	257

1845	31	31	55	10	56	-	3	-	155	-	2	10	23	245	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	
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(continued)

**Sundays included**

- **Sundays excluded.**

COMPARATIVE Statement of Labourers Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846—continued.

received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.														
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	
2	1,653	1,809	241	238	43	33	7	4,024	91	83	40	1	3	24	1	243	79	77	2	16	80	61	8	12	2	174	80	61	8	12	2	1	163
3	1,383	964	157	121	9	19	5	2,652	50	26	53	4	1	16	1	145	49	38	6	18	55	40	6	1	118	55	40	6	1	1	1	102	
4	1,890	866	193	207	6	19	5	3,167	69	55	4	1	1	1	1	129	116	36	8	13	89	41	19	14	173	89	41	19	14	1	1	163	
5	2,368	1,027	196	216	5	3	1	3,816	72	56	5	1	1	1	1	125	162	100	17	12	104	47	10	6	293	122	54	11	7	1	1	194	
6	2,379	1,167	220	206	3	1	5	3,980	77	70	4	7	1	1	1	108	139	86	14	13	139	50	8	7	314	139	50	8	7	1	1	205	
7	1,784	718	232	119	1	1	1	2,853	91	68	13	1	1	1	1	168	170	68	16	15	118	43	7	6	269	118	43	7	6	1	1	175	
8	286	117	15	18	24	1	2	411	9	12	3	1	3	1	1	27	6	7	1	1	15	10	1	1	13	15	10	1	1	1	1	27	
9	98	30	8	4	1	1	2	143	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	16	14	1	1	1	1	30	
10	196	191	10	21	14	1	2	434	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	9	7	1	1	11	9	7	1	1	1	1	17	
11	113	57	9	4	1	1	1	183	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	8	6	1	1	9	8	6	1	1	1	1	14	
12	150	51	10	9	6	1	1	286	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	4	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	8	
13	171	124	17	12	4	1	2	380	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	18	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	11	
14	1,600	894	411	362	1	20	84	3,372	67	101	5	6	1	1	3	183	64	76	2	10	68	43	28	15	153	68	43	28	15	1	1	173	
15	1,597	561	406	425	1	19	80	3,089	84	68	5	4	1	1	2	208	128	97	8	10	134	40	39	14	248	134	40	39	14	1	1	250	
16	1,952	1,011	360	492	1	1	77	3,883	139	63	11	2	1	1	3	208	137	61	46	31	91	53	19	12	372	91	53	19	12	1	1	184	
17	2,156	1,007	365	569	1	3	75	4,176	72	59	19	8	1	1	3	175	118	53	39	27	112	43	30	15	278	112	43	30	15	1	1	205	
18	1,944	1,120	298	470	1	2	15	3,850	77	99	58	6	1	1	2	183	125	82	30	46	85	37	26	18	239	85	37	26	18	1	1	176	
19	1,157	480	291	281	10	2	6	2,307	73	36	25	16	1	1	2	156	107	70	26	40	116	63	17	19	285	116	63	17	19	1	1	230	
20									91	31	14	1	1	1	1	66	64	33	16	11	100	53	16	16	244	100	53	16	16	1	1	139	
21									91	31	14	1	1	1	1	66	64	33	16	11	59	31	18	10	124	59	31	18	10	1	1	119	
22	178	169	16	171	28	2	1	564	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	21	1	1	5	6	7	1	6	26	6	7	1	6	1	1	23	
23	181	114	27	118	10	1	1	490	7	6	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	2	10	2	1	2	6	10	2	1	2	1	1	12	
24	214	111	28	167	9	1	1	519	7	12	1	1	1	1	1	13	18	1	1	2	30	1	1	2	22	30	1	1	2	1	1	23	
25	189	133	14	180	9	1	1	525	7	10	1	1	1	1	1	16	6	3	1	2	10	10	1	4	9	10	10	1	4	1	1	25	
26	186	96	25	169	8	1	1	498	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	16	5	3	1	1	11	6	1	6	9	11	6	1	6	1	1	26	
27	104	61	1	146	5	1	1	370	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	6	1	1	1	10	4	1	6	16	10	4	1	6	1	1	17	
28									91	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	1	1	6	2	1	6	6	10	4	1	6	1	1	16	

States:	6	254	61	395	141	21	-	3	875	30	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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(continued)

COMPARATIVE Statement of Labourers Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846—continued.

Number of returns received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.					
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.
20	47	60	2	26	5	8	-	148	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	4
8	2	20	-	9	3	-	-	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
16	35	64	7	27	2	-	3	138	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	6	5	2	1	1	1	-	1	3
11	52	41	-	24	4	1	10	132	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	8	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	5
13	55	69	1	24	8	1	3	161	7	3	3	1	1	1	2	6	3	3	1	1	1	-	1	4
16	98	76	5	37	9	1	3	229	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	7	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	9
									91	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	8
183	15,837	10,814	3,140	3,178	118	263	114	33,464	1,019	854	229	26	19	77	4	2,228	692	531	116	95	2	2	2	1,881
171	15,226	8,286	2,843	2,946	89	273	99	30,362	1,053	785	231	16	1	86	2	2,233	825	567	154	101	6	6	6	1,847
194	19,228	9,214	2,783	3,449	66	221	104	35,065	1,436	839	231	16	4	52	3	2,581	1,196	525	165	93	2	2	2	1,893
195	20,484	8,872	2,724	3,468	52	201	104	35,903	1,329	824	222	25	5	96	3	2,504	1,068	526	193	149	3	3	3	1,865
191	19,223	8,711	2,496	3,002	61	123	35	33,651	1,141	708	190	21	4	84	3	2,149	934	452	166	128	2	2	2	1,802
164	17,480	6,603	2,232	2,589	47	83	17	29,051	1,375	991	153	36	5	82	3	2,647	1,188	576	187	187	2	2	2	1,779
									1,177	848	131	31	4	72	3	2,265	1,016	494	160	160	2	2	2	1,522
									1,072	583	195	21	-	15	1	1,890	926	338	138	97	4	4	4	1,468
									919	500	167	18	-	-	-	1,620	794	290	115	83	3	3	3	1,344
313	1,903	2,054	242	1,117	156	81	36	5,589	112	122	28	6	9	2	-	279	51	50	4	27	2	2	2	223
247	1,248	1,532	263	669	80	45	60	3,897	75	115	37	12	2	16	2	259	29	32	5	11	-	-	-	152
312	1,984	2,139	287	838	92	54	47	5,441	150	172	30	11	1	15	2	381	88	91	7	5	1	1	1	219
282	1,849	1,785	327	674	78	18	37	4,763	119	148	24	6	1	19	3	320	107	41	6	17	2	2	2	203
259	1,702	1,484	274	663	64	1	23	4,211	102	127	20	6	1	16	3	275	92	36	5	14	1	1	1	174
253	1,568	1,335	209	646	96	16	42	3,942	132	104	21	8	2	1	3	271	73	38	5	18	1	1	1	154
									113	89	18	6	2	1	3	232	62	33	4	15	1	1	1	132
									112	79	10	2	1	1	-	205	48	33	5	11	-	-	-	142
									97	67	9	2	-	-	-	176	41	28	4	9	-	-	-	121
496	17,740	12,668	3,383	4,295	274	344	150	39,053	1,131	976	227	33	28	79	4	2,807	743	581	130	122	4	4	4	2,104
418	17,074	9,818	3,106	3,615	169	318	159	34,259	1,128	900	313	43	3	102	5	2,492	884	599	159	112	6	6	6	1,999
506	21,312	11,358	3,070	4,287	158	275	131	40,506	1,586	1,011	251	27	5	67	6	2,962	1,284	687	172	98	1	1	1	2,112
477	22,333	10,657	3,081	4,140	125	319	141	40,666	1,448	972	246	31	6	115	6	2,934	1,095	567	199	166	4	4	4	2,068
480	20,925	10,105	2,770	3,665	125	124	58	37,862	1,243	835	210	26	7	98	6	2,424	1,036	486	171	143	8	8	8	1,776
417	19,074	7,934	2,441	3,206	143	99	59	32,903	1,390	937	149	37	8	73	6	2,918	1,078	614	193	205	3	3	3	1,988
									1,018	662	205	23	1	10	1	2,505	974	571	164	176	3	3	3	1,664
									1,018	567	176	20	-	10	-	1,708	555	516	138	159	4	4	4	1,710
										567	176	20	-	10	-	1,708	555	516	138	159	4	4	4	1,460

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of INDIANS Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846, according to the Statements furnished.

TO THE WEST INDIA COLONIES AND MAURITIUS.

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DATES of RETURNS.	Number of Returns received.	Indians Employed.				Absentees of more than a Fortnight.				Absentees under a Fortnight.				Sick.			
		First Immigration.		Bounty Immigration.		Government Immigration.	First Immigration.		Bounty Immigration.		Government Immigration.	First Immigration.		Bounty Immigration.			
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		
<b>POOR LOUIS:</b>																	
8 March 1845	16	121	145	7	273	122	359	34	515	2	515	34	515	2	515	34	515
30 June - "	13	18	136	1	155	160	321	34	515	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30
30 Sept. - "	12	10	277	3	290	186	379	40	605	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29
31 Dec. - "	8	15	243	22	280	88	166	9	263	2	263	9	263	2	263	9	263
31 March 1846	6	13	238	18	269	54	192	11	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
30 June - "	5	59	133	20	212	99	148	4	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
<b>SOUTH PAMPELOUSES:</b>																	
8 March 1845	14	277	138	-	415	525	484	94	1,103	533	1,103	94	1,103	533	1,103	94	1,103
30 June - "	10	194	65	2	261	486	171	61	718	477	718	61	718	477	718	61	718
30 Sept. - "	16	156	136	-	292	582	485	107	1,174	690	1,174	107	1,174	690	1,174	107	1,174
31 Dec. - "	13	147	77	-	224	498	334	113	945	549	945	113	945	549	945	113	945
31 March 1846	11	129	59	-	188	379	243	83	705	446	705	83	705	446	705	83	705
30 June - "	9	133	48	1	182	349	164	63	576	471	576	63	576	471	576	63	576
<b>Other Estates:</b>																	
8 March 1845	23	86	83	12	181	163	216	21	400	235	400	21	400	235	400	21	400
30 June - "	18	65	47	2	114	79	214	54	347	93	347	54	347	93	347	54	347
30 Sept. - "	23	75	30	1	106	115	216	62	393	257	393	62	393	257	393	62	393
31 Dec. - "	24	87	55	-	142	162	202	74	438	248	438	74	438	248	438	74	438
31 March 1846	15	68	5	-	73	103	84	20	207	139	207	20	207	139	207	20	207
30 June - "	12	31	9	-	40	78	22	15	115	100	115	15	115	100	115	15	115
<b>NORTH PAMPELOUSES:</b>																	
8 March 1845	24	295	285	97	677	1,106	760	486	2,352	1,492	2,352	486	2,352	1,492	2,352	486	2,352
30 June - "	25	414	386	175	975	1,101	628	377	2,106	1,647	2,106	377	2,106	1,647	2,106	377	2,106
30 Sept. - "	26	548	369	112	1,029	1,259	490	269	2,018	1,943	2,018	269	2,018	1,943	2,018	269	2,018
31 Dec. - "	26	788	405	34	1,227	1,206	356	295	1,857	1,737	1,857	295	1,857	1,737	1,857	295	1,857
31 March 1846	25	588	307	8	903	1,362	597	252	2,211	1,936	2,211	252	2,211	1,936	2,211	252	2,211
30 June - "	22	490	261	4	755	1,229	471	177	1,877	2,293	1,877	177	1,877	2,293	1,877	177	1,877

\* Sundays excluded.

† Sundays included.

(continued)





tes:	1845	18	59	115	11	185	34	49	27	110	18	10	2	13	2	17	2	21	7	3	1	1	10	4	10	14	3	1	4	7	-
"	"	15	31	23	2	54	33	24	30	87	1	-	3	3	5	10	5	11	-	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	6	-
"	"	18	34	39	2	75	66	59	41	166	19	79	9	13	11	17	2	35	-	5	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	8	1	10	-
"	"	18	74	61	7	142	51	48	36	135	11	91	8	11	10	15	3	28	-	4	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	3	10	1
1846	20	55	36	-	91	51	51	73	72	202	95	90	2	4	8	11	2	13	1	1	1	1	7	6	2	3	3	3	8	14	6
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	11	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	5	1	7	12	5	
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	27	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3	6	9	2	23	-	1	3	3	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	13	3
"	"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	1	3																	

(continued)



COMPARATIVE Statement of Indians Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846, according to the Statements furnished—continued.

DATES of RETURNS.	Indians Employed.				Absentees of more than a Fortnight.				Absentees under a Fortnight.				Sick.			
	First Immigration.		Bounty Immigration.		First Immigration.		Bounty Immigration.		First Immigration.		Bounty Immigration.		First Immigration.		Bounty Immigration.	
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
<b>BLACK RIVER :</b>																
Sugar Estates :																
8 March 1845	53	27	62	142	85	34	333	452	116	1	1	18	2	4	2	15
10 June - "	30	17	45	92	81	48	334	463	111	1	1	19	1	3	7	23
10 Sept. - "	47	22	45	114	75	145	336	546	127	1	1	12	1	4	4	26
11 Dec. - "	48	42	45	135	86	123	325	534	87	97	5	17	3	4	10	23
11 March 1846	41	68	39	148	90	88	298	476	53	77	1	20	1	2	11	26
10 June - "	34	24	33	91	86	77	283	446	76	78	1	19	1	2	9	23
Other Estates :										91	3	21	1	3	4	17
8 March 1845	161	113	7	281	65	139	4	208	6	11	5	5	13	2	1	19
10 June - "	48	81	7	136	57	99	5	156	15	1	1	6	1	1	1	8
10 Sept. - "	119	131	16	266	219	177	5	401	87	6	11	18	1	1	1	23
1 Dec. - "	46	93	108	217	169	147	9	325	64	97	8	3	1	1	4	14
1 March 1846	84	69	30	183	121	93	13	227	47	77	3	10	1	2	1	12
10 June - "	41	109	8	211	77	127	2	206	28	78	1	5	1	3	1	7
<b>PLAINES WILHEMS :</b>										91	1	4	1	2	1	2
Sugar Estates :																
8 March 1845	315	298	46	659	777	678	458	1,913	83	21	32	30	2	23	16	120
10 June - "	274	298	43	615	1,187	843	457	2,487	186	42	43	25	1	25	14	21
10 Sept. - "	23	250	39	550	1,026	792	510	2,328	338	62	31	53	8	10	9	30
1 Dec. - "	23	273	305	599	917	819	468	2,204	462	79	48	60	2	17	8	166
1 March 1846	188	256	22	466	1,030	756	242	2,028	523	92	40	37	12	6	15	142
10 June - "	22	238	53	576	882	739	145	1,766	724	77	21	26	7	5	12	138
Other Estates :										90	20	184	2	18	10	119
8 March 1845	76	155	-	231	80	134	39	253	40	3	14	2	2	1	1	6
10 June - "	49	136	5	190	68	96	34	198	6	4	21	19	1	2	2	16
10 Sept. - "	69	128	1	185	107	169	57	333	26	5	19	24	1	6	3	9
1 Dec. - "	64	99	214	325	84	134	48	266	94	79	26	10	1	3	4	22
1 March 1846	62	150	16	252	129	137	20	286	48	92	22	14	2	7	2	17
10 June - "	64	156	20	240	123	154	28	305	53	78	12	4	1	4	1	11
										91	20	4	1	4	1	13



Enclosure 7, in No. 27.  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of LABOURERS Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1843 to June 1846.

S	NS.	Number of Returns received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.						
			Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	TOTALS.	
	15	16	245	504	41	258	32	47	10	21	10	1	1	1	1	1	33	7	12	24	111	24	4	14	1	37	
	15	13	178	457	35	70	31	19	26	6	26	1	1	1	1	1	41	5	3	19	88	3	6	1	3		
	15	12	196	656	43	76	6	26	39	12	39	3	2	2	2	2	55	5	54	6	61	33	2	4	100		
	15	8	105	409	31	21	7	3	32	79	28	2	1	1	1	1	40	2	13	2	53	15	2	1	70		
	16	6	67	430	29	28	-	-	28	92	6	1	1	1	1	1	35	2	12	2	33	21	3	6	17		
	16	5	158	281	24	26	3	-	27	77	6	1	1	1	1	1	44	2	15	2	38	18	1	1	18		
	16	5	158	281	24	26	3	-	28	78	6	1	1	1	1	1	38	2	11	1	36	13	1	1	15		
	16	5	158	281	24	26	3	-	24	91	5	4	4	4	4	4	33	2	10	1	33	10	1	1	13		
ATTEMPTING:																											
	15	14	1,385	622	94	177	7	-	37	69	37	1	1	1	1	1	111	111	24	111	24	4	4	1	1	139	
	15	10	1,157	236	63	126	21	15	13	61	13	1	1	1	1	1	75	88	19	88	19	14	8	1	1	130	
	15	16	1,428	621	107	194	13	15	73	65	73	4	2	2	2	2	144	61	33	61	33	2	4	1	1	100	
	15	13	1,194	411	113	180	4	5	57	79	36	2	1	1	1	1	106	61	17	4	106	17	4	10	1	92	
	16	11	954	302	83	134	-	4	18	92	31	1	1	1	1	1	90	53	15	3	8	3	8	1	1	79	
	16	9	953	212	64	163	2	-	15	77	41	3	1	1	1	1	63	33	21	3	6	3	6	1	1	63	
	16	9	953	212	64	163	2	-	21	78	47	2	1	1	1	1	54	28	18	3	5	5	5	1	1	54	
	16	9	953	212	64	163	2	-	21	91	41	2	1	1	1	1	65	36	12	2	4	4	4	1	1	64	
	16	23	484	299	33	95	6	4	18	35	18	-	-	-	-	-	53	4	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	12	
	16	18	237	261	56	71	1	5	23	13	23	2	3	3	3	3	38	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
	16	23	447	246	63	73	3	5	29	61	25	3	3	3	3	3	61	25	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	
	16	24	497	257	74	101	3	-	17	79	20	2	1	1	1	1	40	49	6	1	7	6	6	1	1	62	
	16	15	310	89	20	61	6	-	7	92	17	1	1	1	1	1	34	43	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	53	
	16	12	209	31	15	37	4	2	14	77	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
	16	12	209	31	15	37	4	2	14	90	6	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
	16	12	209	31	15	37	4	2	14	78	14	1	1	1	1	1	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
	16	12	209	31	15	37	4	2	14	91	12	1	1	1	1	1	13	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
ATTEMPTING:																											
	15	24	2,893	1,045	583	584	1	40	156	222	156	51	3	3	3	3	442	101	34	22	15	15	2	2	2	172	
	15	25	3,162	1,014	552	574	1	49	148	197	148	56	6	6	6	6	428	132	53	27	2	2	2	2	2	214	
	15	26	3,780	869	381	657	4	25	165	290	165	36	2	2	2	2	576	234	26	28	22	22	22	22	22	310	
	15	26	3,731	761	329	649	3	24	126	262	126	62	6	6	6	6	483	180	38	16	21	21	21	21	21	256	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	108	225	108	53	5	5	5	5	414	155	33	14	18	18	18	18	18	220	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	136	287	136	37	3	3	3	3	463	268	52	14	18	18	18	18	18	224	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	116	246	116	32	2	2	2	2	413	239	44	13	28	28	28	28	28	314	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	162	305	162	49	4	4	4	4	520	145	32	11	12	12	12	12	12	200	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260	585	-	-	139	262	139	41	3	3	3	3	445	125	27	10	10	10	10	10	10	172	
	15	26	3,886	904	260																						

ates :	31	31	55	10	56	22	57	2	7,602	230	245	23	10	16	33	-	-	-	11	137	128	11	32	2	-	6	316	245	150	10	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-</
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(continued)

† Sundays included

**Sunders excluded**

COMPARATIVE Statement of Labourers Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846—continued.

Number of Returns received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.					
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.
22	1,653	1,809	241	238	43	33	7	4,024	91	83	40	1	3	24	1	243	79	77	2	16	2	61	8	163
15	1,382	964	157	121	9	19	5	2,652	50	26	53	1	1	16	—	145	49	38	6	18	—	55	6	102
19	1,890	866	193	207	6	—	—	3,167	69	55	4	1	—	—	—	129	116	36	41	19	—	89	—	168
21	2,368	1,027	196	216	5	3	1	3,816	79	63	5	1	—	—	—	125	162	100	17	13	2	122	—	194
20	2,379	1,167	220	208	3	—	5	3,980	77	55	45	7	—	—	1	108	139	86	14	12	1	104	—	167
16	1,784	718	232	119	—	—	—	2,853	77	114	70	4	—	—	—	186	198	79	19	18	—	139	—	205
									76	98	60	3	6	—	1	168	170	68	16	15	—	118	—	175
									76	80	15	7	1	—	—	103	123	40	16	5	—	80	—	135
									91	68	13	6	1	—	—	88	105	34	13	4	—	68	—	116
16	236	117	15	18	24	1	—	411	9	12	3	—	3	—	—	27	6	7	—	—	—	15	—	27
4	98	30	8	4	1	—	2	143	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9
12	196	191	10	21	14	—	2	434	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	5	5	1	1	—	16	—	30
7	113	57	9	4	—	—	—	183	77	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	8	—	17
8	150	51	10	9	6	—	—	296	77	5	4	7	—	—	—	14	2	2	—	—	—	7	—	14
9	171	124	17	12	4	—	2	380	76	4	14	—	1	—	—	12	1	2	—	—	—	9	—	8
									91	12	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	2	—	—	—	7	—	11
												—	—	—	—				—	—	—	1	—	9
21	1,670	894	411	363	1	20	84	3,372	67	101	5	6	—	—	3	182	64	76	2	10	—	68	—	173
18	1,597	561	406	425	1	19	80	3,089	84	68	5	4	—	—	2	163	128	97	8	10	—	134	—	250
22	1,952	1,011	380	492	—	1	77	3,883	129	63	11	2	—	—	3	208	226	110	21	12	—	91	—	184
19	2,166	1,007	866	569	1	3	75	4,176	79	114	59	9	—	—	3	204	137	61	46	31	—	112	—	206
22	1,944	1,120	298	470	1	2	15	3,850	77	98	16	8	—	—	3	175	118	53	39	27	—	95	—	176
13	1,157	460	291	281	10	2	6	2,207	77	99	18	6	—	—	2	183	125	82	30	46	—	116	—	220
									76	84	50	15	5	—	2	156	107	70	25	40	—	100	—	188
									76	36	25	16	—	—	—	77	75	39	18	12	—	68	—	139
									91	31	21	14	—	—	—	66	64	33	16	11	—	59	—	119
31	178	169	16	171	28	2	—	564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	21	—	—	—	—	6	—	28
28	181	114	27	118	10	—	—	480	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	10	2	—	—	7	—	12
32	214	111	28	157	9	—	—	519	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	13	18	1	—	—	—	2	—	23
34	189	133	14	180	9	—	—	525	76	12	1	—	—	—	—	19	6	3	—	2	—	11	—	29
26	188	96	25	182	8	—	—	499	77	11	1	—	—	—	—	16	9	1	—	—	—	10	—	25
20	139	61	1	145	5	—	—	370	76	5	1	—	—	—	—	15	10	1	—	—	—	11	—	20
									91	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	—	—	—	6	—	17
												—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10

RIVER:		DATE:		TIME:		WIND:		TEMPERATURE:		HUMIDITY:		PRESSURE:		SPEED:		DIRECTION:		DISTANCE:		SIGHTS:		REMARKS:	
DATE	TIME	WIND	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PRESSURE	SPEED	DIRECTION	DISTANCE	SIGHTS	REMARKS	DATE	TIME	WIND	TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	PRESSURE	SPEED	DIRECTION	DISTANCE	SIGHTS	REMARKS		
1845	6	6	254	61	395	141	21	3	875	20	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	
"	6	6	252	65	379	64	14	2	746	17	4	13	4	13	4	13	4	13	4	13	4	13	
"	7	7	249	167	371	116	11	-	914	20	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	7	7	221	165	370	70	11	-	837	20	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1846	6	6	184	166	337	70	11	-	758	22	21	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	6	6	196	101	316	90	-	4	707	25	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1845	46	46	232	252	11	187	25	9	728	12	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	
"	34	34	130	180	7	91	23	4	437	22	24	1	11	4	2	1	11	4	2	1	11	4	
"	58	58	425	308	21	194	27	3	991	22	11	4	2	1	1	1	11	4	2	1	11	4	
"	46	46	326	255	25	100	21	2	739	22	11	4	2	1	1	1	11	4	2	1	11	4	
1846	40	40	252	162	43	82	21	-	568	22	11	4	2	1	1	1	11	4	2	1	11	4	
"	42	42	239	146	10	92	31	1	580	22	11	4	2	1	1	1	11	4	2	1	11	4	
S WILKINS:																							
1845	19	19	1,175	976	504	220	18	-	2,904	23	59	39	59	39	59	39	59	39	59	39	59	39	
"	23	23	1,647	1,141	500	303	21	57	3,680	184	85	35	85	35	85	35	85	35	85	35	85	35	
"	23	23	1,614	1,053	549	339	15	69	3,640	215	84	36	84	36	84	36	84	36	84	36	84	36	
"	23	23	1,652	1,124	489	294	15	62	3,645	215	89	38	89	38	89	38	89	38	89	38	89	38	
1846	22	22	1,741	1,012	264	234	13	63	3,336	229	53	23	53	23	53	23	53	23	53	23	53	23	
"	22	22	1,844	1,024	198	263	14	21	3,373	211	68	23	68	23	68	23	68	23	68	23	68	23	
1845	69	69	196	289	39	83	28	7	650	8	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	
"	59	59	123	232	39	75	8	15	494	17	29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19	29	19	
"	64	64	277	348	60	62	13	15	643	38	44	21	44	21	44	21	44	21	44	21	44	21	
1846	62	62	263	287	36	68	10	-	781	42	50	33	50	33	50	33	50	33	50	33	50	33	
"	63	63	249	310	48	98	36	12	758	43	21	4	21	4	21	4	21	4	21	4	21	4	
KA:																							
1845	2	2	59	37	1	13	-	-	109	2	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	
"	3	3	54	39	1	6	1	4	105	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	
"	6	6	76	66	1	10	-	4	161	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	5	5	61	78	6	24	-	4	173	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1846	5	5	80	67	5	19	-	-	173	7	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	
"	7	7	74	47	3	19	-	5	148	8	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	
(continued)																							

(continued)



COMPARATIVE Statement of Labourers Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846—continued.

DATES of RETURNS.	Labourers Employed.							Absentees of more than a Fortnight.							Absentees under a Fortnight.							Sick.											
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	
A—continued.																																	
Estates:																																	
rch 1845	47	60	2	26	5	8	-	148	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
"	2	20	-	9	3	-	-	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
"	35	64	7	27	2	-	3	138	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	
"	52	41	-	24	4	1	10	132	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	
rch 1846	55	69	1	24	8	1	3	161	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	
"	98	76	5	37	9	1	3	229	4	2	-	-	-	-	3	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	
"									91	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	5	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	8	
ALS:																																	
Estates:																																	
rch 1845	15,837	10,814	3,140	3,178	118	263	114	33,464	1,019	854	229	26	19	77	4	2,228	692	531	116	95	2	2	25	8	1,469	1,039	527	161	121	8	9	16	1,881
"	15,826	8,286	2,843	2,946	89	273	99	30,362	1,053	785	276	30	1	86	2	2,233	825	567	154	101	6	29	6	1,688	1,054	461	208	72	3	31	18	1,847	
"	19,228	9,214	2,783	3,449	66	221	104	35,065	1,436	839	231	16	4	52	3	2,581	1,196	525	165	93	-	43	5	2,027	1,180	412	166	102	2	22	9	1,893	
"	20,484	8,872	2,724	3,466	52	201	104	35,903	1,329	824	222	25	5	96	3	2,504	1,088	526	193	149	2	7	2	1,969	1,191	393	153	108	4	10	6	1,865	
rch 1846	19,223	8,711	2,496	3,002	61	123	35	33,651	1,141	708	190	21	4	82	3	2,149	934	452	166	128	2	8	2	1,691	1,023	338	132	93	3	9	5	1,602	
"	17,480	6,603	2,232	2,589	47	83	17	29,051	1,375	991	153	36	6	84	3	2,647	1,188	576	187	187	2	4	3	2,147	1,180	384	116	114	3	8	4	1,779	
"									1,177	848	131	31	4	72	3	2,265	1,016	494	160	160	2	4	2	1,838	984	329	99	97	3	7	3	1,622	
"									1,072	583	195	21	-	18	1	1,890	926	338	138	97	4	6	1	1,610	1,066	302	114	78	3	4	1	1,568	
Estates:									919	500	167	18	-	15	1	1,620	794	290	115	83	3	5	1	1,294	913	259	96	67	3	3	1	1,344	
rch 1845	1,903	2,054	242	1,117	156	81	36	5,589	112	123	28	6	9	2	-	279	51	50	4	27	2	3	1	138	96	86	13	23	3	1	1	223	
"	1,248	1,532	283	669	80	45	60	3,897	75	115	37	12	2	16	2	259	29	32	5	11	-	-	-	77	52	79	14	6	-	-	-	152	
"	1,984	2,139	287	838	92	54	47	5,441	150	172	30	11	1	15	2	381	88	91	7	6	1	3	2	197	98	100	9	7	2	1	2	219	
"	1,849	1,785	327	674	78	16	37	4,768	119	148	24	6	1	19	3	320	107	41	6	17	2	-	2	175	102	68	18	14	3	-	-	203	
rch 1846	1,702	1,484	274	663	64	1	23	4,211	102	127	20	8	2	16	3	275	92	36	5	14	1	-	-	150	88	57	15	12	2	-	-	174	
"	1,598	1,335	209	646	96	16	43	3,942	132	104	21	6	2	1	3	271	73	38	5	18	1	-	-	135	72	49	13	19	1	-	-	154	
"									113	89	18	6	2	1	3	232	62	33	4	15	1	-	-	115	63	42	11	16	1	-	-	132	
"									112	79	10	2	1	1	-	205	48	33	5	11	-	-	-	98	67	41	15	17	1	1	-	142	
"									97	67	9	2	-	-	-	176	41	28	4	9	-	-	-	83	57	35	13	14	1	-	-	121	
AND TOTALS:																																	
rch 1845	17,740	12,868	3,382	4,295	274	344	150	39,053	1,131	976	257	32	28	79	4	2,507	743	581	130	122	4	26	9	1,607	1,135	613	174	144	11	10	17	2,104	
"	17,074	9,818	3,106	3,815	169	318	159	34,259	1,128	900	213	42	3	102	4	2,492	854	598	159	112	6	29	6	1,765	1,106	540	222	78	3	31	19	1,999	
"	21,212	11,353	3,070	4,287	158	275	151	40,506	1,586	1,011	261	27	6	67	5	2,962	1,284	616	172	98	1	46	7	2,224	1,278	512	175	109	4	23	11	2,112	
"	22,333	10,657	3,051	4,140	125	219	141	40,666	1,448	972	246	31	5	115	6	2,824	1,195	567	199	166	4	8	5	2,144	1,293	459	171	122	7	10	6	2,068	
"	20,925	10,105	2,770	3,665	126	124	58	37,663	1,507	835	210	26	6	98	6	2,424	1,028	468	171	142	8	7	4	1,841	1,110	395	147	105	5	9	5	1,776	
rch 1846	20,925	10,105	2,770	3,665	126	124	58	37,663	1,507	835	210	26	6	98	6	2,424	1,028	468	171	142	8	7	4	1,841	1,110	395	147	105	5	9	5	1,776	
"	10,078	7,034	2,441	3,235	143	99	59	32,993	1,184	662	205	23	1	19	1	2,086	974	371	143	188	4	7	1	1,008	1,040	371	110	118	4	7	3	1,654	
"									1,016	567	176	20	-	16	1	1,706	855	316	123	93	3	6	1	1,377	970	304	111	81	4	4	1	1,405	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of INDIANS Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846, according to the Statements furnished.

TO THE WEST INDIA COLONIES AND MAURITIUS.

Indians Employed.					Absentees of more than a Fortnight.					Absentees under a Fortnight.					Sick.											
First Immigration.					Bounty Immigration.					First Immigration.					Bounty Immigration.											
Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Government Immigration.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Government Immigration.	
121	145	7	273	2	20	2	1	10	1	8	1	7	12	7	1	1	12	1	12	1	8	2	1	1	10	1
18	136	1	155	-	-	11	1	22	-	15	1	-	3	-	3	3	3	2	29	6	3	6	4	2	30	-
10	277	3	290	-	79	20	2	32	-	13	3	28	37	3	29	37	37	15	23	2	12	24	2	29	-	
15	243	22	280	2	79	1	1	16	-	11	-	12	3	2	3	3	3	9	6	-	1	6	-	6	-	
13	238	18	269	-	94	1	3	13	-	9	3	12	3	2	3	3	3	3	7	-	1	7	-	7	-	
59	133	20	212	-	78	6	10	10	-	10	-	11	6	2	6	6	6	6	3	-	2	3	-	3	-	
				-	91	5	9	9	-	9	-	8	5	1	5	5	5	5	3	-	2	3	-	3	-	
SIZES :																										
277	138	-	415	533	16	4	1	57	30	33	1	4	78	35	20	2	78	18	58	2	34	12	35	8	77	34
194	65	2	261	477	10	1	-	30	33	18	4	27	63	18	14	4	63	25	45	4	21	11	21	6	27	15
156	136	-	292	690	19	27	2	77	19	5	2	18	47	6	25	2	47	31	25	2	14	8	21	8	41	68
147	77	-	224	549	79	8	19	65	13	6	3	12	42	5	11	3	36	24	20	3	16	14	24	7	25	
					92	7	16	55	11	5	6	11	36	8	9	3	29	10	24	9	11	4	15	7	47	
129	59	-	188	446	90	9	3	16	22	10	3	18	3	6	9	3	25	9	13	3	15	3	13	6	30	
133	48	1	182	471	78	6	2	47	17	6	2	11	25	6	5	2	25	22	14	2	7	8	12	2	23	
					91	5	3	41	15	4	-	10	22	6	4	-	22	18	12	8	7	10	7	3	20	
86	83	12	181	235	8	11	-	20	14	-	3	3	7	-	2	1	7	-	4	2	6	14	5	7	13	12
65	47	2	114	93	4	6	2	25	3	1	1	1	12	3	9	-	12	6	3	9	8	7	5	1	18	
75	30	1	106	257	8	7	3	31	11	2	1	3	16	2	14	-	16	21	25	1	10	5	3	3	15	
					79	3	4	20	12	3	1	4	20	3	6	-	20	32	14	6	8	6	6	5	16	
87	55	-	142	248	92	3	1	17	10	3	-	3	16	8	1	-	16	28	12	4	6	2	6	5	17	
					90	2	2	4	3	-	-	3	3	9	3	1	4	2	6	2	3	5	5	4	18	
68	5	-	73	139	77	2	-	4	2	2	-	3	4	3	1	-	4	2	4	1	5	4	4	-	14	
31	9	-	40	100	78	2	-	2	13	2	-	2	4	3	1	-	4	1	3	1	5	3	4	-	12	
					91	-	-	2	11	2	-	2	11	2	-	-	1	4	3	-	3	4	-	-	10	
USSES :																									4	
295	285	97	677	1,492	14	27	3	48	77	129	48	4	78	5	23	18	78	56	40	23	18	13	43	28	144	158
414	396	175	975	1,647	27	32	21	35	103	116	35	13	84	33	33	22	84	62	33	14	16	38	25	25	104	
548	369	112	1,029	1,943	45	39	10	26	109	126	26	6	136	33	51	22	101	21	100	22	16	5	32	18	155	
					79	66	4	58	130	83	58	1	87	45	21	15	84	32	51	15	22	12	35	22	133	
788	405	34	1,227	1,737	92	57	3	113	111	66	13	1	75	39	18	13	72	19	11	13	19	30	33	12	92	115
588	307	8	903	1,936	77	67	2	50	143	45	15	-	64	39	33	12	141	129	94	28	10	33	25	12	135	
					90	58	47	30	122	69	30	1	56	39	16	12	120	110	80	23	9	27	52	21	83	
490	261	4	755	2,293	78	37	1	48	216	153	48	1	60	31	9	11	74	64	40	19	10	18	82	8	112	
					91	32	7	40	185	132	40	-	35	27	8	10	63	74	34	19	6	71	18	6	128	

(continued)

† Sundays included.

\* Sundays excluded.





145	18	59	115	11	185	34	49	27	110	18	10	3	3	7	3	1	3	3	2	1	4	10	14	3	4	4	7	
"	15	31	23	2	54	33	24	30	87	1	3	2	1	2	6	6	3	3	6	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	6	
"	18	34	39	7	75	66	59	41	166	19	79	4	9	32	28	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	5	5	2	3	10	
"	18	74	61	7	142	51	48	36	135	11	91	3	8	13	13	1	1	1	5	6	2	4	6	3	8	14	6	
346	20	55	36	-	91	51	73	72	202	95	77	2	2	2	8	11	2	1	1	1	5	6	2	3	3	7	12	
"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	78	2	1	3	6	9	2	1	1	1	4	2	4	3	9	5	1	
"	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	91	-	-	27	11	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	4	3	9	5	1	
145	22	380	478	3	861	891	1,331	238	2,460	382	36	27	27	11	140	40	56	44	63	17	63	1	12	64	71	1	80	
"	15	199	247	1	447	841	717	186	1,714	342	7	10	7	10	102	53	16	33	15	33	17	19	40	22	6	68	67	
"	19	252	231	3	486	931	583	190	1,704	601	8	7	7	27	81	4	44	44	15	33	37	10	72	33	8	113	80	
"	21	322	265	4	591	1,054	762	192	2,008	992	79	16	20	23	55	5	36	24	36	36	17	35	107	78	17	196	109	
346	20	281	223	2	506	1,079	944	218	2,241	1,019	77	14	17	10	66	31	20	20	31	20	67	30	81	61	19	188	96	
"	15	284	100	1	385	891	618	231	1,740	609	78	15	9	2	26	6	11	33	25	33	51	33	52	52	16	161	82	
"	15	284	100	1	385	891	618	231	1,740	609	91	13	2	46	26	6	12	28	33	52	49	14	33	45	22	80	70	
145	16	41	45	-	86	122	72	15	209	73	2	1	1	21	3	3	11	7	3	7	11	9	1	1	1	4	13	
"	4	18	17	-	35	66	13	8	87	14	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
"	12	28	49	-	77	128	142	10	280	24	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	
"	7	14	15	-	29	70	42	9	121	29	79	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
346	8	11	31	-	42	89	20	10	119	50	77	4	4	2	5	3	4	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
"	9	16	43	-	59	97	81	17	195	58	78	1	5	2	10	3	9	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
845	21	158	111	6	275	546	783	405	1,784	896	2	13	13	39	5	119	88	26	15	26	88	15	29	67	2	98	65	
"	18	176	121	17	314	482	440	389	1,311	939	12	2	2	50	5	93	66	22	14	22	66	18	67	90	8	165	118	
"	22	189	274	6	469	732	737	344	1,813	1,031	8	8	8	66	11	121	55	55	16	55	55	17	36	98	21	212	107	
"	19	484	236	105	825	561	771	260	1,592	1,111	31	27	27	33	11	93	32	50	66	50	32	10	57	50	23	130	76	
346	22	212	113	12	337	583	1,007	286	1,876	1,149	77	18	2	28	9	80	28	43	24	42	50	20	50	43	19	112	66	
"	13	138	60	6	204	323	400	85	1,008	696	78	2	2	32	14	17	45	15	9	24	42	20	26	63	25	124	105	
845	31	46	58	9	113	40	111	7	158	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
"	28	29	30	2	61	117	84	25	226	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
"	32	50	52	14	116	100	59	14	173	64	79	4	4	6	5	5	2	2	8	3	2	1	12	9	4	12	12	
"	34	40	35	6	81	129	98	8	235	20	92	4	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
846	26	59	42	4	105	79	54	21	154	50	77	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
"	19	32	19	-	51	95	62	1	158	11	78	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1
"	19	32	19	-	51	95	62	1	158	11	91	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1

(continued)

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COMPARATIVE Statement of Indians Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to June 1846, according to the Statements furnished—continued.

Indians Employed.				Absentees of more than a Fortnight.				Absentees under a Fortnight.				Sick.			
First Immigration.				First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				First Immigration.			
Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
53	27	62	142	85	34	333	452	116	116	116	116	8	8	8	8
30	17	45	92	81	48	334	463	111	111	111	111	32	15	15	32
47	22	45	114	75	145	326	546	127	127	127	127	23	7	11	23
48	42	45	135	86	123	325	534	87	87	87	87	30	2	7	30
41	68	39	148	90	88	298	476	53	53	53	53	26	2	19	26
34	24	33	91	86	77	283	446	76	76	76	76	19	2	10	19
161	113	7	281	65	139	4	208	6	6	6	6	3	1	3	3
48	81	7	136	57	99	—	156	15	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
119	131	16	266	219	177	5	401	87	87	87	87	23	8	—	23
93	108	16	217	169	147	9	325	64	64	64	64	16	1	1	16
84	69	30	183	121	93	13	227	47	47	47	47	13	3	1	13
94	109	8	211	77	127	2	206	28	28	28	28	7	1	—	7
315	298	46	659	777	678	458	1,913	83	83	83	83	18	19	19	75
274	298	43	615	1,187	843	457	2,487	186	186	186	186	32	29	29	105
250	261	39	550	1,026	792	510	2,328	338	338	338	338	18	19	15	81
273	305	21	599	917	819	468	2,204	462	462	462	462	23	18	84	22
188	256	22	466	1,030	756	242	2,028	523	523	523	523	15	15	15	72
238	285	53	576	882	739	145	1,766	724	724	724	724	8	7	7	17
76	155	—	231	80	134	39	253	40	40	40	40	13	20	4	33
49	128	5	190	68	96	34	198	6	6	6	6	4	3	4	64
56	138	1	185	107	169	57	333	26	26	26	26	2	1	—	2
99	214	12	325	84	134	48	266	94	94	94	94	11	1	—	11
86	150	16	252	129	137	20	286	48	48	48	48	5	1	1	5
73	156	20	249	123	154	28	305	53	53	53	53	7	9	1	16
												1	7	1	1
												13	7	1	13



No. 28.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
3 Sept. 1846.

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— No. 28. —

(No. 169.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 3 September 1846.

IN connexion with the matter of my despatch, No. 164, of 31st ultimo, I submit a further correspondence with the parties addressing me; and also a copy of a Minute, which it is my intention to lay before the Council of Government on Monday next the 7th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure 1, in No. 28.

To His Excellency Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K. C. B., Governor of Mauritius and Dependencies,  
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, 30 August 1846.

Encl. 1, in No. 28.

1. IN reply to your Excellency's communication addressed to us, under date 26th instant, we beg to request that your Excellency may be pleased to favour us with a copy of the Right honourable the Secretary of State's despatch, to which we are referred by your Excellency's letter, in order that we may, as suggested by your Excellency, "fully reflect upon the spirit in which it is conceived, and the line of conduct which it enjoins upon us all" and this we cannot do; without perusing that important communication.

2. With regard to your Excellency's remarks relative to certain passages contained in the petition, we can only state that we have been requested merely to present that document, and that we do not consider ourselves authorized to enter into any argument in support of it, leaving that for the ulterior consideration of those who have so numerously signed it. We, therefore, cannot for the present permit ourselves to reply to that part of your Excellency's letter.

3. We beg to offer our thanks to your Excellency for the assurance which you have been pleased to convey to us, "that you shall be most ready to concert measures with us in accordance with the views of that most comprehensive communication" (the despatch).

We have, &c.

(signed) *E. Dupont*.  
*Ulcoq*.  
*F. Barbé*.

To Messrs. *E. Dupont*, *Ulcoq*, and *F. Barbé*.

Gentlemen,

Government House, 1 December 1846.

IN reply to your application just received, I beg to acquaint you that I do not consider myself authorized to furnish a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch (No. 38) to any parties whatever.

The substance of the document in question has, according to my desire, obtained very general publicity in the colony; but it is my wish to afford you every facility for improving your acquaintance with its matter, and I am directing, in consequence, that every member of the deputation with whose presence I was favoured on the 26th ultimo, should have free access to the whole despatch for perusal at his own convenience in the Colonial Secretary's office.

I may add, that it is my intention to bring under the early consideration of the Council several of the most important questions urged upon me by the Secretary of State in the despatch referred to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 28.

## MINUTE.

I LAID before the Council, at its last meeting, the despatch freshly received from the Secretary of State (No. 38), in its whole compass, for the purpose of making manifest to the board the general principles upon which Her Majesty's Government desired that the agricultural labour of the colony, and immigration to it from India, should be conducted.

Encl. 2, in No. 28.

I am now about to request the Council to give its early attention to several of the most important subjects of inquiry urged upon me by the Secretary of State, and to beg to be favoured with the result of its deliberations on each:—

1st. The project for meeting the charges of immigration, whether wholly or in conjunction with other measures actually in force, by a direct tax on the employers of Coolie labour, in proportion to the numbers of such persons they may respectively employ.

2d. The system of indefinite hiring in substitution of the present one of annual engagements, appointing a term of notice by either party interested for cancelling of such new contract entered into; and what should be the length of such term of notice.

The Council's determination on both these points will enable me to reply with greater confidence to the Secretary of State.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

Government House, 2 September 1846.

## — No. 29. —

(No. 170.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm* to Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 3 September 1846.

No. 29.

I BEG leave to submit to your notice a representation recently made to me, affecting the subject of Indian immigration and agricultural labour in the colony in all its branches.

Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm* to  
Mr. Secretary  
*Gladstone*.  
3 Sept. 1846.

The applicants are the correspondents of Messrs. Gower & Co., and no parties engaged in the concerns of the colony enjoy a larger share of its consideration, or more deservedly so, than Messrs. Barlow & Co.

I subjoin my provisional reply to this communication, in which I am called upon to resort to the immediate adoption of measures from which I find myself restricted by positive obligation both from home and from India, from Madagascar also; with the extent and character of all which restriction, it is matter of surprise to me that the parties should not be as well acquainted as myself.

Much is here exposed that it can hardly be chargeable upon Government to have caused or to cure, referable, surely, for its origin to the vicissitudes incidental to mercantile speculation, in which Mauritius has been so rife ever since British capitalists first took an interest in its sugar cultivation, and hardly curable, I fear, with due regard to other interests, by the means to which the Government is invited, in thickly-repeated applications to resort, for this effect.

I must confess that the whole condition of Mauritius at this day is an enigma to me, and a very melancholy one. Not two years since, it was formally declared in Council, and the gratifying assurance was repeated abroad by the parties principally concerned, that, could the production of the island be fixed at 100,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, it had nothing to fear from the competition of the slave colonies.

It was with equal confidence affirmed, that a succession of three prosperous sugar seasons, would effectually relieve the colony from the mass of its encumbrances.

The returns from the soil are much surpassing the required amount; its produce has fetched prices exceeding expectation; wages are shown to have not increased extravagantly, and we are in the third year of a prosperity unexampled, by universal admission, in the matter of production, and with no foreign competition coping.

Yet this is the distressing picture set before the Government at the present hour, by parties virtually representing the whole agricultural and mercantile interest of the colony, requiring relief at my hands; that "the colony is threatened, even in the face, and almost within reach of the finest crop it has ever had on foot, with the severest commercial crisis it will ever have experienced."

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I cannot think that the mode here proposed for increasing the amount of labour and bringing down the rate of wages, would work beneficially for all parties concerned; nor can I see that the reporters are borne out by the showing of facts in their representation of extreme disorder prevailing at this hour generally among the labourers throughout the island. I must continue to hold, in opposition to these gentlemen, that returns and official statements are the safest criterion to be guided by in forming an estimate of the amount of such irregularity, where the machinery for ensuring correctness in these returns is in effective operation.

These returns show, that the number of engagements regularly contracted before the magistrate within the last six months, after deducting the amount of fresh arrivals, exceed that of discharges within the same period, by no less a number than 1,506; a gratifying showing, to which I failed to draw your attention, Sir, while forwarding the return in my 163d despatch, of the 29th ultimo.

Page 225.

I forward copies of the last Returns of re-engagements received from the Savanne district, a remote quarter, to which the Indians are not fond of resorting or of remaining stationary in; showing, therefore, how powerfully moral causes must be acting in these cases, and forming a contrast to the report with which Messrs. Barlow & Co. accompany their memorial; and to their statement, under the head of "Causes of Grievance, No. 6," embodied in the memorial itself.

The propositions regarding Madagascar are illustrative of my observations with respect to desired immigration from thence, conveyed in my despatch No. 157, of the 25th ultimo.

Page 218.

I readily coincide with the memorialists in their representations respecting the Indian coinage, as shown at the close of my despatch No. 158, of the 27th ult.; and am not without hopes that these views may meet with consideration from Her Majesty's Government and that of India conjointly.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure 1, in No. 29.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, 26 August 1846.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

WE have the honour to request that you will lay before his Excellency the Governor the accompany letter, which we had the honour to address him under date of 6th instant, and that you will at the same time be so good as to explain to his Excellency, that the delay which has occurred in its transmission proceeds from unexpected interruptions which we have experienced in its preparation.

We shall also feel obliged by your informing the Governor, that out of 41 Indians engaged by us, as mentioned in that letter, for the La Gaieté Estate, only 12 are remaining on the property, and we have in consequence had to hire a small band at four dollars a month, besides the customary accessories, in order to be able to proceed with the works of the estate, although this rate increases by 2s. more per month the overcharge we have alluded to in that letter.

Another band of 30 has been tendered to us by a native agent this morning, but he will not listen to any terms under four dollars a month.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Hy. Barlow & Co.*

To his Excellency Sir *William Maynard Gomm*, K.C.B., Governor of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, 6 August 1846.

HAVING been reproached by our London correspondents, upon the faith of a communication stated to have been received by the Home Government, with deriving an annual benefit of 25 per cent. upon the amount invested in estates in the colony, whereas the result of their connexion with Mauritius, owing to the scarcity and high cost of labour, the only ingredient now wanting for success here, has hitherto been that of a continually increasing burden, we have the honour of stating to your Excellency our readiness to prove the groundlessness of this assertion, and that the advantages actually derived, which have been greatly exaggerated, only exist in their legitimate and really limited state, in figures, and not in fact, and are much less in proportion than those resulting from commercial transactions in general.

We



We are also informed, from the same source, that the result of these assumed exorbitant charges on our part is, that the bulk of the estates in Mauritius will lapse into the hands of the representatives of a few London houses, instead of this circumstance being attributed to its evident cause—the want of labour and its high cost and inefficiency—and the consequent failure of the planter from the annual excess of his expenditure over his revenue.

We are aware that there exist a very few favoured cases where the contrary result occurs, and which are invariably appealed to by the superficial observer as an answer to the complaints of the agricultural body, but the mere fact of a small number of fortunate persons in a whole community, would appear to involve an argument of a contrary nature to that intended, particularly when, upon closer examination, it will be found, that the excess of revenue over the expenditure in these rare instances of success, hardly exceeds common interest upon the amount invested, affords no liquidation upon the capital, no reserve to meet a drought or any such disaster, finally, barely more than the proprietor might obtain by lending out his means on mortgage, without subjecting himself to the toil, mortification and disappointments now besetting his position.

Should the reports to which we allude have been transmitted through your Excellency, we can only attribute their existence to the ignorance of commercial matters, or want of good faith on the part of those who may have communicated the information; and we are also quite prepared to show, that when estates have been taken over by us, the advantages before mentioned have only been so much added to the same fallible materials as that of other places is, subject to similar errors of conduct, with this unfavourable difference, that being a very limited community, it is much more liable to be led astray by the force of the example of the injudicious, the speculative or the imprudent.

Without then disclaiming nor yet acknowledging for this place a larger average share of error than elsewhere exists, the difficulties in question of both kinds may fairly be attributed to the various stages through which its society has been passing during the last 12 years, in its progress from slavery to liberty—to the state of freedom, and its habits and concomitants; viz.

- 1°. Slavery.
- 2°. The apprenticeship.
- 3°. Indian immigration under the five years' engagement.
- 4°. The suspension of Indian immigration, and consequent rise in wages, rendered the more burdensome by two successive droughts. The introduction of Johannese, Chinese and Malagash.
- 5°. The resumption of Indian immigration.
  - 1°. Through private hands.
  - 2°. Subject to the surveillance of Government, under the one year's engagement.
- 6th. The termination of the first annual engagements, followed by the difficulty in procuring labour, rise in wages, increase in the perquisites, bribing of crimps, and hiring of sirdars; wandering of the Indians, bargaining for employment, travelling about of men in search of deserters from their master's estates, use of false certificates, ruses of crimps to increase their profits, by engaging the same men twice over to different masters; court paid to labourers by the employers, half-tasks given to ensure their remaining at work; the inefficiency of the labour and the waste of time, money and food, and disorder necessarily resulting from this state of things; a thorough practical acquaintance with which cannot be obtained from the official reports, but a faint idea of it may be formed by observing the numbers of people constantly in motion on the roads. The whole forming a sufficient argument against the annual engagement.

This state of things may be incomprehensible to individuals at home, unable to realize the effects in all their ramifications, of the changes and vicissitudes we have experienced, and accustomed to the settled habits and principles of centuries, and ignorant alike of a dearth of labour and of an exemption from pauperism, but it does not the less exist, to the misfortune of this colony. It is not with us as at home with the peasant; there he lives from hand to mouth by the sweat of his brow, and is jealous of a good reputation as a source of his existence; here the labouring Indian is indifferent to his reputation; he has all he can want in the way of necessities, food, clothing, lodging and medical attendance, and his money-wages are so much, which he may spend in luxuries, or may save, as a larger number do, against their return to their own country. The monthly absorption of specie is, in consequence, very great, and already a large number of Indians of the last immigration have returned, at their own expense, before the accomplishment of their time of service, to the detriment and prejudice of the colony, which paid for their introduction in order to obtain from them five years' labour.

It will hardly be contested, but that the Indian benefits by coming to Mauritius; and as he does so at the expense of the colony, it appears just that the contract should be reciprocal, and that the planter should have his labour for five years, and should benefit by the immigrant's work in proportion to the wages and perquisites he is willing to pay; but just the contrary obtains, and the more the Indian finds he can get, the less he will work. The reason is obvious.

The third stage aforementioned, enabled the colony to supply itself with a considerable number of labourers at a moderate rate of wages for a period of five years' service, and for a time it comparatively prospered, for the planter, although his band was not numerous, could depend upon it; it was a regular one, and he could lay his designs and accomplish them, although generally on a limited scale. For the fact must not be lost sight of, that the



planter here represents both farmer and miller at home; that he is both grower and manufacturer, and that he is two years in reaping the fruits of his toil. This latter essential point does not appear to have been sufficiently brought to your Excellency's notice, as an argument against the unfairness to the sugar-grower of the yearly engagement, the evil of which is, that he may, after planting and tending his canes for a whole year, find himself, just a few months before their maturity, unable to manufacture that which he has indebted himself to pay his labourer to produce; although apparently well supplied with hands, he can never reckon upon the execution of his projects, because he cannot tell whether his men may not, at the expiration of their engagement, be seduced by some crimp, or bribed away by some person still more in want of them than himself. The labourers, finding themselves in so widely a different position from what they were in in their own country, and courted and sought after by the planter, whom they see in their power, with the cunning natural to their state, seek to wring from him the largest amount of wages and perquisites obtainable, and to give him in return as little work as possible. They seldom seek to settle down and make themselves comfortable where they are, but are occasionally so wanton as to burn for fire-wood portions of their huts, which they are not certain of occupying the following year, and when headed by their sirdar, they expect to make better terms elsewhere. When they do renew their engagement, it is at the planter's expense. He has to begin by proposing an increase of wages, provisions and accessories, and then gives a bonus of an extra month's pay, or some such premium, to induce the men to stay.

It clearly results, then, that the fact of the scarcity of labour augments its cost, and encourages and increases its inefficiency.

A prolongation of the term of the engagement appears the best palliative for this disordered state of our society, and a necessary and unavoidable stage in the transition from a state of slavery to an adequate supply of free labour, although there may exist well-grounded reasons against such prolongation. But the objections tell on both sides, and if the planter be benefited, so is the Indian, by coming here at his expense; and it is right to conclude, that the interests of both are equally cared for by Government, which cannot lose sight of the fact just mentioned, that had not the colony borne the expense, the Indian could not have enjoyed the benefit of coming here at all, and that he was not introduced, to drain, in comparative idleness, the island of all the specie he could manage to save, but to be an useful labourer for a fair remuneration.

The system of yearly engagements has the objection of tending solely to the pecuniary and physical advantage of the Indian, and does nothing towards his moral improvement. These people are under the control of the sirdars of the bands (clever fellows, but perhaps the worst characters), who manage to attain an ascendancy over their comrades, and sell them at will. The system encourages no permanent attachment between master and man. The former sees that no kindness nor consideration on his part will ensure him the continued labour of people who will not be swayed by his acts, but by those of the sirdar under whose influence they are; the latter seeks only to amass the most money he can, to return to India richer and greatly improved in his physical development, but in every other sense a worse member of society than when he arrived here. Is it just to blame semi-barbarous, uneducated Indians for this?

These reflections, and the conviction that the Home Government seeks the real good of these people, as well as to deal even-handed justice to master and man in their relative positions towards each other, so that the one who benefits the other by bringing him to a mart for his labour shall not be ruined by the exactions of the latter on his arrival here, have induced us again respectfully to urge upon your Excellency the propriety of authorizing prolonged engagements of five years, to be entered into at Calcutta and Madras, on behalf of such planters as may be inclined to introduce labourers, through the agency of Government, entirely at their own expense, and also of permitting engagements of two years and a-half, to be entered into in like manner, for those who may be willing to pay, say, three-fifths of the cost of introduction; the return passage to be in the former case borne by the planter, and in the latter by Government. The engagements to have effect from the date of the arrival of the people here, and the planter to be subject only to the expense of introducing able-bodied men, their families being at the charge of the general immigration fund.

By these means, those who could afford and would be willing to introduce field labourers, might do so to their own benefit, and indirectly, to that of those who could not do so, by the effect which such introduction would have in keeping down the price of labour.

It would certainly be preferable if the working of the estates could proceed without engagement at all between master and man; but to do without it, the colony must be provided with such a stock of labour as to put both on an equal footing, and to render it an object to both, punctually and satisfactorily to perform their mutual relative duties, so as to secure each other's favour and good-will; such a supply, in fact, as there appears little likelihood of this island being able to support the expense of procuring from India.

We have confined ourselves to remarks upon the Indians, because your Excellency is aware that the ex-apprentices have in a great measure become proprietors of, or have otherwise been allowed, or permitted themselves to settle upon small patches of land, where they prefer living by selling fire-wood, charcoal, &c., and growing a few provisions, to accepting the favourable rate of wages which they might earn by working on sugar estates, where they are not frequently to be found save as "commandeurs," sugar-boilers, artisans, carters, &c.

The financial disorders, so often brought to your Excellency's attention, have likewise been generated by the various changes in our society, to which we have adverted.

In time of slavery and of the apprenticeship, there were no money-wages. They were moderate

moderate during the period of the immigration, under the five years' contract of service, but still sufficient to enable the Indians to accumulate and take away considerable sums of money. The number of labourers paid was also limited. During the following years, wages kept rising, and the number of people receiving pay increasing. It is now so large, that the monthly absorption of the precious metals must exist to a most prejudicial extent, and to a degree that threatens the colony, even in the face and almost within reach of the finest crop it has ever had on foot, with the severest commercial crisis it will ever have experienced.

Various proposals may have been suggested to your Excellency for replacing things in Mauritius, now under the banner of freedom, in the state of security and stability its inhabitants enjoyed while slavery existed; and we would most respectfully call your attention to two, which appear to have the recommendation of not being merely temporary remedies.

1°. As regards Labour :

The resumption of our intercourse with Madagascar on a more liberal footing than heretofore, by which the natives of that country might come freely over to Mauritius, there remain such time as they liked, and as freely return, taking back with them a portion, however small, of the benefits of civilization. By this means this colony might be assured of the aid of a fine athletic race of men which, although not perhaps so intelligent, appear to be more keenly alive to an appeal to the better feelings than the Indian, and more desirable as members of our community.

The introduction of those labourers, and their return passage, would be attended with one-third of the expense of bringing in and sending back Indians, so that we might have 18,000 for what the annual supply of 6,000 now cost us from Calcutta, and the money, worse than thrown away, in encouraging the vicious practices of the crimps and sirdars, would bring in at least 6,000 more. The cheapness of the return passage would be a guarantee against plethora and pauperism.

Having benefited the colony for a certain time by their labour, they would benefit the mother country by the purchase of British manufacture, in which experience has shown us they delight to invest their savings, before they return to their own land, whose share of the benefit would be, the seeds of civilization which would thus be constantly taken from hence and there sown, to the ultimate well-being of that now unfortunate island.

The contrast with the Indians, who impoverish the colony, by hoarding up and carrying away the precious metals, is here striking.

The opening of the free intercourse with Madagascar through Mauritius, is so fraught with advantages to that island, Great Britain and this colony, those of the higher grade being in favour of the Malagashes themselves, that we need not weigh further upon the subject, but we shall merely advert to one more of the benefits which might accrue to Mauritius; viz. that of giving it a fixed population. For if it be true that in Madagascar the female sex greatly preponderates, whereas the contrary obtains in India, it is more than probable that the effect of the introduction of any large number of Malagash women would be, that forming connexions with the Indians, both would remain here rather than the one would go to the unknown country of the other, and advantage might be taken of this to care for the progeny and have them properly educated, as they would be free from the superstitions of either parent.

2°. As regards Finance and the Monetary System :

The extension to Her Majesty's Indian dominions of the principle adopted with reference to all Her Majesty's other possessions, as regards the use of the coinage of Her realm, and now strictly carried into operation here; and this for the obvious reason, that Mauritius is evidently tributary, both from its trade in grain and its position, to India and not to Great Britain for its supplies of specie, and that its exchange will always be more or less regulated by that of Calcutta, the facilities of obtaining specie from which latter place are much greater, prompter, and less expensive than those attendant upon the importation of money from England.

The facility with which the large sums of the coin which now form the only circulating medium of the colony were introduced two years ago (British money, from its rarity, being an article of traffic at a premium, and consequently not available for common purposes), proves what we have advanced in their respect; but it was merely because it was easily attainable that the Indian coin was imported, and had British silver formed the circulation of India, it would have arrived instead, to the more lasting advantage of the island.

These are, we believe, the fundamental reasons of the representations made to your Excellency in favour of the rupee, and not any particular fancy for the coin itself.

Hopes were entertained that the issue of the Company's in lieu of the many different kinds of rupee that were current in India, was only an intermediate step to the adoption eventually of the coin of the realm. It is to be hoped, for the sake of this colony, that they will soon be realized, for until they are, if the principle we have alluded to be maintained, the Home Government, by enforcing its execution in this place, without reference to the peculiar position of this colony which we have just pointed out, will be causing to Her Majesty's subjects here a very serious prejudice.

Your Excellency will have remarked, from the tenor of the foregoing, that we base our entire hopes of future success on a more abundant and more effective supply of labour, and that we have not weighed upon the hopes, recently held out, of the means of extrication to be derived from the adoption of the improvements to which public attention has been lately directed, in the culture of the cane, as well as in its manipulation into sugar; and this for the

the obvious reason, that the two latter means are powerless without the aid of the first. Yet we trust that we shall not be found indifferent to taking advantage of either, and should your Excellency be pleased, in the course of the present crop, again to favour the Phoenix Estate with a visit, we hope we shall be able to exhibit a due regard to both, by the trials we are making of the system of boiling in vacuo, and of cultivating the cane according to the Bourbon method, which has the reputation of being both more economical and more productive than usually followed here.

Nor have we been mere passive spectators of the evils so much complained of by the agricultural body, and content to remain neutral, and attribute the whole blame of their existence to the opposite views entertained by Government on the subject of labour, and the prolongation of the period of the labourers' engagements, as the accompanying extract from a circular addressed by us to our planter friends, under date of the 24th March last, will show.

(C.)

Notwithstanding, however, the decided attitude assumed by us therein, we were recently on the point of being involved in the torrent, and compelled to submit to the increased demands of the labourers, owing to a crop of some 800 tons on the La Gaïeté Estate having been placed in jeopardy by the usual refusal of a large number of Indians, whose time of service had expired, to re-engage upon the same property; and our anxieties on this score have only thus far been partially relieved, and ourselves saved from submitting to the heavy and increasing exactions of the labourers, by the late police movement, by which so many vagabonds have been taken up, and of which a considerable number have favoured us by entering our service.

We are not without hopes, then, that, so far from being rapacious, the conduct of the agents here, when examined from facts, and not from the inaccurate statements of disappointed or discontented persons, will be found to have been characterized, especially in the late transfers of property, by a liberality, perhaps, not always nor everywhere to be met with, but which is deprived of any credit which might be due to it by the state of the law, which renders it as it were obligatory; and also that since finding themselves in possession of estates, they have manifested a degree of activity and energy in their endeavours to extricate themselves from the legacies which the misfortunes of this colony have bequeathed them, which have every prospect of success, provided cheap labour be not denied them, and with which, intelligently and scientifically directed, as well in the culture as in the manufacture of our staple, they will not fear, under the blessing of Providence, to encounter the much-apprehended competition of India, or even of Cuba and Brazil.

Practically to illustrate the effects of the augmented cost of labour, we would inform your Excellency, that there are employed upon the estates of which we are agents or proprietors, about 2,000 men; that, including the increased money-wages and extra provisions beyond those furnished to the immigrants during the first year's service, and the expense of hiring a much larger number of sirdars than necessary, in order to secure their respective bands, added to the fee per head for procuring the people, and other little expenses now attendant upon the engaging of field labourers, these men stand us, we estimate, 10s. per month more after the expiration of the first year's engagement; supposing that we had secured their services on their arrival here for the first twelve months, without the aid of a native intermediary at the depôt, whose fee is generally about 16s. per head. This increased outlay per month amounts, on 2,000 men, to 12,000*l.* per annum. We cannot estimate the effect of the insufficiency of the labourer at less than one-third of that amount, and the result of the enhanced value given by the scarcity of labour to the contingent expenses of an estate, such as wood, lime, packing, repairs to carts, carriage to Port Louis and expenses there, at less than half, making in all an over-charge of 22,000*l.* on about 4,000 tons of sugar; and yet your Excellency is aware that the Indian labourers of the first immigration, who only earned the lower scale of wages, were enabled to return to their country with considerable sums of money, saved during their residence here.

In conclusion, we beg to observe to your Excellency, that if the colony cries aloud for labour, it is because, small as it is, the island is still full of vigour, and might very considerably increase its production. It has just exported upwards of 50,000, and expects to produce during the present crop 60,000 tons of sugar, from a surface generally very feebly cultivated; yet, besides much land fitted for the rearing of cattle, the production of provisions and growing of tea and silk, barely two-thirds, if so much, of that suited for the sugar-cane, is turned to account, and it has still considerable forests of valuable timber, which are perishing for want of roads. Its value to the Crown can therefore only increase, and an augmented supply of labour would not only advance its prosperity, but by establishing the equilibrium add greatly also to the welfare and happiness of all classes of its society; an equilibrium, without which, it is much to be feared, all legislative enactments to repress its disorders will have little effect.

We beg to excuse for having dwelt at such length upon what may, at first sight, appear to be the circumstances of an individual position, and we trust that your Excellency will permit us to apologise for the warm terms in which some parts of this letter may be couched, and which are generated by the impression that it is not so much to themselves, though liable to error, like other men, but to a succession of irritations and adverse circumstances, perhaps unexampled in any other colony, to prospects constantly checked by a want, and hopes continually defeated respecting an expected supply of labour, that their connexion with Mauritius has proved a source of bitter disappointment to their London correspondents, as well as to themselves.

We have, &c.  
(signed) *Hy. Barlow & Co.*

## (A.)

COMMENTAIRE de la Loi du 2 Juin 1841, &c., par M<sup>r</sup> Eugène Persil (Joubert, Libraire Editeur, Rue de Grès, 14, près de l'Ecole de Droit).

“ DEPUIS long-temps les jurisconsultes demandaient la révision du titre de la Saisie Immobilière.\*

“ La Loi était surchargée de délais exagérés, de formalités nombreuses qui arrêtaient sans aucune utilité la marche de la procédure.† Tout ce luxe de précautions gênantes diminuait l'importance de la Propriété foncière, qui aurait dû être considérée comme le gage offrant les plus sûres garanties.”

## (B.)

La maison de M<sup>r</sup> and M<sup>me</sup> Emile Laborde, situé en cette ville, rue du Rempart, fut saisie le 11 Avril 1843, par M<sup>r</sup> Fluteau, créancier hypothécaire de l'immeuble, pour la somme de \$ 4,000, de principal, plus les intérêts depuis le 9 Octobre 1841.

Après un délai résultant des divers incidents soulevés par les débiteurs dans le cours des poursuites en expropriation forcée, le créancier a réussi, le 5 Février 1845, à faire procéder à l'adjudication définitive de la maison, et elle fut adjugée à M<sup>r</sup> Charles Laborde, fils des débiteurs, pour la somme de \$ 5,400. Une surenchère d'un quart ayant été faite le 13 du même mois par M<sup>r</sup> Jules Romain, M<sup>r</sup> Charles Laborde a encore enchéri, et est demeuré adjudicataire de l'immeuble le 5 Mars pour la somme de \$ 7,500.

M<sup>r</sup> Charles Laborde n'ayant pas payé les frais, la maison fut poursuivie à la folle enchère, et adjugée le 4 Février 1846 à Monsieur Rendle, aussi créancier hypothécaire; mais le 11 du même mois deux surenchères ont été faites, l'une par M<sup>r</sup> Lionnet, gendre, et l'autre par M<sup>r</sup> Théodore Laborde, autre fils des débiteurs.

La surenchère de M<sup>r</sup> Théodore Laborde ayant été contestée pour cause d'insolvabilité notoire, la question fut plaidée devant le Tribunal de Première Instance de cette Ile, qui accorde à M<sup>r</sup> Laborde fils un délai de 8 jours pour justifier sa solvabilité; mais l'affaire ayant été portée par lui devant la Cour d'Appel, elle a résolu en sa faveur sur le serment par lui prêté “ qu'il n'était pas notoirement insolvable.” L'Immeuble fut en conséquence remis aux enchères, et encore adjugée, le 3 Juin 1846, au dit sieur Théodore Laborde pour la somme de \$ 6,270.

Le prix aux termes du cahier des charges est payable à l'ordre, mais à la charge par l'adjudicataire d'un cautionnement de moitié du prix. Ce cautionnement n'a pas été fourni.

Les frais sur l'affaire s'élèvent à \$ 1,700, environ, mais s'il arrive que la maison soit revendue, ils seront augmentés des dépenses nécessaires pour arriver à une nouvelle adjudication; et si en dernier lieu le créancier poursuivant en devient adjudicataire, il sera forcé de payer une somme d'environ \$ 2,000, pour solder ces frais, avant de pouvoir devenir détenteur du gage de sa créance, dont il poursuit le recouvrement depuis si long-temps.

Mais les moyens légaux pour faire trainer l'affaire ne sont pas encore épuisés, et les délais peuvent être encore bien prolongés; les frais augmentant toujours dans la même proportion.

Il est à observer que le Code de Procédure Civile existe ici tel qu'il était à la prise de l'Ile, et n'a subi aucun des changements et des améliorations qui depuis cette époque y ont été apportés en France; notamment ceux résultant de la loi du 2 Juin 1841.

## (C.)

## EXTRAIT.

(Circulaire.)

Port Louis, 24 Mars 1846.

CETTE démarche de notre part, ainsi que d'autres qui peuvent s'en suivre, est devenue nécessaire par suite des dépenses énormes que font aujourd'hui, de commun avec presque tous les autres de l'Ile, tous les biens de notre clientèle, à deux ou trois exceptions près. Ces dépenses méritent votre attention sérieuse, parceque nous sommes convaincus, d'après les exceptions dont nous venons de parler, que vous pouvez les réduire, et aussi parceque, si vous ne pouvez pas parvenir à les diminuer, il est clair pour toute personne qui veut consciencieusement

\* M<sup>r</sup> Dupin s'exprimait ainsi dans une note qui accompagnait le discours de rentrée prononcé le 7 Novembre 1833: “ Dans le Code de Procédure, le titre des Saisies Immobilières devrait être simplifié. On en a reconnu la nécessité dans l'expropriation pour cause d'utilité publique; elle se fait également sentir pour l'expropriation ordinaire. Les frais ruinent le débiteur, les délais tuent le créancier, la fiscalité elle-même, en courant après de petits droits, éloigne la perception finale d'une droit de mutation supérieur à tout ce que la chicane peut produire en incidents mesquins. Au milieu de ce dédale de formalités minutieuses, les hommes ne peuvent plus compter sur l'exécution fixe de leurs engagements; et le sol, qui constitue le plus solide de tous les gages, est toutefois celui auquel on se fie le moins par la difficulté extrême de faire exécuter le contrat.”

† Les nombreuses formalités dont on avait entouré les saisies et les autres ventes rendaient les procédures inconciliables, éternelles, ruineuses, et l'expropriation presque impossible. Sous le prétexte de ne pas toucher légèrement à la propriété, on la rendait inviolable dans les mains du débiteur qui l'avait engagé.—M<sup>r</sup> Persil, Rapport fait à la Chambre des Paris, p. 2.

sciencieusement examiner la question, que votre habitation, comme toutes les autres de la colonie, à l'exception du bien petit nombre qui sont entièrement franches de dettes, sera forcée d'abandonner la fabrication du sucre, à moins que cette denrée ne se maintienne pendant une série d'années à un prix plus élevé que l'on ait le droit d'attendre. Nous sommes convaincus que vous avez trop de bon sens pour vous appuyer sur une pareille espérance, et que vous vous attacherez plutôt à produire beaucoup de sucre avec moins de frais, et être ainsi en mesure de lutter contre les mutations qui sont le sort de commerce.

Nous appelons plus particulièrement votre attention sur la classification du travail, point très difficile dans l'état actuel des choses, mais qui est trop important pour que vous l'oubliez entièrement, et nous espérons qu'en le gardant en vue vous y arriverez enfin. Car l'existence d'un taux uniforme de gages, sans égard à l'efficacité du travailleur, est évidemment injuste et impolitique, et c'est en même temps une des sources principales des énormes dépenses dont nous nous plaignons, parceque nous payons et nous nourrissons beaucoup de monde pour avoir en comparaison fort peu d'ouvrage.

Notre opinion est que vous devez former quatre classes; savoir, les infirmes, les médiocres, les bons et les hommes d'élite; et si vous pouvez parvenir à établir leurs gages à \$1.50—\$2.50—\$3. respectivement, et vous débarrasser de la majeure partie de vos sirdars et commandeurs, une de vos charges les plus onéreuses, vous économiserez bien des milliers de piastres par an dans les dépenses du bien. Votre but n'est pas d'avoir un homme, mais un laboureur, un travailleur effectif.

Nous n'ignorons pas que dans le moment une grande partie de ceux qui sont intéressés à l'agriculture, tout en appelant à grand cris une assistance indéfinie de la part du Gouvernement, donnent un démenti formel à leurs paroles, par leurs actes, en engageant des travailleurs à un taux des gages bien plus élevé que l'agriculture ne peut supporter, et que nous ne voulons donner; c'est-à-dire, de \$4 à \$5 par mois, avec accessoires. Il s'en suit que vous aurez beaucoup de peine à effectuer la classification et l'économie dont nous venons de parler; mais ces objets sont tellement importants que nous ne pouvons nous empêcher de les porter à votre attention, dans l'espoir qu'avec de la persévérance vous y arriverez tôt ou tard.

Cette conduite de votre part est d'autant plus nécessaire que nous voyons avec regret, après plusieurs années de tentatives infructueuses, qu'il n'y a rien à attendre des actes collectifs des planteurs et de leur commissionnaires, et que notre seul espoir doit maintenant reposer sur notre conduite individuelle, soutenue par l'assistance intelligente et persévérante de nos habitants. Nous comptons donc sur votre co-opération cordiale et active, et peut être notre exemple produira de bons effets. Nous le souhaitons.

Nous observerons en terminant, que le "Free Labour Association" fixe, dans le temps, les salaires, en argent du laboureur, c'est-à-dire, du laboureur effectif, à cinq roupies par mois; aujourd'hui, sans aucun égard à son efficacité, on le paie indistinctement de 7 à 9 même jusqu'à 10 roupies. Cependant, ce taux de 5 roupies a été tacitement reconnu comme suffisant, attendu que le laboureur recevait en outre tout ce dont il pouvait avoir besoin, par le Bureau des Colonies, le Gouvernement de l'Inde et l'administration locale. A qui donc devons-nous attribuer l'augmentation dans les gages dont nous venons de parler? Au Gouvernement, parcequ'il n'a pas fait venir un nombre suffisant de travailleur? Cela peut-être; mais avons-nous remédié à la chose; avons-nous appelé plus de bras au travail, en augmentant ainsi, follement et à notre propre préjudice, les gages de cent pour cent, sans parler de l'augmentation excessive et simultanée qui a eu lieu dans les vivres et douceurs?

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre parfaite considération.

(signé) Hy. Barlow & Co.

To Messrs. H. Barlow & Co.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
29 August 1846.

Gentlemen,

1. His Excellency the Governor received yesterday your memorial under date the 6th instant, relative to the supply of agricultural labourers, the term of their engagements and the difficulties which those interested in sugar estates in this colony have to contend against; and I have been directed to acquaint you, that your address will be forwarded by his Excellency to the Right honourable the Secretary of State with the least possible delay.

2. His Excellency feels assured that he cannot more effectually promote the objects you have in view, than by drawing your most serious attention to the matter of the despatch

3. His Excellency desires me to add, that access to the documents above alluded to, which were communicated to the Council at its last meeting, will be freely permitted to you; but that it has occasioned him much surprise to find that it could have been supposed by any one, that, as Governor, he had the power, of his own motion, to carry into effect the measures proposed in your address; and he feels assured that, after an attentive perusal of the documents mentioned, which he invites you to undertake, you cannot fail to be convinced of his Excellency's incompetency to bring, of himself, any such measures into execution.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*  
Colonial Secretary.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 29.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Savanne,  
24 August 1846.

In reply to your circular letter, dated 11th August of this year, on the subject of the special reports from stipendiary magistrates on the advance of wages beyond the sum of 14s., and stating that none have been received from me since the commencement of the present year, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency, that having regularly given, on furnishing my "Statements of engagements contracted," an explanation of the grounds on which proprietors have been induced to give a higher rate, I conceived I had complied with the instructions alluded to. Encl. 2, in No. 29.

As, however, your letter calls upon me for a more special explanation, I beg to inform you, the increase which has taken place derives its origin in—

Firstly. The want of hands to complete large crops (principally on the estates of Messrs. Jamin and Wainwright).

Secondly. The diminution of the extras beyond rice and salt, previously given to the labourers, and the nearly impossibility of giving them, as formerly, a dram of rum daily.

Thirdly. The experience of some men, arising from the time of being employed on the same estate rendering their services of more value, either from their having become artificers or servants; and

Fourthly. A just increase of wages as a reward for good conduct and services.

In this detail are not included sirdars, whose wages are of course regulated by their worth.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that there are some estates whereon the wages and rations are invariably the same; and although the proprietors, from the extension they are obliged to give to their plantations, to reap a benefit from the great outlay they have incurred, are in want of more hands; their example, it is to be regretted, however, has not been followed up, whence arise prosecutions for non-payments of wages, in a manner equally prejudicial to both claimant and defendant.

I trust that the above will prove satisfactory, and regret much not having more clearly understood the wishes of his Excellency the Governor, as contained in your letter of the 30th April 1845.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. F. M. Elliott,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

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To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

Stipendiary Magistrate, Savanne,  
24 August 1846.

In compliance with the established regulations, I have the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the Report on a gang of Indian labourers introduced

introduced by ship "Edmonstone," and engaged to the service of Captain Brownrigg, of the Beau Champ Estate.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Original number - - - -	28	19	19
Re engaged on estate - - -	23		
Engaged elsewhere - - - -	1		
Gone to India - - - - -	2		
• Vagrants - - - - -	2		
Remain with their husbands - - -		18	
Ditto - - - parents - - - -			19
Dead - - - - -		1	
	28	19	19

With the exception of one woman, no deaths have occurred in the band, partly attributable, perhaps, to the goodness of the camp.

They engaged, without hesitation, at a rate of wages of 14s. per month.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Geo. F. M. Elliott,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

—No. 30.—

No. 30.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm,  
22 February 1847.

(No. 98.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 February 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 170, of the 3d September 1846, accompanied by a representation from Messrs. Barlow & Co., stating the difficulties which the sugar planters of Mauritius have to contend with under the present system of Coolie emigration; and proposing the introduction of emigrants from Madagascar; and also accompanied by two reports from the stipendiary magistrates in the Savanne district, relative to the re-engagement of Coolie labourers.

With respect to those parts of these papers which refer to remedying the defects in the present mode of supplying labour, and of making it available when supplied, involving the question of the duration of engagements under contracts, I perceive nothing which calls for a reconsideration of the decision which I have already taken.

With regard to the suggestion for encouraging emigration from Madagascar, I find that a very favourable account of some people introduced into Mauritius from that island was given by the late Sir Lionel Smith, in a despatch dated 17th April 1841. But on the whole, I do not think that such an emigration can be properly promoted, considering how recently the slave trade is known to have been carried on in this island, and the absence of any information which would justify Her Majesty's Government in assuming that it is even now entirely suppressed, and that the measure which has been suggested could be adopted without some risk of giving encouragement at least to the internal slave trade.

The only other practical question which appears to arise out of Messrs. Barlow's memorial, relates to the currency; and to the inconvenience which is apprehended from the emigrants hoarding their money and carrying it back in specie to India.  
This



This is a result which must be expected to follow any migration of labourers for only a limited period ; and one with which it would be very difficult for Her Majesty's Government to interfere.

The letters from the stipendiary magistrates which accompanied your despatch are interesting, as showing that where the emigrants are well cared for, the wages and rations may be kept invariably at the same rate.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

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— No. 31. —

(No. 174.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K. C. B., to  
Mr. Secretary Gladstone.

Sir,

Mauritius, 7 September 1846.

I HAVE the honour to reply to that portion of your despatch, No. 37, of the 13th May, calling for the remaining Reports on the state and prospects of the emancipated population of the colony, not forwarded with my despatch, No. 5, of the 7th January last. The series of documents now submitted comprises the whole collective body of Reports received from stipendiary magistrates and civil commissaries of districts ; for to these latter also my notice applied at the commencement of despatch, No. 5.

I should explain, that in failing to transmit the whole collective mass of these Reports with the above-mentioned despatch, my object was to conform to the instructions furnished me for my guidance by Lord Stanley, on assuming the government of the colony, in a despatch marked "Separate," of the 14th February 1843, directing me "to incorporate in my own despatches the bulk of the information which I might have to convey on any subject, annexing to them only such corroborative or illustrative documents as I might consider necessary."

I trust that it will be found from a perusal of the whole series that these injunctions were followed by me in the case in point ; that my own Report embodied the principal characteristics of the mass ; and that the particular ones forwarded conveyed the amplest information in detail, or preceded Mr. Randall's from the quarter to which the emancipated classes had most numerous betaken themselves.

Captain Thatcher's is, indeed, a full Report, but in harmony with Captain Davidson's and Mr. Regnard's on essential points. Mr. Self's, also, while he accounts in section 3, page 258, for his remaining in ignorance of the relative numbers of these people ; and in section 6, for there existing no competition between them and the Indians.

The Reports of the civil commissaries will generally be found meagre, where not falling in with the prevailing tenor of those already produced ; with trifling exceptions, they concur in the opinion that there exists no competition for work between the negroes and the Indians ; no thrusting out of employment coveted by the former, through the invasion of the latter ; a general aversion to engagements or contracts on the part of the former ; an independence, however restricted, their chief aim ; while several consider the actual numbers to exceed, at this day, those at the period of emancipation, and give their testimony in favour of an advance in moral and religious observances.

Mr. Magon, indeed, (page 264) observes upon their abstraction from the sugar estates as being consequent upon the concurrence of the Indians, but without

No. 31.

Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone.  
7 Sept. 1846.

For Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone's Despatch,  
13 May, No. 37, and  
Sir W. Gomm's,  
7 Jan. No. 5, vide  
Papers respecting the  
West Indies and  
Mauritius, ordered by  
the House of Commons  
to be printed, 26 Aug.  
1846, No. 691, Part I.  
pp. 349-354.



opposite conclusion, that of every other reporter, except Mr. Avice (page 267), whose notice is a very scanty one and his view of the number and lowness of wages of the Indians engaged, hardly tallies with the representations successively forwarded by me from employers.

Mr. Ravel (page 265) very justly complains of the pernicious effects of the retail spirits law in force when he reported, since repealed. His general impressions, unfavourable both to negroes and Indians, are not participated in to the same extent, or supported by other testimony, although his imputations are no doubt also founded in their degree.

Other Reports, called for, Sir, by your 37th despatch, are in course of preparation. In the meantime the main causes of the striking difference which exists at this day between the pursuits of the emancipated labourers of Jamaica, for instance, and Mauritius, continue to appear to me to be,—

1st. On the part of employers, geographical position and its consequences, treated upon at large in my despatch, No. 157, of 25th ultimo.

2d. On the part of the labourers, the different working of the profession of Christian faith in which the parties have been severally brought up, as dwelt upon in my despatch, No. 5, of the 7th January; the same causes in operation which force upon the traveller through Switzerland the conviction that he has passed from a Roman Catholic canton into a Protestant one, without need of reference to his guide-book or boundary land-mark by the way-side; industry and activity, and application to respectable pursuits on the one hand; sloth and moral dependence and inertness on the other. The slaves of Jamaica were the attentive and confiding pupils of their spiritual pastors the Baptists, years before they were emancipated; those of Mauritius were, and have long since, for the most part, been living under a spiritual regime, provocative of anything but individual exertion, and itself sadly out of fashion with all classes of the community when the island fell under British rule.

But the black population of Mauritius, if holding off to this day as a body from their original occupation, to which their brethren of our West Indian colonies have re-attached themselves as a body, under better auspices, are far from being a suffering or a persecuted class. They have taken up new ground for themselves, benefiting the community, while they work for their own advantage; holding a station intermediate between that of the field labourer on estates and the smaller occupants of such.

They have purchased small plots of ground, and cultivate vegetables, to daily increasing extent, for the supply of the markets; many of them engage an Indian or more to assist them in their occupation, and the latter is the salaried servant of the small black proprietor; many hold offices of trust upon the larger estates; many skilful mechanics; others engaged in warehouses or domestic service, and confessedly, not as a "pis-aller" in exchange for pursuits from which they are debarred, whether by immigration or otherwise, but from natural bent and inclination; and there is every indication abroad of their thriving, upon the whole; and a gap would be left, ill to be supplied in the community, if they relinquished these various pursuits of their choice.

I have, &c.

(signed) W. M. Gomm,  
Lieut.-general.

Page 218.

For Sir W. Gomm's  
Despatch, 7 Jan. 1846,  
No. 5, vide Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part I. p. 349.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES' REPORTS as to the Number of the Population of African Origin at the Period of the Emancipation. Encl. 1, in No. 31.

Districts.	Names.	
Port Louis	Edward Kelly, Esq.	p. 255
South Pamplemousses	Percy FitzPatrick, Esq.	p. 256
North ditto, and Rivière du Rempart	Peter Augustus Heyliger, Esq.	p. 256
Rivière du Rempart	Sackville Thatcher, Esq.	p. 256
Flacq	Henry Maxwell Self, Esq.	p. 258
Grand Port	Jules Regnard, Esq.	p. 259
Savanne	Jonathan Davidson, Esq.	p. 260
Black River	George F. M. Elliott, Esq.	p. 261
Plaines Wilhems	James Hervey, Esq.	p. 261
Moka	Severin Seignette, Esq.	p. 262
	F. M. Randall, Esq.	p. 263

To the Honourable *G. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Port Louis,  
November 1845.

Sir,

In reply to your circular of the 19th instant, calling upon me for a detailed report as to the relative number of the negro population in this colony at the period of their emancipation, and now; the result which that great measure has produced on those of this island, their present mode of subsistence, their progress in knowledge and in wealth, and the effect produced on them by the competition of the Indian labourers, I have the honour to report, 1st. That the negroes at the time of the emancipation amounted to about 60,000; but it is altogether impossible for me to state, with any degree of accuracy, what the number may be at present; this information can only be obtained by a census called for by the Government; doubtless the decrease in the number of these people must be very great, considering how many have been carried off by old age, small-pox, and other maladies, combined with the destructive effects of arrack. When the apprenticeship ceased, I was special magistrate of one of the most populous districts in the island (Bois Rouge), and at that time, about one-third of the blacks previously located on the sugar estates quitted on the expiration of the first year's contract; another third deserted that mode of labour, and since that time, the numbers employed in this manufacture have been gradually diminishing, so that I should say, not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the original number were now employed in this manner; the result therefore of this great measure has been, chiefly, to withdraw the former slave population almost entirely from the cultivation of sugar.

2d. With respect to their present mode of life and means of subsistence, many of them cultivate small patches of ground, and live on the produce; others make a living by hawking vegetables, fruit, firewood, grass, &c. &c.; and a considerable number frequent the sea-side, either fishing themselves, or buying fish to sell again; others, being artisans, live by working at their several trades, with more or less application as their wants demand; the high rate of wages and great facility in gaining a livelihood naturally tending to discourage habits of continuous labour; there are again others employed loading and discharging ships in the port, or as labourers on the wharf; whilst not a few, I regret to say, live by theft, robberies of poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c. &c., being of almost nightly recurrence.

3d. As for their progress in knowledge and wealth, I think it will be admitted that the negroes occupy themselves very little about either one or the other; like all indolent and half civilized people, they hate being compelled to think, or to exert either their bodily or mental faculties; and as knowledge and wealth are to be acquired only by one or other of these modes of exertion, the black would willingly forego both, or rather than take any trouble or pains to attain them.

4th. With regard to the effect produced on the negro population by the competition of the Indian labourers, I have never observed the slightest disposition to jealousy on the part of the ex-apprentices towards the Indians, neither do I think the introduction of the latter has been prejudicial to them in any way. I am not aware that I can afford any further information tending to satisfy the inquiries made by his Lordship, the Secretary of State, on this subject; in conclusion, I would observe, however, that it is melancholy to reflect, how little has been done since the emancipation towards the religious and moral instruction of these people; upwards of 10 years have already elapsed since they emerged from slavery, yet are they still in the same deplorable state of ignorance and mental imbecility, utterly unacquainted with every principle of justice and moral responsibility. Little, it is to be feared, can now be done for the adults, whose habits of life are formed; but how wide a field lies open for the religious instruction of the rising generation; and how vain does it seem to expect, that industry, honesty, or truth, should be found to exist in a community where Christian principle seems a thing utterly unthought of, or indeed unknown; until, therefore,

these people have been taught to reverence the ordinances of God, it is, I say, needless to hope they should make any marked progress towards the attainment of knowledge or civilization.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edwd. Kelly,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

*Percy FitzPatrick, Esq.,* Port Louis.

No report received from this magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Pamplemousses, 24 December 1845.

WITH reference to Circular 715 of the 19th ultimo, calling for information on the state of the population of African origin emancipated from slavery :

I have the honour to state, that after strict search for papers relative to that class, I unfortunately find so few and ill-preserved, that I am unable to form a correct report of the number of these people at the time of their emancipation.

At present there is not one, to my knowledge, under written contract of service; but I understand there are some few in monthly hire on sugar estates.

The general desire of these people is to possess land; and, I believe, wherever it could be obtained, settlements of half an acre to two and three acres have, in almost every part of this district, been made, and that at high prices; and I have reason to believe that these lots are kept in perfect cultivation of provisions, and the owners as well take monthly hire with the neighbouring small planters, or pursue their former calling of tradesmen, as occasion offers. With such resources, there must be means of honest subsistence; with knowledge and wealth in gradual progress, the competition of the Indian labourers cannot be considered to produce any ill effect on the emancipated, when these are readily given employment, on high terms, wherever it is sought.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. A. Heyliger,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Rue du Rempart,  
6 December 1845.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, in reply to your circular letter, dated 19th ultimo (B.), No. 715, calling for a detailed report, at the desire of the Right honourable the Secretary of State; "of the population, of African origin, emancipated from slavery, &c. &c." to state—

2d. That I think it advisable to make my report as clear as possible, to commence with the state of the apprentices as they stood in my section, as special magistrate, in March 1836, for from that period it remained, as it then stood, until the emancipation took place.

3d. In March 1836, there were in my section, as prædial and non-prædial apprentices, 3,915; viz. 2,556 males and 1,359 females. So they remained, with little difference, except from deaths, to 1838, when there was a total of 3,708. I find by my notes that, in 1838, there were liberated 215. In 1839, at the time of the emancipation, there was a total of 3,056 prædial apprentices attached to the soil; and I find there were 344 prædial and non-prædials liberated during that year, leaving a difference from the commencement of the apprenticeship of about 300, which I consider, as the non-prædials liberated in February 1839, a month before the general emancipation. There are now in the same section (which forms a part of my present district, from returns I have carefully collected, a copy of which you will find enclosed), of the same description of people, 1,158; and, I should say, at least 650 children belonging to those people born since the emancipation; for on the estate of Mr. Dechazal alone, where there are 35 men and 29 women, there are 50 children. The remainder of the ex-apprentices have gone to reside on other parts of the island, for you must be well aware that there is no waste land in this district, except by the sea-side from Mapou to Poudre-d'or, and that is the pas "Géométriques."

4th. With respect to their present mode of life, means of subsistence, progress in knowledge and wealth, I must, in the first instance, confine myself to those I have spoken of. The men are employed on the estates principally as carters, in the mill, sugar-house and stables; in short, employed as active and intelligent men. Very few make cane-holes. Wages at the rate of four, five, seven and eight dollars per month, according to their capacities. The masons and carpenters, at their trades, wages from six to 15 dollars per month. The women, with few exceptions, are not employed, except for themselves and families in their houses. Knowledge,—they are certainly better informed than formerly; but as to Christian knowledge, I believe they are much in the same state as before the emancipation. In their houses they are more comfortable, have many more of the necessities

saries of life, and the women a much larger wardrobe; for dress is their idol, nor is it confined to the women alone; the men are equally fond of it, and I firmly believe all their money is spent in dress, eating and drinking; therefore they cannot be wealthy.

5th. As to the effect produced on them by the competition of the Indian labourers, I see none. On the Indian immigration first taking place, they were not on good terms; but that has long since worn off, and they are now good friends.

6th. With respect to those ex-apprentices who left the section when the emancipation took place, I can give no account of, except from the frequent inquiries I have made respecting them. I find that many are living at Long Mountain, Trois Ilots, Pointe à Piment and the Vacua, where they have purchased patches of land; but from what I have learnt, and the opinion I am able to form from a long residence in this colony now 19 years past, I do not think they can be so well off as those employed with the planters. Suppose, for instance, they have from half an acre to two acres of land, what description of land is it? if it was capable of producing canes, it would not fall to their lot. In England, an acre of land for a garden would be immense; but here it is scarcely nothing but a heap of stones with a few patches of earth; leaving the purchase-money out of the question (which is from 60 to 100 dollars per acre), what will an acre of such land produce in mais, manioc and other vegetables of the gourd kind of mais? About five cwt. at 12s. per cwt., 3l.; manioc, 3,000 lbs., at 3s. per 100 pounds, 4l. 10s.; other vegetables, say 2l.: total, 9l. 10s. Now deduct time (labour). They may keep pigs and fowls, true, but pigs certainly not so well as the planters' labourers can, for they have the run of the estate to collect all sorts of weeds, which, being boiled, forms the principal part of their food; and they have also the advantage of the scum of the sugar to mix with it. A labourer's wages at six dollars per month (housed and fed, with medical attendance), amounts to 14l. 8s. per year. On the other hand, the labourer is subservient to his employer, when the other is his own master.

I have, &c.

(signed) S. Thatcher,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

A NOMINAL LIST of PROPRIETORS in the First Section of *Rivière du Rempart* (as the Section stood at the Emancipation) having now on their Estates Ex-Apprentices.

Proprietors' Names:	Ex-Apprentices.				
	Number of Ex-Apprentices who Work.	Number of Women who do Work.	Number of Women who do not Work.	Invalids.	
Mr. Aubin - - -	60	- -	35		
Messrs. Hunter & Co. - - -	18	- -	10		
Mr. E. Rouillard - - -	26	- -	20		
Mr. Robillard - - -	42	- -	12		
Mr. Daruty - - -	22	- -	8		
Mr. Sozier - - -	13	- -	6		
Mr. Mazery - - -	36	- -	8		
Mr. J. Mottee - - -	22	- -	10		
Mr. Leclezio - - -	25	- -	8		
Mr. Telfair - - -	101	- -	48		
Mr. Laborde - - -	6	- -	3		
Mr. Collet - - -	13	- -	10		
Mad. Lachiche - - -	44	9	10	3	
Mr. Delcourt - - -	9	- -	5	2	
Mr. Lachiche - - -	37	- -	6		
Messrs. Chenau & Co. - - -	10	- -	6		
Mr. Tourette - - -	12	7			
Mr. St. Fern - - -	28	- -	5		
Mr. Forster - - -	18	3	9		
Mr. Hardy - - -	32	2	14	3	
Mr. Baudot (Belmont) - - -	6	- -	9		
Mr. Berger - - -	13	3	4	2	
Mr. Harsher - - -	26	4	7		
Mr. Sornay - - -	5	- -	1		
Mr. Tiroumoudy - - -	40	3	16		
Mr. De Chazal - - -	35	- -	29		
Mr. Trebuchet - - -	14	2	4		
Supposed to be residing in the Section - - -	60	- -	40		
	772	33	343	10	Total 1,158.

## REMARKS.

Prædial and Non-prædial Apprentices in the Section in March 1836	-	-	3,915
Prædial and Non-prædial Apprentices in the Section in March 1838	-	-	3,708
Prædial and Non-prædial Apprentices in the Section in March 1839	-	-	3,056
Liberated by purchase and otherwise, from 1836 to 1838 -	-	-	215
Liberated by purchase and otherwise, in 1839	-	-	344
Non-prædials in February 1839	-	-	300
			<hr/> 859

Rivière du Rempart,  
6 December 1845.

(signed) S. Thatcher,  
Stip<sup>y</sup> Mag<sup>te</sup>.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sr,

The Mount, 29 November 1845.

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, (B.) No. 715, dated the 19th instant, informing me that the Right honourable the Secretary of State had expressed a desire to be made acquainted with the state of the population of African origin emancipated from slavery, and of the result which that great measure had produced on the negro population of this island; and conveying to me his Excellency's directions to forward to you, for his consideration, a detailed report touching the several points contained in your above-mentioned letter, as well as any other information which might tend to satisfy the inquiries made by his Lordship.

2. In transmitting the following remarks, I must be allowed to observe, that it will be wholly out of my power to reply to some of your queries, having no data of any sort or kind, upon those heads, in my possession; and, indeed, with respect to the whole of them, what information I can furnish must be of a general character, and derived, for the greater part, from my own private opinion, and in which I may be entirely mistaken.

3. As to the relative numbers of these people at the time of their emancipation and now,—on this head I am unable to afford his Excellency any information whatever. The special magistrates were never made officially acquainted with the number of apprentices placed under their jurisdiction in their respective districts; and though I frequently endeavoured to ascertain that of those located at Flacq, by applications to the different planters and others residing in that quarter, I invariably failed in so doing, through the neglect or indifference of the parties applied to. The births and deaths of these people never having been declared to me, it is impossible for me to form an opinion as to their numbers now; and, from the fact of there having been only one register for all classes kept since the emancipation took place, I fear it will be found a work of much time and difficulty to arrive at the required result: It is true that a census of the population of the colony was endeavoured to be made in the early part of 1840; but no statement has ever been published of the numbers obtained; and as all classes of the community are therein mixed up together, I doubt whether any assistance could be derived therefrom for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion now existing of the negro population emancipated in 1835. My own private opinion is, however, that through disease, debauchery and natural deaths, their numbers are very considerably diminished:

4. "Their present mode of life and means of subsistence." Some part of the emancipated population is still to be found employed in agriculture and the different trades and callings exercised in the colony. Some have purchased from one to two acres of land, on which they have settled, and which they cultivate for the support of themselves and families; and, again, some reside on and cultivate plots of ground, which do not belong to themselves, allowing the proprietors one-half the produce as rent. The means of subsistence of the above enumerated persons is clear and apparent; but, I apprehend, that by far the larger proportion have all along been, and still are, leading a life of idleness, and have squatted themselves down in different parts of the island on lands to which they have no right or title, and where they reside by five or six in one house. The ground round these dwellings bears no signs of any cultivation, indeed is frequently a bare rock; their inhabitants have no ostensible means of livelihood, and, I fear, must be looked upon either as depredators themselves or as receivers of stolen goods, which approaches to much the same thing.

5. "Their progress in knowledge and in wealth." With respect to the first part of this inquiry, "Their progress in knowledge," I possess no means of ascertaining whether they have made any progress in that respect or not. I may, however, add, that I consider the manner in which the youthful part of that population is, for the most part, being brought up, as likely to lead to nothing but vice and debauchery. As to their increase in wealth, there can be no doubt but that, generally speaking, they are far better off now, as to the possession of the various comforts of life, than they were at the time of their emancipation, though how those comforts have been obtained, whether by fair means or otherwise, I cannot take upon myself to determine.

6. "The effect produced on them by the competition of the Indian labourers." If we consider this question with a view to its having created in them a laudable emulation to work,

work, I regret to say, I do not observe that it has produced any such effect upon them. Such of them as still continue to work as labourers will not enter into an engagement, but work by the month; and as their masters, to secure their services, seldom or never lodge any complaints against them, let their conduct be what it may, they just work when and how they please; and it must not, therefore, be inferred, because any of them are rarely punished by the stipendiary magistrates, that they work well. The contrary, I believe, to be the fact. In consequence of this species of sufferance, they consider themselves as a superior class to the Indian labourers, who they look upon with contempt, from the fact of their being bound to work by engagement, and punished as "maroons" whenever they absent themselves from their duty, and the word "Malabar" has become, with most of them, a term of reproach.

7. Finally, as to the result which the great measure of emancipation has produced on the negro population of this island. I cannot consider that the mass—there are, of course, exceptions—have become in any way better citizens in return for the great boon of liberty which had been conferred upon them; and though they themselves are doubtlessly far happier in their present mode of life than they ever could have hoped to have been in bondage and slavery, still, as far as regards general utility, it is an egotistical and unprofitable happiness, and but a poor return for the inestimable gift which was so nobly and freely bestowed upon them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Self*, Stip<sup>y</sup> Magistrate.

To the Honourable *Geo. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Sir,

Flacq, 19 December 1845.

WITH reference to your circular letter under date the 19th of November, conveying the desire of the Right honourable the Secretary of State to be made acquainted with the state of the population of African origin emancipated from slavery, and to be informed of the result which that great measure has produced on the negro population of this island, I have the honour to forward, agreeable to his Excellency the Governor's directions, as fully detailed a report as my means of observation permit.

1. There being no documents in the possession of the stipendiary magistrate relative to the number of the population of African origin at the time of their emancipation, or of the mutations which have since taken place, I cannot affirm what was then their number, or the present amount of that population.

2. Since their emancipation from slavery, the negro population have gradually left estates cultivating sugar-cane, and it may be now stated that they have entirely abandoned field labour on those estates as regular hired men. That they have a decided aversion to regular field labour for hire. They have by degrees become divided into separate classes, each having different ways of procuring the means of subsistence.

3. The first and most numerous class is divided into two branches; the first is composed of those who have purchased small plots of land, on which they have erected a dwelling, and where they reside with their families; the second are those who hire plots of ground on lease, at low rents, on which they build a hut and reside with their families, as the former. The occupation of this class is planting vegetables, manioc, sweet potatoes, or Indian corn, on which they principally subsist. They work little and irregularly. As they content themselves with the small produce they obtain from their land under their present inferior and careless method of cultivation, they show little desire, by care and attention, to become good cultivators. A small number, however, of this class hire themselves on sugar estates as sugar makers, carters, &c., during crop time only. They obtain good wages, food and lodging. They live the rest of the year in indolence, and subsist on what they can save from their earnings, while employed on the sugar estates.

4. The second class is composed of those who have left field labour to follow the avocations of hawking, petty trafficking, and fishing. A few are in the employ of small landholders, who cultivate manioc, vegetables, and such like produce. They subsist on their earnings or wages; are generally irregular at their work. They seldom follow for any length of time the same employment, or remain long in the service of the same person.

5. The third and least numerous class is composed of the most intelligent; they are mostly carpenters, masons and other trades. The majority hire their services regularly to sugar estates; some few are employed as commanders and carters; the rest are in the employ of master tradesmen. They obtain high wages, food and lodging. They are, on the whole, the least addicted to idleness, and are in general the most regular and orderly at work of all the classes.

Domestic servants are an important, though not very numerous class, inasmuch as they have made the greatest advance in the progress towards civilization. They are fed and lodged by their masters, and in general obtain very high wages, but they are not careful thereof. They are fond of dress, ornaments, and other expensive objects of luxury. It is not rare to meet many of this class dressed in a style far above what their station in life can warrant. I regret having been forced to remark, that gambling is a prevalent passion with this class, and that they are in general insolent, wilful and disobedient.

The most conspicuous failing of the negro population in general is idleness and aversion to regular labour or other employment. They live poorly, and content themselves with little, because they prefer that mode of life which requires the least amount of regular labour. The

light in which they appear to have viewed the advantages to be reaped from the acquisition of liberty, which the great measure of emancipation has conferred upon them, is, that they are thereby exempted from regular labour. It is at present in their power to improve their present condition; to live better; to enjoy many of the comforts of life to which they are still almost strangers; but, as this can only be accomplished by regular and careful labour on their own lands, or on those of others, or by the like carefulness and regularity when following other employments, and as they are averse to fulfil those essential conditions, the present state of the negro population, as to mode of life and means of subsistence, leaves yet much to desire, and is still susceptible of great improvement.

They have not as yet made much progress in knowledge. They appear, however, desirous of obtaining religious instruction, and pay more attention to its precepts. They attend at church to hear divine service with more assiduity than formerly. Marriage is much more frequent among them, as is also baptism. Since the emancipation, a great number of the then adult population have been baptized, and they continue to baptize their children. They also show a desire to improve their outward appearance, and clothe themselves much better than formerly.

During the period of three or four years after their emancipation, numbers hoarded their earnings, and by their economy succeeded in purchasing small plots of land; this continued until they had built a dwelling and planted their land, but here it ceased. Once become proprietors, and consequently no longer obliged to daily labour to obtain food and lodging, they made no further progress. They now work to procure the immediate necessities of life, and do not show any desire to increase their property. The only progress in wealth now observable is made by those who have not yet become proprietors, and are anxious to purchase.

The introduction of Indian labourers into this island does not appear to have had any effect on the negro population. Before that measure came into full operation, they had field labour for hire, to which means of procuring their subsistence they have not since had recourse. During the period of high wages, when Indian labourers would obtain 2*l.* sterling per month, and sufficient quantity of labour was not to be obtained even at that price, this high rate of wages did not induce them to return to field labour on estates as hired men. Competition, therefore, between the Indian and the negro population of this island cannot be said to have existed as field labourers for hire. Notwithstanding the negro population, generally, have given up regular field labour for hire, yet they have adopted other modes of life, and have taken other means of procuring their subsistence more suitable to their ideas. Although they live poorly, and worse than they would be enabled to do if they worked regularly for hire, or laboured more constantly on their own lands for themselves, yet mendicity is very rare among them, which goes far to prove that they are enabled to obtain a livelihood without entering into competition with the Indian population, as hired labourers on sugar estates.

I have remarked in my district, that among this part of our population there are very few criminals, although they are often convicted of petty thefts of the property of those of their own class, and other misdemeanors; that their love of intemperance, of licentiousness, prevents them being economical. They never think of the future, but are always bent on the gratification of the present moment.

Up to the present time they have done nothing to benefit the condition of their children, who are very numerous. After they have been baptized, the parents imagine that they have fulfilled, by that act, all that is required of them. They make no attempt to educate their offspring, nor do they by instruction or their own example endeavour to inculcate in their children those early habits of industry, frugality and obedience so highly necessary to their eventually becoming useful members of the community.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Regnard*,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

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To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

Mahebourg, 20 December 1845.

1. I HAVE, in compliance with the instructions conveyed in your circular of the 19th



2. The ex-apprentices employ themselves in gaining their livelihood, some on the larger sugar estates as tradesmen (many of whom are very excellent), as carters and as sub-overseers. All receive higher wages than the Indian labourer or tradesman; some as tradesmen on their own account, others as fishermen; some as small shopkeepers, others in cultivating small portions of land, the produce of which they divide with the proprietor for the use of the land; others as domestic servants, and others in cultivating land which they have purchased with their savings; from which they raise vegetables and poultry, and supply the market. They also cultivate rice and maize in considerable quantities. The quantity of land purchased by the latter class amounts to 161 acres during the period of the last three years, the value of which forms a sum of 1,391*l.* 12*s.*, all of which has been paid, together with the expenses of the deeds of sale and title, with a very few exceptions; and I am credibly informed, that it is remarked by those who have transactions with them, that they are in general very exact in their payments; an instance of which came to my knowledge lately, that of one of this class having purchased a small property in Malébourg for 120*l.*, which he paid down. I know two families in old Grand Port who possess from 20 to 25 head of cattle, and many others are equally thriving.

3. These are facts known to many, and all can bear testimony to their good conduct. They are quiet, docile and industrious; their morals are much improved, many of them are married, and all show great desire to get their children christened. They are fully sensible of the munificent act of the British nation, and are very grateful for it, being good and loyal subjects.

4. I am not inclined to think that the competition of the Indian labourers has been prejudicial to the ex-apprentices, they being quite equal to support themselves and families, as before related, comfortably; a sure proof of which is, that we have very few poor in the district. I have frequent opportunities of seeing them, not only in my capacity of magistrate, but also in my walks about the country, going into their houses and conversing with them; they are comfortably lodged generally, and always express themselves satisfied with their condition. Those who are near schools take advantage of them for the instruction of their children, whom they also bring up from an early age to assist them in their labour.

5. I think it may be interesting to his Excellency to state here, that from the time of my commencing my duties as special magistrate, on the 1st April 1837 up to the period of the first emancipation, 1st February 1839, 138 apprentices purchased their freedom from their masters, paying a sum of 1,736*l.* 8*s.* for the same; 221 were freed gratuitously during the same period; 519 were emancipated in accordance with the Act of Parliament on the 1st February 1839 as non-prædials, and the remainder on the 31st March following, by the special order of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen, when slavery disappeared from the British dominions.

6. I may here add one more fact of the good feeling prevailing amongst this class, and that is, that having proposed to build a public hospital for the district by general subscription, they immediately saw the benefit it would be to all, and came forward and subscribed liberally according to their means, from 1*s.* to 1*l.* sterling, and I have at this moment in my office a list bearing 977 of their names as subscribers to that institution.

Trusting that these observations (however limited they are) may be useful to his Excellency the Governor,

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Davidson,*  
Stip<sup>y</sup> Magistrate.

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SAVANNE.

No report from the stipendiary magistrate of this district.

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To the Honourable *G. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Black River District,  
20 November 1845.

1. STATE of the population of African origin emancipated from slavery, and the result which that great measure has produced on the negro population of the island?

1. A Return has been made up to 1 January 1839, comprising 1,384 males and 726 females. After emancipation these people dispersed themselves throughout the different quarters of the colony, and purchased small plots of land from their savings, which they cultivated principally in vegetables. I do not believe that at this moment one-third of the emancipated negro population are in this district. Now, since they have become free they are in a much more comfortable position than when they were in slavery, and pride themselves in being proprietors.

2. A detailed report as to the relative numbers of these people at the time of their emancipation, and now; their present mode of life and means of subsistence?



2. 1,384 males and 726 females ; these in the quarter (with a few exceptions) are employed in cultivating the small property they purchased, and hiring themselves to different proprietors. The females almost invariably occupying their houses in domestic work, and washing or sewing for those who pay them.

3. Their progress in knowledge and in wealth ?

3. The younger class, since schools were instituted, have had an opportunity of instructing themselves, a chapel or school being in the quarter; and times have been so bad from a variety of unforeseen events, as well as weather unfavourable, that I am persuaded they cannot have accumulated much wealth ; those who have been industrious contrive to live comfortably.

4. The effect produced on them by the competition of the Indian labourers ?

4. I have much doubt that any competition can exist between the emancipated negroes and Indians, as few of them engage themselves in agriculture, preferring to cultivate their own land in vegetables and rearing poultry, pigs, &c.

As a general remark, they are much more happy in living with their families, and have no longer cause to dread the lash of their employer, since the epoch of that great boon conferred on them, "their emancipation."

I have, &c.  
(signed) *James Hervey,*  
Stip<sup>y</sup> Mag<sup>te</sup>.

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To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Plaines Wilhems,  
3 December 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter, No. 715, dated 19th ult., and with reference thereto beg to forward the following remarks for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

In the capacity of a stipendiary magistrate, and an eye-witness of the proceedings of the Emancipation Act, ever since it was promulgated and put in execution in this colony, I trust to be allowed the liberty of stating it is my opinion that all the benefits which might have resulted from an act so creditable to the honourable nation by whom it was conceived and brought to perfection, have not yet been brought about to the extent which might have been expected from a like measure.

The great sacrifice incurred, as also the undertaking, can only be viewed in the light of a desire to fulfil the sacred duty, which could not permit that one man should be the slave of another. The negro population, native and imported, have been on the whole well satisfied with the new state of existence afforded to them by the mother country, but certainly have not made use of it, like a people who could appreciate the value of such a boon ; eight years have now elapsed, and its benefits have been felt by those only who perceive and take undue advantage of a liberty without control.

In former times, all slaves were brought up under the direction of men already well taught in their several trades, and under the watchful care of the proprietor himself. Emancipation came and disturbed this order of affairs, and, followed as it was by a free and sudden liberty, soon inspired this people with a hatred to any useful and steady occupation.

From the day they were proclaimed "free," they quickly dispersed ; some possessed of a little money went to live in the suburbs of Port Louis ; others retired to uninhabited quarters, where nature supplied them with the means of existence, without the necessity of following any occupation ; the exorbitant rate of wages offered to them was refused with contempt, expressed in the following terms : " We are free, and do not choose to work."

Necessity at last has compelled many to abandon that life of idleness, who justly conceived that an useful employment would procure them more benefits than a life spent in idleness. But for some time they held a very insolent tone towards their employers, saying, " Well ! if you are not pleased with us, we will leave your service."

So all this people at last did "house" themselves, and it is only now that they have bethought themselves of employing the strength and energy given to them as well as to others.

To bring matters to a proper footing, I think there is only to leave every one to go on steadily in his calling, and to bring up the new set of labourers to a love of labour and a proper sense of their duties.

The people to whom liberty was given had no other inconvenience when emancipated but the necessity of a regular and constant application to work, since when they gave themselves up to an abandoned course of living, which swept off many of them. But, I believe we are approaching near the period when work may be carried on with regularity and great success.

The attempt to bind the liberated population to landed proprietors by contracts failed, and the general want of occupation caused a decrease in the population three years subsequently to the emancipation; the increase and decrease since then has been somewhat on a par, and at the present time amounts near to what it was at the period of the emancipation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *S. Seignette*,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable *George F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, Moka,  
19 December 1845.

Sir,

1. IN reply to your circular letter of the 19th ultimo, calling for a detailed report on the state of the population of African origin emancipated from slavery, I have the honour to offer such observations as the very little which I see of this part of the community in my office will permit me to make. And first, to show what opportunities they have of advancing in wealth, I will refer to tradesmen and servants of the emancipated class, who being in request are well paid: a carpenter and stone-mason earn 3 *l.* to 4 *l.* a month.

2. The tradesmen and servants of the emancipated population do not appear to me to be affected in any way by competition, for there are no Indian tradesmen to compete with here, at Moka, and, much to the inconvenience of the public, emancipated servants of good character seldom or ever appear to ask for employment in this district, which obliges the inhabitants to take Indians as servants.

3. The field labourers of the emancipated population have left the estates of the several planters of this district, and their places are now filled by the Indians, and thus all competition with Indians again ceases. The field labourers and others of the emancipated class have worked on plantations until they have saved money enough to buy small plots of land, of one or two acres or even less, which they cultivate and plant with potatoes, Indian corn, potatoes and other vegetables, and from the sale of which they procure for themselves, when their crops are not destroyed by hurricane, the means of subsistence.

The emancipated population are, in general, not careful in their habits, and being oftentimes addicted to pleasure and insobriety, they soon spend their ready money, which is a barrier to their progress in wealth.

As to the progress in knowledge of the former slave population, it is not very perceptible at present, but it is to be hoped that the schools established in this district will be beneficial to the rising generation.

4. I am of opinion that the result of the great measure of general emancipation has been that of consigning over very many of the emancipated to a life of inactivity and of uncertainty as to the mode of procuring the necessaries of life; this manner of living, however unsatisfactory it may be, appears, nevertheless, to suit the natural indolence of these people better than daily labour.

These people of African origin have always appeared to me in the time of apprenticeship to live in the belief that the happiest of all states was in reserve for them; viz., that which would free them from the voice of command, which would place them in the enjoyment of undisturbed repose; which they seemed to think a kind of equivalent which was due to them for the labours and miseries endured by them during the period of slavery and apprenticeship. I have often heard apprentices say in the time of apprenticeship, that they had worked enough, and once their liberty gained they would go and repose their souls, to use their own expression, and this they have done, and are still doing. The population of African origin emancipated from slavery have a decided aversion to written contracts, which they say are only slavery over again; they say the planters would never pay their wages regularly; and they instance the trouble the Indians have had to submit to, in order to show the difficulty of obtaining regular payments every month.

5. By documents in my office, it would appear that in January 1839, two months before the emancipation, there were 273 apprentices of both sexes belonging to planters here; since this time no census has been taken; and it is owing to one or two unsuccessful attempts to ascertain the number of persons of African origin emancipated from slavery, now living here, that the delay in sending this report has arisen.

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. M. Randall*,  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Encl. 2, in No. 31.

Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

CIVIL COMMISSARIES' REPORTS as to the Number of the Population of African Origin,  
at the Period of the Emancipation.

Districts.	Names.	
South Pamplemousses - - - - -	Emile Magon, Esq. - - - - -	p. 264
North ditto - - - - -	Charles Drenning, Esq. - - - - -	p. 265
Rivière du Rempart - - - - -	Emile Ravel, Esq. - - - - -	p. 265
Flacq - - - - -	Alfred Montocchio, Esq. - - - - -	p. 266
Grand Port - - - - -	Benoni Avice, Esq. - - - - -	p. 267
Savanne - - - - -	Giblot Ducray, Esq. - - - - -	p. 267
Black River - - - - -	William Curtis Lavers, Esq. - - - - -	p. 268
Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	Armand Hugnin, Esq. - - - - -	p. 268
Moka - - - - -	Denis Beaugendre, Esq. - - - - -	p. 269

L'Honorable G. F. Dick, Ecuyer, Secrétaire Colonial, &c. &c. &c.

Commissariat Civil des Pamplemousses Sud,  
20 Décembre 1845.

Monsieur,

En réponse à votre lettre circulaire du 19 Novembre dernier, No. 715, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la population esclave, à l'époque de l'émancipation, c'est-à-dire, en Février 1835, se montait au nombre de dix mille et quelques personnes, pour tout le quartier des Pamplemousses; et qu'aujourd'hui, dans mon district seul, j'en ai trouvé de cette ancienne population environ huit mille: la raison de cette augmentation vient de l'affluence des autres quartiers dans celui-ci, tant pour se rapprocher de la ville du Port Louis que pour jouir des avantages de l'eau, du bois et des montagnes, dont ils étaient privées dans certaines parties des autres quartiers, et pour pouvoir se livrer à une industrie plus facile, en faisant le commerce des petits paquets de bois à feu, et s'adonnant à la culture des légumes et autres plantations qui dépendent de la petite culture. Cette classe d'ex-apprentis habite sur des portions de terrain d'un quart, d'un demi-arpent, et même de plusieurs arpens, dont ils ont fait l'acquisition, ils ont pour la plupart un bourriquet et une petite charrette pour le transport de leurs denrées; ils s'emploient comme charpentiers, menuisiers, maçons, forgerons, &c. &c.; mais ils reviennent le soir sur leur terrain, où se tiennent leurs femmes qui, pour la plupart, ne travaillent pas et restent au logis, quelques-unes pourtant sont couturières et blanchisseuses. Il y en a fort peu sur les établissemens de sucrerie, et aucun d'eux ne se soucient de contracter des engagements; ils travaillent au mois et d'une manière assez irrégulière, changeant souvent de place; ils considèrent les Indiens comme leur étant inférieurs, et il leur répugne par ce motif de s'engager comme eux; leur nourriture consiste principalement en riz, salaison, poisson salé surtout, et quelques légumes; il n'y a pas eu de progrès pour cette ancienne population, ci-devant esclaves, qui est aussi ignorante qu'auparavant, mais plus industrielle; beaucoup d'entr'eux envoient leurs enfants aux écoles que le Gouvernement a établies pour eux; d'autres reçoivent l'instruction religieuse. Leur condition est évidemment améliorée; elle a ressenti les effets du bienfait de la liberté; et l'un de leur caractère distinctif est l'ambition de posséder une portion de terrain. La concurrence des Indiens les a éloignés des travaux rudes des sucreries, qu'ils dédaignent comme étant plus pénibles; ils s'emploient de préférence dans les campagnes de plaisance, ou comme ouvrières, domestiques, &c. &c.; il y a encore bien des paresseux et d'assez mauvais sujets parmi eux; et la plupart de ces petits vols qui ont lieu habituellement peuvent leur être attribués. Je suis porté à croire que maintenant la multiplication l'emporte sur la mortalité, étant plus tranquilles et plus à même de se soigner qu'ils ne pouvaient le faire auparavant. Tels sont, monsieur, les renseignemens qu'il est en mon pouvoir de vous donner, et je désire qu'ils puissent répondre au but exprimé dans votre circulaire.

J'ai l'honneur, &c. &c.

(signé) Em. Magon,  
Commissaire Civil.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

North Pamplemousses, 24 November 1845.

IN obedience to the commands of his Excellency the Governor, communicated in your circular letter, No. 715, of the 19th instant, I have the honour to submit that I am unable to supply the information required as to the number of the population of African origin at the period of the emancipation, the registers thereof having been deposited in the Supreme Court; the number, however, of these individuals employed by the planters within this district amounted in September last to 743, independent of those dispersed throughout the district, and occupying various situations of their own selection, whose number, however, cannot be correctly ascertained unless by a general registration.

2. The negro population are generally employed as household servants, artisans, carters and porters, both in Port Louis and the country districts; many have also become land-owners of from one to five acres, on which they subsist themselves and families by raising maize, manioc and kitchen vegetables, and the rearing of poultry, &c., whilst their women remain at home nursing their children and attending to domestic concerns. The increasing number of comfortable dwellings which they occupy, and the useful furniture they contain, are satisfactory indications of the industry and good conduct of the generality of these people. The competition of the Indian immigrants has not, as far as I have been able to observe, in any way proved detrimental to them in a pecuniary point of view, inasmuch as they are never at a loss for employment; and although they are generally averse to field labour, yet many have engaged themselves on estates, and cheerfully work in common with the Indians.

3. As regards the progress of the ex-apprentices in education, there are instances of adults getting themselves instructed in reading and writing; and the eagerness of parents to send their children to the infant schools established by Government throughout the colony, affords every hope that the rising generation will derive all the benefits which these liberal institutions are calculated to bestow.

4. In concluding, I would beg leave most respectfully to represent, for the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Governor, that the distance of the Pamplemousses church prevents its being frequented by numbers of the population, and the paucity of ecclesiastics precludes religious instruction being adequately administered in this district; to obviate this in some degree, one of the most respectable planters here, Mr. Julien Langlois, has built a chapel on his estate, but, for want of a curate, no public advantage is derived from its foundation.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Drenning,  
Civil Commissary.

A l'Honorable G. F. Dick, Secrétaire Colonial, Port Louis.

Monsieur,

Rivière du Rempart, le 4 Décembre 1845.

J'AI l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre circulaire, No. 715, me demandant un rapport détaillé :

1°. Sur le nombre de la population émancipée en 1835, comparativement au nombre actuel.

2°. Sur le genre actuel de vie et les moyens d'existence de cette population.

3°. Sur les progrès en connaissances et en richesses.

4°. Sur l'effet qu'a produit dans l'esprit de cette population la concurrence, résultat de l'introduction des laboureurs Indiens.

En réponse, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer,

1°. Qu'il serait difficile de fixer d'une manière précise le rapport à établir entre le chiffre de la population émancipée à l'époque où cette grande mesure a eu lieu, et celui auquel il s'élève aujourd'hui. En 1839, c'est-à-dire, à la fin de l'apprentissage, le nombre des esclaves s'élevait dans ce quartier, à environ 7,000, on peut dire, par approximation qu'il est à peu-près égal maintenant, repartis, soit sur les diverses propriétés sucrières, soit dans les ateliers d'industriels, soit occupés à la pêche, soit dans le commerce, soit enfin retirés sur un arpent de terre, qu'ils laissent le plus souvent en friche; ceux qui sont restés sur les propriétés sucrières sont employés, soit comme commandeurs, ouvriers, charretiers, sucrières, &c.

L'île a été victime de plusieurs maladies épidémiques depuis l'époque de l'émancipation; et il n'est pas douteux, bien qu'il soit difficile de le constater, à cause de l'absence de déclarations, surtout dans les districts étendus et peu peuplés, il n'est pas douteux que le chiffre de la population doit avoir sensiblement diminué; cependant, il est vrai de dire que depuis quelques mois certaines lois sont mieux observées; ainsi celle qui régit la vaccine. On avait remarqué aussi que le vice de l'ivrognerie, cette plaie du pays, si elle n'avait pas diminué, n'avait pas au moins augmenté, et que les cas de mort violentes ayant ce vice pour cause

rapport. Les résultats ne pourraient en être que déplorables, et les sommes qui entreraient dans le trésor par suite de l'impôt, qui frappe actuellement. Ces liqueurs ne seraient pas une compensation suffisante des pertes que l'humanité aurait à déplorer, et des désordres qui seraient la conséquence de la prolongation de cette mesure.

2°. L'existence des hommes émancipés ne peut souvent s'expliquer, et il faut bien le dire, beaucoup ne vivent qu'au moyen de vols et de récelés ; leur condition ne s'est pas améliorée ; leurs logements sont aussi dénués des meubles les plus indispensables qu'à l'époque où ils étaient esclaves ; beaucoup sont même plus misérables, et il n'est pas rare d'en entendre regretter le temps de l'esclavage, où leur subsistance était toujours assurée, où, malades, ils étaient certains de trouver dans l'hôpital du maître tous les soins médicaux, qu'ils ne peuvent se procurer aujourd'hui par paresse ; ces hommes peuvent à peine gagner de quoi subsister, quoiqu'il leur faille bien peu de chose pour cela ; et leur funeste passion pour les liqueurs fortes sera toujours un obstacle à ce qu'ils amassent le plus léger pécule.

3°. Je viens de dire que, pour la plupart, ces hommes ne possédaient rien ; un certain nombre cependant s'est rendu acquéreur d'un arpent ou deux de terre ; c'est, chez l'esclave affranchi une monomanie d'être propriétaire.

Il l'a satisfait à tout prix ; mais il ne cultive pas, ou rarement, la terre qu'il a achetée. Les affranchis ne se rendent propriétaires que par vanité, et pour pouvoir, hors de la surveillance d'un maître, et hors de celle de l'autorité, dans des endroits retirés, se livrer à des débits frauduleux. Quand aux connaissances, ils n'en ont acquis aucunes ! Les écoles ouvertes et entretenues par les soins du Gouvernement sont peu fréquentées, et le sont surtout fort irrégulièrement ; en sorte que l'on peut dire que leur ignorance est tout aussi profonde qu'à l'époque où ils étaient esclaves. Ils n'ont surtout acquis aucune notion du bien et du mal ; ils sont tout aussi irréguliers, et hésitent moins peut-être qu'antérieurement à s'emparer du bien d'autrui.

4°. Les émancipés ont vu avec peine, d'abord, l'immigration d'un grand nombre d'Indiens dans la colonie ; mais ils se sont bientôt, avec leur insouciant apathie, accoutumés à leur présence. Le meilleur accord règne maintenant entre eux ; beaucoup des premiers détiennent illégalement des seconds, en leur donnant un refuge dans leurs cases ; ils s'en font servir, et les Indiens, quoique mal nourris, trouvent l'avantage inappréciable pour eux, de vivre dans l'oisiveté, et de ne pas être dans l'obligation de se livrer aux travaux de la terre, pour lesquels les apprentis ont fait passer dans leur esprit la répugnance qu'ils éprouvent eux-mêmes.

J'ai l'honneur, &c. &c.

(signé) E. Ravel.

(No. 610.)

To the Honourable G. F. Dick, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Police, Flacq, 12 December 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter (B.), No. 715, under date the 19th ultimo, by which you request to be furnished with a return of the population of the African origin emancipated from slavery, and consequently I transmit to you the following report, which is as exact as it is possible for me to furnish.

1st. The result of the general census made in 1839 (the year of the emancipation) was that the emancipated population in my district amounted to 7,395 ; the actual number of this said population is about 6,445 ; I say about, because I have not in my possession any document by which I can ascertain the exact number ; and which would be impossible to be obtained without a new census being made ; I attribute the decrease to the small-pox, which was raging four years ago.

2d. The greater portion of the emancipated population live on small portions of ground indifferently cultivated, which they have either purchased or which they have hired since the emancipation. The head of the family, in most cases there, leaves his wife and children in a state of idleness, and goes and hires himself by the month, upon some neighbouring sugar estate, where he gains a sufficiency, either in provisions or money, for the subsistence of his family ; others have left the more laborious work of manufacturing sugar, in order to take out small licenses, such as to hawk fish, &c. &c.

As to the tradesmen, such as, viz. blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, &c., a very few in comparison have taken out licenses, in order to work for their own account, and the others work by the month upon the sugar estates, where they are sure of receiving at the end of each month high wages.

3d. The negro population are naturally indolent and thoughtless, and in general live from hand to mouth ; their progress in knowledge and in wealth is very little in my opinion, and the only remarkable trait in their character is, that they become gradually more religious.

4th. The ex-apprentice population is not at all affected by the competition of the Indian labourers ; the reason of which is, because in this country work has never become scarce to a man who has any desire to work ; here the employer seeks the labourer, which is quite the contrary in most other countries ; and it is not unfrequent to be seen here, that the latter refuses to work or to be employed.

5th. The emancipated population are not at all affected by the competition of the Indian labourers ; the reason of which is, because in this country work has never become scarce to a man who has any desire to work ; here the employer seeks the labourer, which is quite the contrary in most other countries ; and it is not unfrequent to be seen here, that the latter refuses to work or to be employed.

not been 10 of these individuals who have applied to me for their admission to the civil hospital.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *A. Montocchio*,  
Civil Commissary.

(No. 592.)

To the Honourable *G. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c. Port Louis.

Sir,  
Mahebourg, 6 December 1845.  
AGREEABLY to your circular letter of the 19th ultimo (No. 715), requesting a report on the late slave population of African origin, &c., I have the honour to inform you that emancipation, that great measure referred to, has been a blessing to those people in general; but had they in the beginning better understood their position, their actual lot would now be far more enviable. They committed a great fault in retiring at once from the great culture, when their relative number was such that the colony could thrive without any foreign assistance. Nearly 6,000 of these people were then existing in my district, comprising 2,000 natives of Madagascar and Mozambic, which number must have now decreased; most of them have bought little properties, in which very few of them are in a prosperous state. They chiefly live on rice, manioc and sweet potatoes of their own growing. The want of knowledge is still generally little felt by most of them, but instances of their sending their children to school are increasing daily. Their ambition towards them is still limited to those trades which require but manual exertion, such as mason, carpenter, fisherman, &c. The cause of this bent of disposition is owing to their not being able to compete with the Indians, whose number and low wages are an impediment to their following up the same industry.

I remain, &c.  
(signed) *B. Avice*,  
Civil Commissary.

To the Honourable *G. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Civil Commissary's Office, Savanne,  
26 November 1845.

Sir,  
I HAVE the honour to enclose you my report concerning the negro population emancipated from slavery, as requested by your circular letter (No. 715), dated the 19th instant.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Giblot Ducray*,  
Civil Commissary.

Civil Commissary's Office, Savanne,  
26 November 1845.

CONFORMABLY to the circular of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, dated the 19th instant (No. 715), I report what I have observed of the negro population since the emancipation from slavery.

At the time of the emancipation the negro population in the district of Savanne was of 3,319 individuals of both sexes and of all ages belonging to the several estates of the district; viz.—

Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,272
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,047

TOTAL - - - 3,319

From 1837 to the present month of the year 1845, births and deaths were as underneath mentioned; viz.—

				Births.	Deaths.
1837	-	-	-	96	169
1838	-	-	-	98	90
1839	-	-	-	114	112
1840	-	-	-	142	88
1841	-	-	-	175	159
1842	-	-	-	178	195
1843	-	-	-	147	100
1844	-	-	-	152	100
1845	-	-	-	165	84
TOTAL - - -				1,267	1,097

In November 1845 there were in this district 2,526 individuals :

Of whom are employed upon the properties	-	-	-	1,307
Women and girls	-	-	-	642
Proprietors, and till their ground	-	-	-	577
TOTAL				2,526

Many individuals of the negro population have quitted this district to live in Port Louis or in the other districts, but others from elsewhere have succeeded them ; they have now much more regularity in their conduct and manners, and a great number of them have, with the wages they monthly receive, acquired some acres of ground each, where they peaceably live with their families on the profits of their industry and labour.

The negro population of this district is generally of good character, laborious, quiet, humane and hospitable; they cohabit with women of their origin, and very scarcely married.

The competition of the Indian labourers has produced a good effect on them, since they are always endeavouring to do better than them, and that they have obtained the confidence of their employers by their exactness in fulfilling their duties.

Some of them have even by their economy and activity acquired some wealth, and they are completely happy.

(signed) *Giblot Ducray,*  
Civil Commissary.

To the Honourable *G. F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Black River, 5 December 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. B. 715), conveying the order of his Excellency the Governor to report for the information of the Right honourable the Secretary of State, on the state of population of African origin emancipated from slavery ; also to inform you of the result that great measure has produced on the negro population of this island.

I consequently beg to inform you that the apprentice population actually in this district (which in 1839 amounted to 2,110) is now reduced, as far as I have been able to ascertain, to about one-third of that number ; the other two-thirds having quitted the district almost immediately after their final emancipation ; from their frequently changing their residences I have found it impossible to ascertain the exact number now in the district, those that leave being replaced by others from other districts, and the births replacing the deaths ; I should suppose that the same number, one-third of the ex-apprentices, including their children, still remain.

With regard to their present mode of life and means of subsistence, I beg to observe that their great desire is independence, which makes them prefer fishing, purchasing small portions of ground, which they cultivate, and on which they bring up a few fowls and pigs, to any other employment.

They have generally, with the exceptions of mechanics, a decided objection to being employed on large estates, particularly to engage for any term before a magistrate ; a few of them work as gardeners, servants and wood-cutters ; even these are continually changing their places, and as soon as they can save sufficient money to purchase a piece of ground, they leave their masters. Their progress in knowledge and in wealth is, with very few exceptions, very slight, which may easily be accounted for, from the great facilities a colony like this affords, where every necessary of their mode of life is almost spontaneously produced, and their artificial wants being only a little cheap clothing.

No competition exists between the apprentices and the Indians ; the former having abandoned the large estates, the latter in some measure replaced them.

The only means afforded to the ex-apprentices of gaining either religious or moral instruction in this district is one school instituted by the Rev. Mr. Henny at River Belle Isle, which has certainly done much good, but the great length of this district has prevented its extending its benefits so much as it would have done, had the population been more concentrated.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. C. Lavers,*  
Civil Commissary.

To the Honourable *George F. Dick*, Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Plaines Wilhems, 1 December 1845.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular (B.) No. 715, and to enclose you the requested report as regards the relative number of the population of African

REPORT to be forwarded with my Letter, No. 764, answering to the Circular (B.) No. 715, received from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

1. At the time of the emancipation, the people being freed from slavery, were influenced by their more intelligent comrades, who made them believe that the engagement offered them to enter into would be the same as slavery; which circumstance occasioned them to abandon the respective estates; and the evils suffered by the colony have been the consequence of that desertion. Their number decreased during the three first years; but an increase took place in the year 1842, and a larger one during the two following years, which rendered greater at the end of last year than at the time of emancipation the number of individuals of this population, whose growth can be considered as progressing, from the number of females increasing every year.

2. The employment of the population is as follows:—1st. Cultivating small pieces of ground which they have purchased. 2d. On the premises of these small proprietors, where their means of subsistence are precarious. 3d. In the fish trade, and other traffic of a similar value. 4th. On the large estates, where they prefer any other employment than field labour.

3. They cannot be in want of means of subsistence, as they are preferred to Indians, perhaps through custom, and also because it is more easy to be understood by them.

4. The progress of knowledge, generally speaking, is not remarked in this district; but the employers generally observe that indolence, and especially instability, attend now the performance of work, instead of ill-will unhappily remarked formerly.

5. The competition of Indian labourers, which had lessened the extent of the ruinous sacrifices for the preservation of the proprietors, has occasioned a salutary effect on the minds of the ex-apprentices already exalted by emancipation, and, moreover, by the extravagant rate of the wages, which they spend to indulge their sensuality; they did not foresee that the opportunity so propitious to their welfare could not be permanent, and would sooner or later terminate to their disappointment. The arrival of the Indians has refined the ideas of the ex-apprentices, and given them a more correct notion of things, their interest being connected with the advancement of the colony.

6. In consequence of all above reported, there is no melioration; the increase of the population results from the increase of females, whose number was formerly less than at present, and is no more disproportionate by the introduction into the colony of males alone as it was at the time of slavery; they have better clothes, and appear to be in a better situation; but, in spite of these outward appearances, there are but few who look for circumstances when forethought becomes necessary; as, for instance, a fish-trader never thinks of being attacked by sickness, nor of the prejudice that competition would occasion to his industry, and is satisfied when he has collected in a few days a sufficient sum for his monthly expenses, and which is less than the half of what he could easily gain by regular work. If these people had anxiety of futurity, they would take advantage of the present engagement between employers and labourers, instead of neglecting the same, notwithstanding the numerous examples of Indian immigrants who go back with a competence. They have not appreciated the benefit of that great measure, and, therefore, have not done the needful to enjoy its efficacy; but a tendency towards religious feelings has of late been remarked amongst them, and gives the hope of a melioration.

(signed) *A<sup>nd</sup> Huguin,*  
Civil Commissary.

Plaines Wilhems, 1 December 1845.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

Moka, 19 December 1845.

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward you the report on the emancipated population in this district, as called for by your circular letter, dated the 19th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D<sup>r</sup> Beaugendre.*  
Civil Commissary.

REPORT on the State of the Population of African Origin emancipated from Slavery in the District of Moka.

1. Relative number of these people at the time of the emancipation and now :—

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
From 1st January to 30th November 1845 - -	67	20	55
From 1st February to 31st December 1835 - -	39	2	34
Difference - - - -	28	18	21



No census having been made since the year 1839, it is impossible to give an exact number of the population, but the above statement shows that it has increased in this district, and it still promises a further increase.

The causes of this increase are to be traced, in my opinion,

1st. To the parcelling out into small portions the poorest land, or in which firewood may be procured.

2d. To the facility which the district affords for the cultivation of maize, manioc, potatoes, bananas, vegetables and fruits, which can be reared nearly the whole of the year.

3d. To its vicinity to Port Louis, where the small class of proprietors can transport and sell their produce daily.

2. Their present mode of life and means of subsistence.

The parcelling out the lands of the large properties have brought together in different parts of the district a considerable number of this population, which by degrees has formed small villages, where a good understanding prevails; although the population be mild, yet is it prone to idleness, theft, and drunkenness; so that if their quarrels be rare, their petty larceny of every kind, but particularly of fowls, is very common. They are often drunk, so that their lands generally are but indifferently cultivated; the men are exclusively employed in the cultivation; their wives or women will seldom partake of such toil, and the children never; thus they live from hand to mouth; they barter the produce of their soil, such as firewood, fruits, vegetables, &c., in Port Louis, for rice, &c.

3. Their progress in knowledge and in wealth.

Their advancement in both of these desiderata is very slow, indeed imperceptible, owing to the vices above-mentioned and to their extreme improvidence, which forms a prominent part of their character. Like all unenlightened people, they are full of prejudice and superstition. A few amongst them have sent their children to school, but without much profit; so that when they reach the age of 17 or 18, they are impatient of control, throw off at once the parental yoke, and deliver themselves up to the gratification of their passions unrestrained and unadmonished. Some, again, have been put out to learn trades, but they never remain long enough to reach any degree of perfection, and turn out but indifferent workmen.

The parcelling out the ground in small lots in the district has been considerable, and these lots have for the most part become the properties of the African population; besides their land, many of them have a small cart and donkey to take their produce to town; they rear animals and large quantity of fowls, so that they have quite sufficient for all their wants; but their imprudence is so great that they spend all they earn (the women particularly) in dress, &c., and no saving is made for old age or sickness, and when these overtake them, their misery and destitution is complete.

4. The effect produced on them by the competition of the Indian labourers.

It is well understood and acknowledged that from some prejudice or feeling difficult to be defined, the black population have no desire to till the ground, but on the contrary would only submit to it when every other resource had failed. If they worked with a large proprietor, especially if they had entered into an engagement, they would again look upon themselves as slaves; such was their way of thinking the day they were emancipated, such their opinion remains at this hour, in all its force. The concurrence of Indian labourers has not modified this opinion in the smallest degree.

It is superfluous, I should think, to say here that this report treats of the population in general, and that I have not thought it necessary to mention the exception.

I subjoin my opinion that the long state of slavery under which this people groaned is the cause of all its vices. That a desire of living together, of attending Divine service, marrying and legitimating their children, having manifested itself amongst them, from such manifestation we may reasonably hope that this population will improve, and however slow may be its progress, it may ultimately furnish to society some honest and laborious citizens.

It is painful to remark, that out of 20 marriages which have taken place since the commencement of this year (1845), one alone has been that of a young couple; all the other marriages are those of old people, born either in Madagascar or on the African coast. The Creole youth of both sexes have an aversion to be bound by any ties which would bring them into subjection.

(signed) D<sup>e</sup> Beaugendre,

-- No. 32. --

(No. 73.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.

Sir.

Downing-street, 31 December 1846.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 174, of 7 September, enclosing the remaining Reports on the state of the emancipated population of the colony, in continuation of those which accompanied your despatch of the 7th January last, and which were called for by my predecessor's despatch, No. 37, of the 13th May.

I participate in the impression which the contents of your former despatch made upon the mind of Mr. Gladstone as to the unsatisfactory state of the negro population, and the little benefit which they had derived from the stipendiary magistrates, who were appointed specially for their protection and assistance. The additional Reports which you have now transmitted only tend to confirm that impression, more particularly as regards the religious destitution of these people.

I observe, with great regret, how little care and attention seems hitherto to have been bestowed on this part of the population of Mauritius; while, at the same time, there is so much that leads to the conclusion, that well-directed efforts for their improvement would have been rewarded by success, and would thereby have contributed to the welfare, not only of the negroes, but of all classes in the colony, and to its general prosperity. I trust that the measures of late adopted for the extension of education will be diligently persevered in, and strenuously followed up; and that the constant attention of yourself and of the Council will be directed to this most important subject, remembering that you ought to rest satisfied with nothing less than securing to every child an education suitable to its place in society.

I am also anxious to press upon the attention, not only of the authorities, but of the planters and higher classes of the colonists, the great importance of endeavouring to encourage, by every means in their power, the negro population to adopt more industrious habits. With this view, it is highly necessary that whenever they do work for wages, those wages should be regularly paid. I am sorry to perceive that in one of the Reports (that of Mr. Randall) it is stated that the irregularity with which the negroes know the Indians to be paid, is one great reason why they decline engagements with the planters. It would be desirable that you should call the attention of the council specially to this; pointing out how impossible it is to expect that labourers, of whatever race they may be, will work cheerfully and well, unless their promised wages are paid with the most scrupulous regularity. If the existing state of the law makes it difficult for the labourer to recover the wages due to him, this should be at once corrected, and every facility should be afforded to him for enforcing prompt payment, with ample indemnity for any delay or costs he may be subjected to. Such an improvement in the law would do more to promote the industry of both Coolies and Africans than severe regulations against vagrancy and idleness.

I think it, also, well deserving the consideration of the proprietors, whether advantage might not be taken of the much greater readiness which appears to exist amongst the Africans to labour industriously on land held by themselves, than to work for wages. This disposition might, it appears to me, be turned to account by letting them land fit for the cultivation of sugar canes, and purchasing from them the produce. I should recommend, if this were attempted, that the cultivation of canes should not be imposed as a condition upon the negroes, but that they should, if possible, be led to it by offering to buy, at an adequate price, whatever canes they might be able to produce, so as to render this the most profitable use they could make of the land. In order to be able to pay such a price for canes, the planter should charge a sufficient rent for the land so let. I am strongly impressed with the belief that such bargains might be made with great advantage to both parties.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

No. 32.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm.  
31 Dec. 1846.

Page 253.

For Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone's Despatch,  
13 May, No. 37, and  
Sir W. Gomm's,  
7 January, No. 5, vide  
Papers respecting the  
West Indies and Mau-  
ritius, ordered by the  
House of Commons to  
be printed 26 August  
1846, No. 691, Part I.  
pp. 349-354.

— No. 33. —

(No. 176.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

No. 33.  
Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm* to  
Mr. Secretary  
*Gladstone*,  
11 Sept. 1846.

Sir,

Mauritius, 11 September 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit the monthly returns of arrivals, casualties, departures, entries at and re-engagements from the Dépôt, among the immigrant population of this colony, for August.

The arrivals within the month are again shown to have been numerous; and their description is uniformly well reported of by the Protector.

The proportion of women and children to men, large. These relations in the mass of introductions of the present year, up to 31st August, stand thus:—

2,800 men; 808 women; 559 children.

Deaths on the passage, though still numerous, are shown to have much diminished, as compared with those of July; numbering 76 against 104.

Cholera is said to be subsiding at Calcutta and the districts adjoining.

The general casualties in the island exceed the very moderate ratings of the two preceding months, without being excessive; amounting to 109 of all classes.

Of departures at their own charge, after comparatively brief residence in the colony, the number amounts to 376 within the month, inclusive of 36 women and 20 children.

These departures include a larger number of females than is customary.

Page 204.

This heavy list, involving serious sacrifice to the colony, was anticipated in my despatch, No. 151, of the 17th ultimo, to the closing portion of which I beg leave to refer you, Sir, for my further observations on the same subject.

Page 149.

The band arriving towards the close of the month of April, by the ship "Marion," consisting of 160 men, 70 women, 47 children, already reported upon in despatch, No. 84, of 8 May, as having been placed in quarantine, small-pox having broken out on board on the passage, have been landed and distributed upon the estates in the early part of the month now reported upon, and close of the preceding one.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 1, in No. 33.

RETURN, for the Month of August 1846, showing the Particulars relating to Immigrants introduced into the Colony under the operation of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 16th January 1842, as well as a Summary of the Immigration from its Commencement.

Date of Landing.	Ships' Number.	Ships' Names.	Pre-sidency.	Landed in the Colony.						Deaths on the Passage.						Deaths since Landing in Civil Hospital.						Deaths after entering into Service.						Returned to India.						Being undt for Service.	REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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General Casualties during the Month

GRAND Total for the Month

Total of previous Immigration under present system

Total of Immigrants under Bounty system, concluded in March 1844

GRAND TOTAL to present Date

Protector's Office, Port Louis, }  
5 September 1846.

(signed)

C. Anderson,  
Protector.\* Not including 10  
Infants  
without  
tickets.

CORRESPONDENCE *relative to the* SUPPLY OF LABOUR

Enclosure 2, in No. 33.

RETURN of *Indian* and *Chinese* Immigrants who have embarked for their respective Countries during the Month of August 1846.

Date of Passports.	Ships' Names.	Presidency.	INDIANS.									Chinese at Masters' Expense.	Remarks.	
			Government Expense.			Masters' Expense.			Their own Expense previous to Five Years in the Colony.					
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.			Men.
1846 :														
Aug. 1	Defiance	Madras and Calcutta.	40	3	3	2	-	-	-	135	18	7	-	* Including ten without ticket.
" 6	Emma -	Singapore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
" 18	Actress -	Bombay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2	-	-	
" 24	Orient -	Madras and Calcutta.	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	160	16	13	-	
	TOTAL -		67	5	3	2	-	-	-	318	36	20*	1	

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
5 September 1846.(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Enclosure 3, in No. 33.

Encl. 3, in No. 33. STATEMENT of *Indian* Immigrants who have entered the Dépôt for Re-engagement, and of those who have engaged from the same Establishment during August 1846.

DISTRICTS.	Entered for Re-engagement.	Engaged from the Dépôt.	Balance on 31 Aug. 1846.	REMARKS.
Port Louis - - - -	6	2		
Pamplemousses - - -	—	—		
Rivière du Rempart -	—	—		
Flacq - - - - -	1	—		
Grand Port - - - -	—	—		
Savanne - - - - -	—	—		
Black River - - - -	—	1		
Plaines Wilhems - -	—	—		
Moka - - - - -	—	—		
TOTAL - - - -	7	3	4	{ The balance of 4, unknown how disposed of.

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
5 September 1846.(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Enclosure 4, in No. 33.

Encl. 4, in No. 33. RETURN of Arrivals of Immigrants for the Year 1846 up to 31st August.

Date.	Ships' Name.	Males.	Females.	Children.	TOTAL.		
					Males.	Females.	Children.
April -	Orient - - - -	165	40	48			
" -	Victoria - - - -	124	41	37			
" -	Ernaad - - - -	150	59	36	459	140	121
May -	Sultany - - - -	205	96	52			
" -	Cheapside - - - -	143	56	40	346	152	92
June -	Pekin - - - -	165	41	36			
" -	Lady Flora Hastings -	193	53	42	358	94	78
July -	Faize Allum - - - -	176	46	38			
" -	Sir Robert Seppings -	183	53	41			
" -	Defiance - - - -	153	30	12			
" -	Lady M'Donald - - -	186	44	39			
" -	Nankin - - - -	148	49	28	846	222	158
August	Marion - - - -	160	70	47			
" -	Orient - - - -	201	50	22			
" -	Mahomed Shaw - - -	190	45	22			
" -	Sultany - - - -	238	35	19	789	200	110
	TOTAL - - - -				2,800	808	559

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
31 August 1846.(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

## Enclosure 5, in No. 33.

STATEMENT of the Number of *Indian* Immigrants who have embarked for their respective Countries from 1st July to 31st August 1846; showing the Loss on the Amount paid for the Passage of each for the unexpired part of Five Years, calculated on an Average of £.6 per Adult, or 2s. per Month for Sixty Months.

PRESIDENCIES.	Number of Months of Residence in the Colony.																								TOTALS.				
	1.	13.	17.	19.	20.	22.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.		42.	43.	44.	45.
Calcutta	1	12	4	1	4	4	3	15	5	-	-	-	3	15	45	2	2	7	1	13	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	1	158
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	85	28	6½	13	13	14	31	17	4	-	-	-	-	1	178½
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	5	20	11	1	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Total	1	12	4	1	4	4	3	15	5	-	6	1	6	32	100	41	9½	22	14	27	50	21	7	2	4	3	2	2	404½
Loss on the Amount paid for the Passage of each for the unexpired part of Five Years	£. 5 18 - 2½	56 8 -	17 4 -	4 2 -	16 - -	15 4 -	10 16 -	62 10 -	17 - -		19 4 -	3 2 -	18 - -	92 16 -	280 - -	110 14 -	24 14 -	55 - -	38 12 -	62 2 -	128 4 -	44 2 -	14 - -	3 16 -	7 4 -	5 2 -	3 4 -	3 - -	£. 1,097 18 -

Number embarked from January 1843 to December 1845	-	2,380	£. 9,337 16 -
Number embarked from 1st January to 30th June 1846	-	1,101	£. 3,331 9 -
Number embarked from 1st July to 31st August 1846	-	404½	£. 1,097 18 -
TOTAL to 30th June 1846	-	3,885½	£. 13,767 3 -

## Enclosure 6, in No. 33.

(No. 58.)

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c., Port Louis.

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
28 July 1846.

Sir,

Encl. 6, in No. 33.

1. I HAVE the honour to communicate for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that 18 return immigrants have been embarked in the ship "Faize Allum," for Bombay, 16 being at their own expense, and the remaining two at the expense of Government.

2. The two latter consist of a man charged with having attempted to poison, and an aged female, his mother, who having urgently requested to be allowed to accompany her son, I have to request that the necessary authority may be given for the half of her passage-money, amounting to one pound ten shillings.

3. The period of service in the colony of those returning at their own charge is detailed in the annexed statement.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) C. Anderson, Protector.

INDIAN Emigrant Labourers embarked at their own Expense on board the Ship "Faize Allum," on the 22d July 1846, with the Period of their Service in the Colony.

## BOMBAY.

June - 1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
November „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
January - 1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-							16

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
28 July 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson, Protector.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c., Port Louis.

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
4 August 1846.

Sir,

1. WITH reference to your letter of the 30th July, I have now the honour to communicate for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that Two Hundred (200) return immigrants embarked on the 1st instant in the "Defiance," James Frye, commander, for Madras and Calcutta, the proportion being as follows; viz.—

Madras, at their own expense	-	-	-	-	-	88
„ at the expense of Government	-	-	-	-	-	15
						—103
Calcutta, at their own expense	-	-	-	-	-	69
„ at the expense of Government	-	-	-	-	-	28
						— 97
						200

2. The "Defiance" lately arrived here from Calcutta, licensed to carry 200 adults, and is now provided with a surgeon, medicines and medical comforts. according to the local regulations, the supply of food for the immigrants being composed of 9,100 pounds of rice, 1,800 pounds of salt fish, 11,500 gallons of water.

3. The annexed statement will show the period of service in the colony of the people who returned by this ship at their own charge.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) C. Anderson, Protector.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT of *Indian* Immigrants embarked at their own Expense on board the Barque  
"Defiance," on the 1st August 1846, with the Period of their Service in the Colony.

MADRAS.					No.	CALCUTTA.					No.
April	1843	-	-	-	2	February	1843	-	-	-	2
May	"	-	-	-	3	April	"	-	-	-	1
June	"	-	-	-	12	May	"	-	-	-	4
July	"	-	-	-	5	July	"	-	-	-	1
August	"	-	-	-	8	December	"	-	-	-	6
September	"	-	-	-	6	January	1844	-	-	-	15
October	"	-	-	-	1	February	"	-	-	-	3
November	"	-	-	-	21	June	"	-	-	-	4
December	"	-	-	-	23	July	"	-	-	-	4
January	1844	-	-	-	5	October	"	-	-	-	4
March	"	-	-	-	1	December	"	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -					87	TOTAL - - -					68

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
4 August 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

One man from Madras, and one from Calcutta, arrived in the colony in 1842.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c., Port Louis.

Sir,

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
5 August 1846.

REFERRING to my report of the 28th ultimo, respecting certain return immigrants by the  
"Faize Allum," I have now the honour to communicate, for his Excellency's information,  
that the detention of that vessel until the 2d instant enabled me to send 11 more Bombay  
people on board, and the period of their service in the colony will be found in the annexed  
statement.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

STATEMENT of *Indian* Immigrants embarked at their own Expense, on board the ship  
"Faize Allum," on the 31st July 1846, with the Period of their Service in the Colony.

BOMBAY.

June	-	1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
October	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
November	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
December	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
TOTAL									11

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
5 August 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

(No. 71.)

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c., Port Louis.

Sir,

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
23 August 1846.

TWENTY-FIVE return immigrants having embarked at their own expense, in the barque  
"Actress," for Bombay, on the 18th instant, I have the honour to annex a statement of  
their various periods of service in the colony.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.



STATEMENT of *Indian* Labourers embarked at their own Expense on board the barque "Actress," on the 18th August 1846, with the Period of their Service in the Colony.

## BOMBAY.

July 1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
October "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
December "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
January 1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
February "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL - - -								25

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
22 August 1846.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Protector's Office, Port Louis, 28 August 1846.

1. I HAVE the honour to report to you, for his Excellency's information, the embarkation of 208½ return immigrants by the "Orient," D. Wales, commander, for Madras and Calcutta; the proportion for each port being as follows:—

Madras—At their own expense	-	-	-	-	90½
At Government expense	-	-	-	-	11
					101½
Calcutta—At their own expense	-	-	-	-	89
At Government expense	-	-	-	-	18
					107
					208½

And the periods of service in the colony, of those at their own charge, will be found in the subjoined statement.

2. The "Orient" is measured at Calcutta for 277 adults, and carries a surgeon, together with the required medicines and medical comforts, and is supplied with 10,000 pounds of rice, 1,777 pounds of salt fish, and 10,000 gallons of water, for the sole use of the immigrant passengers.

I have, &c.  
(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

STATEMENT of *Indian* Labourers embarked at their own Expense on board the Barque "Orient," on the 24th August 1846, with the Period of their Service in the Colony.

MADRAS.	No.	CALCUTTA.	No.
May - - 1843	2	January 1843	2
June " - - - -	14	February " - - - -	3
July " - - - -	19	March " - - - -	2
August " - - - -	9	April " - - - -	2
September " - - - -	5	May " - - - -	2
October " - - - -	7	July " - - - -	2
November " - - - -	5½	August " - - - -	2
December " - - - -	7	September " - - - -	1
January 1844	12	October " - - - -	7
February " - - - -	7	November " - - - -	2
March " - - - -	3	December " - - - -	2
		January 1844	39
		July " - - - -	1
		August " - - - -	11
		September " - - - -	3
		January 1845	2
		February " - - - -	1
		April " - - - -	3
		August " - - - -	2
TOTAL - - -	90½	TOTAL - - -	89

Protector's Office, Port Louis,  
28 August 1846.

(signed) C. Anderson,  
Protector.

—No. 34.—

— No. 34. —

(No. 181.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary *Gladstone*.

Sir,

Mauritius, 17 September 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit a continuation of the correspondence with the deputation of planters and merchants already reported upon in my despatch, No. 169, of the 3d instant, and others preceding, therein referred to.

Both the address and reply were laid before the Council yesterday, by my direction, and referred by it to the Immigration Committee, to assist their deliberations in connexion with the minute submitted in my despatch above-named.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 34.

To His Excellency Sir *W. M. Gomm*, Governor of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Port Louis, 7 September 1846.

WE have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 8th ultimo, in reply to the memorandum left with your Excellency by the deputation which had the honour of waiting on you on the day previous. Your Excellency's letter has been laid before the gentlemen who formed the deputation, and submitted also to the consideration of many of the proprietary body, who concurred in the project laid before your Excellency for meeting the expenses of an increased introduction of Indian labourers. The objections raised by your Excellency to the project in question having been weighed with the deepest attention, we are not without hopes that, upon further consideration, they may be removed, and that the plan may, under proper modifications, be yet found practicable.

The first objection is to the amount of the estimate, which is considered as underrated. The scheme submitted to your Excellency being one of principle rather than of detail, this objection may be removed by increasing the amount of the proposed impost, or by restricting the number of the additional Indians to be introduced to the amount that may with certainty be calculated on as the produce of the proposed tax. Setting aside the contingent increase of revenue to arise from the presumed increase of production and of commercial activity, a contingency, however, that never fails to form a material element in every estimate of wages and means; the amount that would be produced by the proposed tax upon engagements and employment may be calculated with all requisite accuracy, since the number of Indians in respect of whom it would become payable is well known to the Government; nor can there be any doubt of the ability of the Legislature to frame such regulations as will work successfully, and obviate all risks of the general revenues of the colony becoming saddled with additional burthens for this particular object.

The machinery for collecting this tax is already in existence; the tax upon engagements might easily be levied by means of a stamp to be impressed upon every engagement presented for the magistrate's signature, and paid for previous to the authentication of the document by the magistrate; and with regard to the tax on parties employing immigrants without written engagements, it can hardly be supposed that more difficulty will occur than in levying those on carriages, horses, &c., to which this part of the proposed tax may be assimilated.

The immigrants are supposed to be under the special surveillance of the stipendiary magistrates; the absolute freedom which they enjoy ought to be qualified by the implied engagement they contracted when accepting a free passage to Mauritius to pass five years here in agricultural labour.

Without wandering from the subject immediately under consideration, to examine how the immigrant might be induced to fulfil this implied contract, however important that question may be, it may be said, that it will be no great hardship upon employers, who by the very act of employment avail themselves of the benefits of immigration, to make monthly returns to the stipendiary magistrates of their districts of the immigrants in their service, and again, quarterly returns to the civil commissaries; from which data the collector of internal revenues might establish his claims and levy the amount as is usual with other branches of revenue entrusted to his collection; and the certainty of the Indian himself being required to produce a discharge from his previous employer when he appears before the magistrate to contract with a new master, or to obtain a passage for his country, will prove a sufficient security against loss to the treasury from wilful or careless neglect in making these returns. Thus it hardly appears adventurous to predict as much regularity and accuracy in levying the proposed new impost, as with regard to those taxes already in existence.

As

No. 34-  
Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm* to  
Mr. Secretary  
*Gladstone*,  
17 Sept. 1846.

Page 242.

Encl. in No. 34-

As compared with the expense of the Indians annually introduced from Calcutta, it is not too much to expect that a smaller expense per head would suffice for the introduction of the extra number from Madras, a port less distant from Mauritius by 600 miles, and much less expensive for shipping, irrespective of the hoped-for saving and advantage to be derived from the establishment of regular steam communication between the two ports. Private letters state, that the assent of the metropolitan Government to the resumption of emigration from Madras was despatched to that presidency as long ago as the month of March 1845, so that no delay can reasonably be apprehended in that quarter.

Your Excellency expresses gratification that the proprietary body is impressed with the justice of the demand so repeatedly urged by you, "that if further annual expense is to be incurred for increasing the stock of labour in the colony, it should, in fairness, be contributed by that body, and by parties who derive their profits from its prosperity;" but your Excellency goes on to add, "and not be levied upon the community of Mauritius," thereby implying that a section only of that community would be benefited by a sufficient supply of labour. In a colony possessing only one important branch of agriculture, one single article of manufacture and exportation, to which is due the afflux of shipping to its port, which gives employment to numerous establishments of transport and coasting conveyances, sustains the greater and the lesser branches of commerce, calls into activity every description of art practised in the colony, and gives subsistence to the greater part of the artificers settled in different parts of the island, from the intelligent engineer, architect and ship-builder, down to the ignorant weaver of the Vacoa sugar bags; it would be extremely difficult to fix the limit where the prosperity of that sole produce ceases to be beneficial to the community. Perhaps if its effects were accurately traced, they would be found only to terminate at that lowest class which from its social position is exempt from all contribution to the taxes of the state. But so far from viewing it in this broad light, your Excellency appears even to question the fairness of imposing the burthen suggested upon the body of employers "en masse." Surely, if any one declining to take that enlarged view of the subject which seems to us most consonant to true principles, were to seek the fairest method of direct taxation for defraying the expenses of additional immigration, he would select, as the most just and most intelligible scheme, the one proposed, of requiring the payment to be made by those who employ the immigrants introduced; and that in proportion to the extent to which they avail themselves of the advantages of the immigration. It becomes, then, a voluntary self-imposed tax; those who object to it, may escape it altogether by declining to employ the immigrants, and those who have occasion for them will pay exactly in proportion to the extent of their wants, and to the advantage they obtain.

But, instead of this obvious plan, your Excellency invites the recommendation of an additional export duty on sugar, as if the makers of that commodity were the only individuals to benefit by the increased supply of labour. It would appear to follow as a natural corollary to this suggestion, that the expense being borne exclusively by sugar-makers, sugar-makers alone should be permitted to employ the Indians introduced; but this probably is not intended, and would not be consented to; at all events such is not the case at present, so that it becomes necessary to state the objections that exist to the proposed increase of duty on sugar, which, it is submitted, would be oppressive, unjust and ineffectual for the object in view.

1. Oppressive,—because the sugar-makers being at present overwhelmed with expenses that for many seasons successively have swallowed up their revenues, cannot without great inconvenience, especially in the existing difficulty in money matters, undertake to pay an additional tax of 60,000*l.*, within the next six months, without an immediate corresponding advantage; for it is evident that whilst the tax would be punctually exacted here, no increase of immigration, to an extent sufficient to effect the object desired, the restriction of wages and rations within due bounds, would be accomplished until after the close of the present crop.

2. Unjust,—as taxing a single class of individuals, about 200 in number, for purchasing an advantage of which the rest of the community are partakers as well as themselves. A large number of immigrants are employed in the lighterage and cart establishments, and attached to the public warehouses; many are in the service of the timber-dealers, working in bands at the sawpits in the woods; the carriers by land and by sea, existing in every district, employ immigrants; every artisan, market-gardener and small cultivator, and even many of the late slave population who are small proprietors living from their own ground, themselves, have Indians labouring for them; and many grooms, gardeners and domestic servants are obtained by private individuals from among the immigrants. It would be difficult to find a reason for allowing these classes to enter into competition with the sugar-maker in engaging labourers to diminish the supply available for him, and perchance raise the rate of wages against him, if they are to be exempted from all share of the expense, and that be borne exclusively by him who by this very competition may have been deprived of the hands it is proposed he shall at all events pay for.

There is a class of people here called "entrepreneurs," generally men without capital or ostensible means, or settled occupation, whose leisure and habits give them great facilities in treating with the disengaged and unsettled Indians, of which they avail for the purpose of

due stock of available labour, they go about the country offering themselves and their hands to plant, &c. by the job, and exacting from the pressing wants of the planters, created in part by this very system, at critical periods of the season, or of his crop, an engagement which enables them to pay their men, and gain a profit for themselves.

This kind of wandering life is perhaps agreeable to the Indians, as it tends to a frequent change of residence; but it militates against their acquiring settled habits, and deprives them of all inducement to take care of their dwellings, and cultivate the garden-grounds, which most proprietors of sugar estates are anxious to see them take to, like their predecessors of the first immigration under five years' engagements. But be this as it may, can any thing be more unjust than that these entrepreneurs should first deprive the planters of the men they are desirous of engaging, contribute to the increase of wages and rations by their competition, and take advantage of the planters' insufficiency of hands to force him to address himself to them, and exact a profit for themselves; and then that the sugar-making planters alone should bear all the expenses of procuring the labourers that have enabled the entrepreneurs thus to inconvenience them?

3. Ineffectual for the object in view,—because the proposed increase of duty would not operate any change of the present pernicious system, nor check that competition for hands which threatens to bring about a further advance in the already exorbitant scale of wages and indulgences.

As contrasted with the effects of the increased export duty, some of the advantages of the proposed tax on engagements and employment may be briefly pointed out.

The tax would be paid by the person actually benefiting by it, in the proportion and to the extent of that benefit, and would indeed become a voluntary tax.

The competition for labour would be diminished, inasmuch as the employers having immediately to find the money for paying the engagement-tax, would only engage the number of men they had absolute need of, instead of, as at present, in many cases engaging all they can procure, without reference so much to the actual number they may have at the moment under engagement, as forced by the necessity of guarding against the inconveniences of desertion, absenteeism, and of the conclusion of engagements at critical periods.

This system would be encouraged in other classes of employers, by exemption from all share in the burden of increased immigration, partly necessitated by it. But if all parties were obliged to bear their part of the expense at once, and to incur immediate outlay for prospective advantage, they would be less apt to give way to the considerations which now are irresistible, and would engage men only when absolutely indispensable; and at the same time a great discouragement would be inflicted on the whole band of *soi-disant* sirdars, crimps and persuaders, who live in idleness and thrive upon the necessities of the planters, and whose intervention has been justly denounced by your Excellency as equally hurtful to immigrant and employer. Again, owing to the license in which the Indians are indulged, sugar planters are apt to get into their camps or villages as many labourers as they can, in order that the large amount of desertions and daily absences may be filled up by those supernumeraries; were they bound to pay for every man so kept in half employ, they would dismiss all above their regular number; and the excess becoming available for other planters, the demand would at once be diminished, and so modify to some extent the increase of introduction necessary to restore wages to a rate consistent with the interest of the employers as well as with that of the labourers; and, moreover, this diminution of wages would be followed by increased regularity of work, since the labourer would no longer be idle from indifference to the forfeiture of half his pay, nor able, after three days' work, to absent himself and subsist for as many more; and if rations as well as wages were reduced, it would no longer be in the power of the steady and working men to harbour and feed the idle and vagabonds.

Thus so many even of the men at present in the island, now living in idleness, might return to industry, as greatly to promote the speedy restoration of the object so indispensable to the agricultural interests, regularity of work for fair remuneration.

Having thus laid before your Excellency the advantages both to proprietors and labourers, which we consider may be expected from the working of the system of taxation proposed by us, over the alternative which your Excellency has suggested, we take occasion to explain that it was by no means the wish of the deputation to pledge the Government at once to an additional expense for this year of 60,000*l.* to be recovered by means dependent upon a variety of contingencies, and a set of regulations the successful working of which could not be predicted. We perfectly coincide with your Excellency in your opinion that a prudent government would be only justified in entertaining such a project by "putting the machinery in play, experiencing its working, gathering in its result, and then performing its own part to the extent warranted by such experience." Nothing can be more reasonable than this; and such, and nothing more, was intended to be asked for by the deputation which waited on you, however ill or indistinctly made known to your Excellency, the wish of the proprietors intended to be expressed in the memorandum left with you was this, that a fair trial should be given to a system of taxation proposed by themselves. We should, therefore, again submit to the consideration of your Excellency the immediate passing of a law imposing a tax upon labour to be borne by the employer, which would form a fund to be applied, as soon as practicable, to the introduction of other labourers.

The demands of the Government for labourers need not outrun the in-gathering of the tax, but they would be mutually adapted to each other; and were the tax at once imposed, and a commencement made by the immediate commissioning of a certain number of men, we humbly think that an experiment might be made without delay, on a scale sufficiently

moderate to involve no danger of the Government and treasury being compromised, and sufficiently large to show whether this plan would not serve for actual pressing wants, as well as for meeting the serious diminution of labourers which is likely to take place in 1848.

We cannot conclude without urging on your Excellency the necessity of timely provision for replacing the men whose time shall have expired, and whose object of earning a competence to return with to their own country shall then have been fulfilled, so that the planter of Mauritius shall not then find himself totally without hands, though he now offers means of providing them, nor other Indians debarred of the advantages that they would meet with here.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Henry Barlow.</i>	<i>Ulcoq.</i>
	<i>Edward Chapman.</i>	<i>C. P. Harel.</i>
	<i>J. Edward Arbuthnot.</i>	<i>Isaie Blancard.</i>
	<i>Jas. Currie.</i>	<i>H. Lemiere.</i>

—No. 35.—

(No. 190.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K. C. B., to Mr. Secretary Gladstone.

No. 35.

Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone.  
28 Sept. 1846.

For Sir W. M. Gomm's  
Despatch, 20 Feb. 1846,  
No. 41, *vide* Papers  
ordered by the House of  
Commons to be printed,  
26 Aug. 1846, No. 691,  
Part II. p. 238.

Sir,

Mauritius, 28 September 1846.

I BEG beg leave to submit a notice, which I have thought it expedient, for reasons advanced in the course of the communication, to address to the body of employers of immigrant labour in the colony, through the medium of the several houses of agency interested in the estates on which this labour is engaged, comprising, as an earlier despatch (No. 41, of 20th February), will have shown, the whole agricultural produce of the colony in sugar, with small exceptions.

The communications recently received from India alluded to by me are,

1st. A notice from Mr. Caird that he will be incapacitated from furnishing the colony with the whole amount of 6,000 labourers in the course of the present year, owing to instructions from home requiring him to furnish his quota without delay, of 15,000 to the West Indies; and,

2d. A notice from the Presidency of Madras, that in place of the last three months of the year, as applied for by this Government, in the event of emigration from that port being opened to us, the months from April to August are those in which it will best suit that Government to expedite emigrants to this colony; thus finally precluding all reasonable expectation of its being furnished with increased numbers from any quarter before the close of this year, whatever may be the efficiency of its internal regulations for meeting the expense that such solicited introduction would necessarily involve.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 35.

ADMONITORY NOTICE to the body of Agricultural Employers upon Estates in the Colony.

Gentlemen,

Encl. in No. 35.

I AM going to be very free in the advice I shall offer you in this communication; the counsel I shall give may be unpalatable to many, and may probably expose me to some unpopularity; but I am not deterred by the apprehension of these consequences from following the course I have here proposed to myself, in the consciousness that what I am imparting is directing you to a sounder and a steadier view of your own permanent interests, than I observe you in too many instances adopting; and my position enables me to guard against deception in the view I am thus taking of your concerns.

My observations are not of universal application in the colony; far from it. It is to the exception from this, that I am indebted for the confidence I feel in the system I am recommending, and from the success of these parties, under all their actual disadvantages, owing

confidently assert, always preceding them, whether in the persons of the actual employers the men renewing engagement, or of others.

To carry a present object, and that not always a primary one, a sacrifice is hastily made, a temptation is held out; and, the object attained, the inconsiderate tenderer of it imagines that he will restore matters to their original position among his hands; but the Indians are as slow as other people in relinquishing an advantage gained, or rather, thrust upon them, and they now secure to themselves by demand that which they accepted as a boon in the first instance.

Wages at 14s. per month, and rations at the tariff rate, is excellent and ample remuneration for the able-bodied and practised field-labourer, one not specially employed in the higher offices of the establishment; and at this rate the men would be contented to work, for they, too, know all this, if the employers gave them reason to understand that more would not be conceded either by themselves or by their neighbours; and had they the evidence of this steadily before them. But the reverse is the practise, and thence the rise to 16s., additional rations, &c. threatening so generally to prevail.

There are employers, however, who have taken from the commencement a larger and a sounder view of their own interest and those of the community.

They are benefiting in the face of difficulty, and will continue to benefit through their consistency, as all would were this course followed.

The communications recently received from India, imparted by my direction to those most interested, render this course imperative upon all, if the evil complained of is expected to be stayed. It rests with employers themselves in the mass. Government can do nothing in the matter but counsel, and this duty I am endeavouring to fulfil to the best of my means.

But, let me not be misunderstood, gentlemen, in what I am here so earnestly proposing; I, who towards the close of the first year of renewed immigration, did my best to oppose myself to a plan for lowering the scale of wages generally in the island upon renewals, and fixing the rate of pay at which the immigrants first accepted service in the colony as the maximum for meritorious work in prospect, am not now about to advocate the combination among yourselves for purposes then denounced, from any presumed experience of its necessity at this day. I only propose to you, each and individually, to guard against wantonly or incautiously indulging, on the one hand, in a practice of which I have too frequent evidence, of applicants over-reaching a neighbour by offering extravagant remuneration, to serve an immediate purpose; and, on the other, giving too facile encouragement to a wanton impulse of cupidity on the part of the labourers while bargaining. These have generally attained their justly acquired increase of wages throughout the colony. Their increased value to the employer has earned for them the rise from 10s. to 14s. per month.

I am contending, that with this they would remain content; that they ought to remain so is evident, from the proved facility which it affords to all inclined to depart from the colony, with (for them) considerable profit after short stay, they defraying also the expenses of their passage home.

That they would do so, I am encouraged to assume, since the greater part continue at this day, and in the fourth year of service, content with the wages accorded them at the expiration of the first, 14s.

It remains therefore, with the body of employers to retain matters in this state, without prejudice to the interests of the labourers, of their neighbours or their own; the two latter too surely compromised by the course I am arraigning, and even the former; inasmuch as it tends to pamper undue expectations among the Indians, and thus permanently to unsettle their minds.

The counsel tendered also by the Secretary of State, in his 38th despatch, is too valuable, and a hearty compliance with its injunctions too intimately bound up with your own welfare and with that of so many others to allow me to neglect any opportunity of recalling it to mind.

(Extract.)

“ Her Majesty’s Government do not attempt to meet the state of things existing in Mauritius, by any resort to abstract principles; but they see in it, quite apart from the demands for increased immigration, great dangers; and they are anxious to lay the foundation of, slow perhaps, but solid improvement. They would recognize the promise of such improvement in whatever tends to modify the character of the Coolie immigration, apart from any question as to its amount; so as to render it more conformable to domestic order, in whatever may tend to convert temporary migration into migration for settlement, and thus to bring the Indian within the reach of civilizing, and as Her Majesty’s Government would hope, of Christian influences. Lastly, in whatever would appear likely to re-establish any part of the Negro population in its connexion with the culture of the staple products of the island, whether by giving a particular turn to the training of the young, or by increased security for civil rights, or by encouraging any dispositions of the Negro to settle in situations convenient for labour on the estates, or of the planter to attract him, by granting a liberal tenancy of houses and plots of land, or in whatever other manner it be pursued, the object is one which I cannot too earnestly commend to your solicitude.”

In furtherance of these latter views, I do not hesitate to express my earnest desire, that the Council may concur in the adoption of another proposal of the Secretary of State, communicated in the same despatch; that which suggests the means of "meeting the charges of immigration by a direct tax on Coolie labour."

No appliance, I feel persuaded, would tend more effectually to bring back a due proportion of the emancipated population to the cultivation of the estates, than the working of this measure; since I agree with the Secretary of State, that "it would practically place a premium on Negro as compared with Coolie labour," and have the beneficial tendency, under every point of view, of relieving the colony from the reproach involved in the charge, that "the staple labour of the colony is now not natural, but artificial;" and "the source of supply is short-lived, because it is not a natural one."

(signed) *W. M. Gomm.*

— No. 36. —

No. 36.  
Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm.  
1 October 1846.

(No. 39.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 1 October 1846.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 29th ultimo, No. 38, I transmit to you, herewith, the copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. D. Barclay, on behalf of the "Mauritius Association," pointing out the great rise which has recently taken place in the price of the labour of the Indian immigrant, and the consequent difficulty which will probably be felt in getting in the next year's crop.

The remedy proposed by Mr. Barclay, is the introduction of 5,000 or 6,000 emigrants from Madras, with their families, in addition to the 6,000 annually imported from Calcutta. To this measure I should see no objection, provided the immigrants were accompanied by their families, and that the expense of the introduction could be so arranged as not unduly to burthen the finances of the colony. I, therefore, recommend the proposition to your early and serious attention; although I am not prepared, without more precise information as to the details of it, to give you any positive instruction in the matter. I also enclose a letter which was received at this office a short time ago, containing suggestions and an offer of service, which do not seem undeserving of consideration with reference to this subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 36.

My Lord,

12, Austin-Friars, 17 September 1846.

Encl. 1, in No. 36.

I HAVE the honour to address you in the name of the "Mauritius Association," which has recently been formed by the merchants of London, who are deeply interested in the prosperity of that colony, and to acquaint your Lordship that letters have been received from the island by the last overland mail, as late as the 14th July. They complain much of the want of labourers, which was manifest from the great rise that had taken place in the rate of wages, and they also point out the very serious inconvenience felt by the planters in consequence of that rise. The wages usually given, and which have been promised to the natives of India in printed notices circulated throughout the country in the language of each presidency, have not gone beyond Cy. rs. 5 per month, whilst many labourers have come down to the island below that specified rate of wages, thereby showing that Cy. rs. 5 per month money wages, with food, lodging, clothing, medical attendance and medicines, was more than sufficient to induce those men to emigrate from India.

The fact now before us of wages having risen to Cy. rs. 9 per month, with increased provisions, extra clothing, &c., clearly proves that there must be something radically wrong between supply and demand, requiring very active and early attention.

The Association anticipate, in consequence of that scarcity of labour and advance of wages, very serious difficulties to the planters in securing the coming crop, and carrying on efficiently the timely cultivation of the cane grounds, and it is their earnest wish that your Lordship should take very prompt and decisive measures to relieve as much as possible the anticipated evils.

They



They earnestly request, therefore, that your Lordship should, with the least possible delay, send instructions to Sir William Gomm to allow the immediate introduction of 5,000 to 6,000 men, with their families, from Madras, in addition to the annual grant of 6,000 men allowed from Calcutta. Your Lordship must bear in mind that the season which is favourable for the departure of ships from Madras is unfavourable for their sailing from the river Hooghly.

I am informed by Mr. Hunter that a resolution on this very question was passed in Council about the close of the year 1845, but it appears that nothing has yet been done therein.

I have urgently to request your Lordship's attention to this application as a present palliative to a very serious evil, and to prevent its spreading until measures are devised to place the colony in such a healthy position, as regards its labouring population, as will ensure to the British interests ample power to compete successfully in the home market with slave-grown sugar, and which it is believed to be the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote.

The Association for the present confine themselves to the question of the great necessity that exists for increased numbers of immigrants from India; but in a short time they will have the honour of addressing your Lordship on the very important subject of opening a communication with the east coast of Africa, not only as a place whence Mauritius may derive a supply of most valuable free labourers, but also as possessing every requisite for the cultivation of a most extensive export trade from Great Britain and her colonies in the coarser articles of her manufactures, which trade has hitherto been carried on by the Americans, who have furnished the chief supply of such articles to the east coast of Africa. On this most important subject the Association beg to refer your Lordship to some interesting papers by the late Mr. Sullivan, and which have been forwarded to the Colonial Office by Sir William Gomm. I now beg to enclose, for your Lordship's perusal, an extract of a letter recently received by this association from the "Merchants and Proprietors' Association" of Port Louis, which has special reference to the very important subject I have had the honour to address your Lordship upon.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey,  
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State  
for the Colonies.

(signed) *D. Barclay.*

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EXTRACT of a Letter from Port Louis, Mauritius, dated the 5th May 1846, addressed to Messrs. *David Barclay* and *John Irving*, Agents for the Island of Mauritius.

Gentlemen,

THE inhabitants of Mauritius have with the deepest regret been informed of the lamented decease of Mr. John Irving, senior, whose kind services had for many years been of so great value to the colony, conjointly with those of Mr. David Barclay.

They have come to the resolution of requesting Mr. John Irving, junior, to favour them so far as to consent to replace his much regretted relative in the situation of agent for this colony. A notarial power of attorney has been prepared to that effect, containing his name, together with that of Mr. David Barclay, and will be forwarded as soon as it has been signed by the colonists at large.

The general situation of the island, as regards the want of labour on estates, has become one of such difficulty that the merchants, planters and proprietors have been induced to resort to the measure of forming associations in Port Louis, and in each of the rural districts, for the purpose of collecting authentic information on that all-important subject, and of laying it in the shape of memorials and petitions before the Governor, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and even before Parliament, with a view to obtain some alleviation to the present distress of the agricultural interest, on which the prosperity of the whole colony entirely depends.

We therefore beg to inform you of that measure having been adopted, and to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the proper authority such memorials as we are about to transmit to you.

We are happy to take this opportunity of offering to Mr. David Barclay our warmest acknowledgments for the valuable services which he has on so many former occasions rendered to the colony, conjointly with the late Mr. Irving, and of which its inhabitants will ever preserve a grateful remembrance.



This first letter will be signed by the fifteen members of the "Merchants and Proprietors' Association" formed at Port Louis; but future communications on current business will be signed by three members of it only.

We enclose various resolutions adopted by the Association, and of which we wish you to be informed.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>V. Senneville.</i>	<i>J. E. Arbuthnot.</i>
	<i>Js. Currie.</i>	<i>— Lortan.</i>
	<i>Hy. Kœnig.</i>	<i>Henry Adam.</i>
	<i>Edward Chapman.</i>	<i>H. Lemier.</i>
	<i>P. N. Truquez.</i>	<i>B. S. Houghton.</i>
	<i>Geo. Robinson.</i>	<i>Henry Barlow.</i>
	<i>C. V. Haril.</i>	<i>R. Jack.</i>
	<i>E. Dupont.</i>	

(True copy.)

London, 17 September 1846.

*Jno. S. Rowlandson,*  
Secretary to the Mauritius Association.

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Enclosure 2, in No. 36.

Encl. 2, in No. 36. To the Right honourable *W. E. Gladstone*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

Right honourable Sir,

Cochin, Malabar Coast, East Indies,  
1 July 1846.

I most respectfully beg leave to address you again on a subject which will, I trust, meet with your favourable consideration. Since I had the honour of addressing you in February last, circumstances have transpired to lead me to suppose that Her Majesty's Government has it now in contemplation to permit emigration to the Mauritius from other ports, as well as from Calcutta, and anticipating that Cochin would also eventually be included in the number, I am induced, though prematurely, to tender my humble services as an emigration agent at this place, since I feel confident that from my having been born at Cochin, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the language, customs and character of the people of the Malabar Coast, I shall be able to render the Government every satisfaction in the discharge of my duties as an agent.

Permit me the liberty, in connection with the above subject, to bring the following particulars to your notice: Cochin is situated on the Malabar Coast, having the territories of the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin on either side, and is subordinate to the Madras Presidency. Ships resort to this port from the 1st September to the 15th May, when the south-west monsoon sets in, during which time approaching the coast is dangerous. I doubt not but that hundreds of Coolies and mechanics would willingly proceed from hence to the Mauritius in quest of a livelihood, if they could only be permitted to do it. There are vessels belonging to this port which carry on a regular trade between this and the Mauritius, the average passage being 30 days.

Should Cochin be eventually declared open for emigration, and you have not a more deserving person in view for the office, I shall feel extremely grateful if you would kindly condescend to appoint me as the agent here.

As you would, I humbly presume, be desirous of knowing as to my person before you extend your good and kind offices towards me, permit me most respectfully to add, that I am the second legitimate son of the late Lieutenant Thomas White, of the Bombay army, and nephew to Dr. William Ramsay White, staff-surgeon and principal medical officer at the Mauritius, who is now in England on leave, and would speak of me if necessary.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry White.*

—No. 37.—

(No. 199.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to  
Mr. Secretary Gladstone.

No. 37.  
Governor Sir  
*W. M. Gomm* to  
Mr. Secretary  
Gladstone,  
27 October 1846.

Sir,

Mauritius, 27 October 1846.

IN my despatch (No. 156) of the 24th August, I reported my having called for returns from the employers of Indian labourers in the colony, specifying the numbers of the new immigration working on each estate who had renewed engagements on it for a second, third and fourth year respectively; and I ventured to anticipate the result of this requisition, as likely to manifest in a higher degree than was generally admitted, or even suspected, a tendency prevailing among the labourers, to settle themselves upon the same property; the professed object of compulsory protracted engagements.

Page 211.

I now submit a summary of the returns received, showing that a proportion, amounting to no less than one-third of the whole number under annual engagements, have voluntarily renewed; that upwards of 1,100 of these are actually in the fourth year of their employment on the same property; upwards of 3,000 in the third, and 6,268 under renewal, promising, it should seem, to be similarly continuous.

These returns have been collected with some pains by the officers engaged, and wholly at the hands of employers themselves. While the amount shown, therefore, cannot be exaggerated, there is reason to presume that it may be underrated, through negligence, and a failure in some quarters to supply the returns called for; not unusual, as shown by the defective quarterly statements of absenteeism, &c.

But even from the showing thus produced, there is, I submit, a vindication of the character of the Indian labourer from the general and sweeping charge of incessant, indiscriminate hankering after change; and a fulfilment, to no small extent, of the anticipations expressed in my minute of the 17th March 1845, embodied at page 29, of "Correspondence relative to Indian Labourers in Mauritius," printed by order of the House of Commons, 8 Aug. 1845, No. 641; and in subsequent reports bearing upon the same point.

The question of indefinite hiring I have already reported in despatch (No. 169.) of 3d September, as being under the consideration of the Council; but the opinions hitherto collected from other competent quarters coincide with my own present impressions, that the change could not now be made in this colony with advantage, and the favourable working of the system actually in operation, and to which the Indians have become habituated, borne witness to in the return herewith submitted, inclines me to be still more averse to risking its disturbance by a resort to measures of very doubtful tendency in the colony.

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But, I presume, I shall ere long have an opportunity furnished me of being more explicit on this particular branch of inquiry, and its various bearings.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

## Enclosure in No. 37.

Encl. in No. 37.

RETURN of the Number of Indian Labourers introduced under the Queen's Order in Council of 15th January 1842, who are now fulfilling Engagements on the same Estates for a Second, Third and Fourth Year.

DISTRICTS.	Second Year's Engagement.	Third Year's Engagement.	Fourth Year's Engagement.	TOTAL.
Port Louis - - - - -	177	233	21	431
South Pamplemousses - - - - -	866	233	94	1,193
North Pamplemousses - - - - -	1,582	1,103	353	3,038
Rivière du Rempart - - - - -	504	109	23	636
Flacq - - - - -	1,305	575	74	1,954
Grand Port - - - - -	496	220	162	878
Savanne - - - - -	563	253	94	910
Black River - - - - -	172	167	282	621
Plaines Wilhems - - - - -	589	192	33	814
Moka - - - - -	14	9	-	23
TOTAL - - - - -	6,268	3,094	1,136	10,498

## — No. 38. —

(No. 205.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 2 November 1846.

I BEG leave to submit a copy of an address recently presented to me by the merchants and agents of estates in the colony, and of my reply.

The address refers to the admonitory notice reported in my despatch (No. 190.) of 28th September, a principal object with me for making which communication being to warn parties concerned, that the demands of the employed must rise, and even to inordinate excess, so long as competition was indulged in without due regard to consequences, by employers; and of the extensive prevalence of this practice, I felt I had sufficient evidence before me to justify my making the appeal.

But a still more important portion of the notice was that with which it closes; and I trust I shall ere long be able to report, that the recommendations of Mr. Gladstone there embodied, are met with a fuller earnestness and determination to act in their spirit by the parties chiefly concerned, the agricultural body, than I have a warrant for expecting from the reply of parties here speaking in their behalf.

Time presses; and, independent of adverse contingencies from without, the possible result of measures brought into activity by the Imperial Legislature, the merchants and controllers of estates in the colony have themselves laid the groundwork for, and prepared the elements of a season of difficulty for themselves, and all dependent upon them, fast approaching.

The immoderate introductions of 1843, and the early portion of 1844 from India by these parties under the bounty system, have enabled the colony at once to

No. 38.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm to  
Earl Grey,  
2 Nov. 1846.

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worthless subjects, through the indiscriminating character of the introductions ; the true source of the disorder which has really prevailed, although much exaggerated in the reports of complainants, as all official documents have shown it, entailed consequences of still graver import, presently to come into operation.

I have no reason to consider the estimate of the Labour Committee (given at page 15, of "Correspondence relative to Indian Labourers in Mauritius," printed by order of the House of Commons, 8 Aug. 1845 (No. 41), with respect to the numbers that may be returning to their homes at the public charge in the years 1848 and 1849, after completion of their five years' service in the colony as over-rated.

The report which I had the satisfaction of forwarding to your Lordship in my despatch (No. 199.) of the 27th ultimo, represents the number of comparative settlers on estates of this class to be far greater than is generally admitted ; and I wish I could augur from the showing of this fact, that a reasonable expectation may be entertained, of the mass of these being thus secured to the colony beyond the period above stated, and even for an unlimited term.

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With a portion of them this will eventually be the case, but I should fear that a still larger portion will be found to comprise those of provident habits ; families, amassing for their future entertainment in their homes, and availing themselves of the conditions upon which they consented to expatriate themselves for a season, a course of proceeding far from unsatisfactory to anticipate as regards themselves, but fraught with serious embarrassment to the colony, and for escape from the consequences of which, I regret to find the present memorialists mainly relying upon their claims to "a free and unrestricted resort to the superabundant, under-fed and unpaid populations of neighbouring countries ;" thus seeking to perpetuate the artificial state of labour in the colony, and laying the ground-work for accumulated embarrassment in certain prospect.

I cannot relinquish the hope, that the island will seek to cultivate the resources which it possesses within itself more actively than it has yet done, or has had occasion to do, for meeting and making head against the coming emergency ; and to this end, opportunities held out to its native Creole and emancipated population, for engaging more directly in the rearing of the staple produce, and in modes not involving even the appearance of a return to subjection, will, I apprehend, mainly contribute.

There is a disposition to the adoption of such courses observable in the community, and I look anxiously for their early development.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm,*  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure in No. 38.

To His Excellency Sir *William Maynard Gomm*, K. C. B., Governor of Mauritius, &c. &c. &c. Encl. in No. 38.

Sir,

Port Louis, 19 October 1846.

THE honourable Colonial Secretary has circulated to us an admonitory notice from your Excellency to the body of agricultural employers in the colony ; and it has been communicated by us, according to your Excellency's intention as intimated by the Colonial Secretary, to those with whom we are in relation of business, comprising, as your Excellency is aware, the large majority of such employers."

Calculated, as this notice is, both intrinsically, and as proceeding from your Excellency, to create a strong impression, we have accompanied it by such arguments as our personal relations and knowledge of the case, and the threatening circumstances of the time, pointed out as most likely to give it additional weight ; and we have had the satisfaction to find that it has been received by the parties more directly concerned, with the same candid consideration, and in the same spirit, as by ourselves.

We have, therefore, to begin by expressing their and our acknowledgments for this proof of interest ; ineffectual and barren as like preceding ones it must be, unless backed by practical measures ; and to assure your Excellency that so far as from being "unpalatable" or a cause of additional "unpopularity" with the class addressed, this notice has been hailed as an indication, that the complaints of difficulties and losses so long made light of, have, at the eleventh hour, been discovered to be well founded, and that now some effectual remedy will not be withheld.

Whilst, however, the direct employers share with us in gratefully acknowledging the counsel tendered and interest manifested in their fortunes, they have been surprised to find it again

again declared of the evils they suffer under, that "the fault has lain mainly with themselves;" a charge, the making of which is quite inexplicable, unless on the supposition that it is done in utter unconsciousness of the fatal alternative under which all employers have been more or less held since 1844.

We have, accordingly, been requested to recall this alternative to your Excellency's mind, and to point out once again the practical fallacy, or at most, mere verbal and unmeaning accuracy, of the evidence which your Excellency has before you, of the offer of higher wages originating with the employer. As this is a point so vitally affecting our whole claim to consideration, and our affairs have, under the helpless system maintained here, and the changes announced from home, arrived at a point when only immediate and plain practical measures, directed to a sound view of actual issues to the interests engaged, and not theoretical deductions from the specious and superficial appearances visible in official reports, will save them; we trust to be pardoned if, in rebutting this charge on behalf of ourselves and those by whom we are commissioned, we are betrayed into over duly imitating your Excellency's freedom and plainness of speech, and should make it appear, that from the beginning we predicted and have struggled against the ruinous course affairs have taken, and have been the helpless victims of the action and inaction of the Government, repeatedly and in vain solicited to adopt or originate effectual means of prevention and remedy.

To throw off this imputation on employers generally, it might suffice to solicit a moment's belief to the idea that the inhabitants of Mauritius are, in mass, of a free giving disposition and temper, unknown to other countries and climates, and that they have, during late years, been painfully collecting their last resources for the purpose of voluntarily squandering them in over-remunerating the imperfect services of a people whose gratitude has taken for the most part the shape of increased expectation and exaction, and whom, as at present administered, it has been found impossible by any sacrifices to attach usefully for any length of time, either to localities or persons. This character would, we apprehend, be at once disclaimed for them by friend and enemy, as equally unfounded with that of wishing to treat their labourers as mere machines, or animal instruments of production," and desiring to have no other relation towards them.

Wages have not been raised by any such voluntary and spendthrift recklessness of consequences to themselves and others.

In 1843, a certainly very large number of men availed themselves of the means of coming here, on condition of labouring five years at agriculture, and were immediately, skilfully and successfully employed; when the results of the labour so employed began to approach the period of realization, many of these men, not discouraged, we may say, by your Excellency's circulars and declarations, of February 1844, were leaving their first employers, many also quitting field labour, indeed productive labour of any kind altogether; and your Excellency was in vain forewarned of the consequences, and urged to apply efficacious means for preventing this breach of an engagement well understood by the immigrant, and relied on by the planter. If there were invincible reasons against applying even such slight measure of coercion as would then have been entirely successful, it was surely reasonable to expect, that no hinderance would be opposed to the replacing of these deserters by fresh voluntary immigrants, and your Excellency was accordingly solicited, but, again in vain, to allow the threatened sufferers from this desertion to profit by the provisions of a law passed through Council by your Excellency, and therefore fairly reckoned on as available to meet this very contingency, as indeed it was expressly declared it should be made.

Was it to be reasonably expected that, under such circumstances the course of affairs should be other than it has? or that those who had actively availed themselves of the mass of labour at command, should, when deceived in their fair reliance on the clear propriety and means there were for maintaining the adequate supply; see the costly plantations they had made perish before their eyes, and the fields they had reclaimed again become barren, rather than by an immediate sacrifice, small when compared with such irretrievable results, seek, at all risks to realize the actual crops, and preserve the roots for future growth. Or where did individual interests, in such an alternative between immediate ruin and the chances of the future, however uncertain these might look, ever give way to considerations of the effect of their proceedings upon others, or of remote and less positive consequences to themselves. That this is the real history of our progress since 1844, is shown as clearly from your Excellency's own written declarations, as it is amply attested by repeated addresses from both the classes into which your Excellency is pleased to divide employers.

The first, your Excellency states distinctly to have encouraged the labourers to advancing demands; but from none more than from such as were first under the necessity of giving exorbitant wages, were more frequent and earnest applications made to your Excellency to apply a remedy, or to allow them, at their own cost and risk, to provide against the pressure. They perhaps had had earlier and larger recourse to the labour available in 1843, and were consequently more exposed to immediate and irreparable loss by the diminution of their force, and thus less able to resist the demands of the labourer; and here we may remark, though it should be superfluous, that the mere fact of the offer, "coming from the employer," proves nothing against this view of the case. It may be true, in some instances, that the Indian "when bargaining," makes no demand; on the expiration of his engagement, he will not naturally, in such circumstances, re-engage at the former rate. To all inducement and question he is steadily mute till an offer equal to, or perhaps even beyond his predetermining but uncommunicated limit, has been extracted; and if none such be made, he avails of the

the licence allowed, and adds to the desertion which daily renders the pressure on the employer more severe.

To waste words on such trite, and, it might be supposed on the spot, unnecessary explanations, might require some apology, if the colour given to the facts by your Excellency's address, did not seem to us liable at least to create or perpetuate misunderstanding elsewhere, and from the same fear, we must add that we can in no way blame the man who is willing to remain at work, for exacting the highest remuneration he can. It is the system which enables him to wring exorbitant wages from the planter by at once encouraging (because it does not repress) desertion, and shutting the door against the influx of an adequate number of fresh hands to fill the void created by it, that originated the evil, and has constituted the unjustifiable grievance and ground of complaint.

Again, it is with regret that we have to assure your Excellency, that the employers who can apply to themselves your Excellency's congratulations are unknown to us. If some have incurred less immediate outlay, and thereby diminished in some degree the pressure of the alternative we have sought to make clear, they also have had, nevertheless, to undergo great loss and disappointment, from skill, industry and capital unremunerated, fertile fields lying waste, and costly machinery and material not half employed.

We have felt constrained to recapitulate these facts, and we trust that your Excellency will acquit us of any intention to do so offensively. For, though we cannot but recall that no really efficacious measures have emanated from your Excellency, or been practically brought to bear on the real state of things, and that our own suggestions have been rejected for reasons unappreciable or unconvincing to us, or put aside by assurances of co-operation and assistance hitherto without efficient result; we are not ignorant that on many points your Excellency conceived yourself bound by superior authority, and that on many you have sought for favourable change; and we would now cheerfully hope, that on many others in which the initiative might have been promptly and efficaciously taken here, you have relied on information which (as we cannot but infer from the address in our hands), has been now found superficial or erroneous.

And, though it were true that in some instances "sacrifices have been hastily made to secure a present object;" if, as we here assert to be the fact, it be acknowledged that the whole agricultural interest of the colony has been subjected to the pressure of alternatives, which everywhere else as well as here have been found irresistible, so that even the parties who appear to your Excellency to "have from the first taken the larger and sounder view of their own interests" are reduced to despair under the present system, we have surely fair ground to hope that your Excellency will not longer stand an inactive spectator, but that you will further, by every means, our efforts to procure a change immediate and adequate to the circumstances we are now placed in.

We must frankly confess, however, that if we could conceive the expression (used before advice of the change now about to be consummated), to have any but the most restricted application, and were to look only to the past, we should read with more pain than surprise that the government of your Excellency "can do nothing but counsel," and at such a crisis be entirely discouraged by the manner in which your Excellency recalls the attitude assumed by you in 1844, if that is to intimate that your Excellency will "denounce such efforts as were then made."

To this we have incidentally alluded above, and beg here respectfully to point out, that what we there aimed at was, not to lower wages beyond the rate promised to the immigrant and fairly counted on by him, but to keep them at such a point as would render some remuneration for the capital, skill and labour of the proprietor not impossible, as was acknowledged by your Excellency at the time to have been fully explained and justified.

After various fluctuations and temporary encouragements in the value of our produce, which may have deceived many of ourselves, and which have been more than once invoked by your Excellency, to invalidate our apprehensions and the grounds of the representations addressed to you, the anticipations that then weighed so strongly on our minds have been realized; and it is now evident to all, that if the produce of the island is to be maintained, and the plantations, representing so much public and private money to be prevented from disappearing beyond trace, the cost of working sugar estates must be largely reduced.

We trust, therefore, that now your Excellency will acknowledge, if only to hold the balance even, that what you declare to be excellent and ample remuneration for the labourer, "is more than the proprietor can continue to pay, and much more than, but for artificial obstructions, would be required to keep his estates fully and regularly manned;" and that you will consequently, by every means, whether of internal discipline or the admission of new men, promote the reduction of the cost of labour to just proportions with the price of its produce, and anticipate, in part at least, the assistance and relief by which Her Majesty's Government promises, in some measure, to compensate the advantages taken from us.

We will not here weary your Excellency by re-insisting on the local measures requisite, and the larger and more comprehensive changes which can alone enable us to sustain the struggle, and which we have so frequently and recently urged on the attention of your Excellency and of the Supreme Government. We would, however, most earnestly press upon your Excellency, that continual impoverishment and fatal discouragement to all, and perhaps immediate ruin to many, might be prevented by at once acting on the practical part of the recent despatch from the Secretary of State, which, to quote as correctly as memory serves, calls upon you to "suggest and furnish the instruments of maintaining and increasing the augmented produce now arrived at," and intimates that Her Majesty's

Government

Government "will view with favour any measures not oppressive in their character, for bringing the net supply of immigrant labour nearer to the gross;" and surely, in no country where there is an impartially constituted government, has it ever been held oppressive to enforce on all members of the community, high or low, the fulfilment of a fair and voluntary agreement.

We will not conclude without assuring your Excellency, that the citation made by your Excellency, and the whole despatch (in so far as the imperfect acquaintance we have been permitted to form with it allows), has our most serious consideration; and that, while we continue to urge our claims to a free and unrestricted resort to the superabundant under-fed and unpaid population of neighbouring countries, we shall be prepared to promote, by every practicable means, the material and moral improvement of the people who may be allowed to answer our invitation. We may fairly assert, that we have from the beginning manifested this desire, and we have, on more than one occasion, demonstrated how far the actual regulations are from tending to the real good, physical or moral, of the immigrants "en masse," or from "bringing them within" the steady influences which might gradually operate moral and religious changes amongst them. By giving the immigrant, at the first, the idea of a more permanent home, and fixing him for a longer period, except in case of real and serious reasons for removal, in the same locality and with the same master, it is not doubtful that there would be more instances than exist at present, of the growth of settled and regular habits and industry, and of local and personal attachments; and we do not hesitate again to state our opinion, that regulations tending to foster such growth are the most proper for rendering him a useful servant and well-behaved and valuable member of the community, and for ensuring these higher results which all desire to see realized.

Our sincerity on this head may have been viewed with suspicion, owing to the inseparable connexion we do not seek to disguise, and our arguments may be made light of by parties whose zeal for the spread of morality and religion has been shown more by laying the burden of all efforts for that purpose, and charging their limited success on those whose influence they have laboured to destroy, than by any effectual or self-sacrificing measures of their own; but the practical truth of the views we insist upon, has been acknowledged by disinterested and dispassionate observers on the spot and elsewhere, and they are so founded in the nature of things, that it may come ultimately to be allowed that the realization or otherwise of these objects, depends on their adoption.

Accordingly, in spite of obloquy and misconstruction from any quarter, we continue to proclaim them, sure that no practical or sound thinking man who knows how little the immigrant is placed under the dependence or influence of his employer, and how little is effected in India itself by all appliances, will look for general and instantaneous changes; nor hold the colonists, who are obliged rather to "coax" than able to direct, responsible for a corrupted and superstitious people not at once abandoning their prejudices and the degrading habits and vices, which, if practised at all, they have brought with them; assuredly have not learnt here.

Indeed, while no change is made to a sound and practical manner of treating the immigration, with a view to the double end proposed, and while the immigrants continue under at once a disability and a license unknown to them at home, for there they are neither forbidden to contract such engagements as they please, nor permitted to break away from them with impunity when contracted, it would be contrary to the ordinary principles of human nature to expect from a class so hardly borne upon, and in whom all the weight and influence which elsewhere accompany the possession of property and means of employing labour, have been for a series of years jealously and injuriously annihilated, the sacrifices and persevering efforts for the moralization and education of the labourers that would be made, were their connexion with them put on a less transitory and unsatisfactory footing; and success thereby placed more within reach.

We must also beg leave to remark, that the reproach of the "staple labour of the colony not being natural but artificial," is one of which we have been the victims, not the authors.

The desertion of agricultural labour by the apprentices, was the foreseen and necessary result of the circumstances and manner in which they were set free, and left absolutely to their own guidance; any approach to control or influence them by their former masters having been not only discountenanced, but made dangerous; and their continued absence from it is explained by the ease with which the greater part of them live as small proprietors and traders, or skilled and highly paid artisans and head-men, as we have reason to hope your Excellency has already made clear to the home authorities.

That the mass of these men should again be brought down to the state of mere field-labourers is, we are persuaded, not desired by any one, and could only be accomplished by general impoverishment of the present inhabitants of the island, black and white; and we have therefore only to look to other available means of having a staple supply of labour, and to the necessity for that end, of having the "source" and current of it left to their free play.

This would of itself make it regular and permanent; by allowing matters between employer and immigrant to adjust themselves in due proportion, the latter would not be enriched out of the colony before his agreed term, and this lengthened residence more than any other means, in combination with the encouragement of female and family immigration, would tend to create, in the long run and in natural course of time, a settled and native population.

To this view, which appears to us clearly enough to run through the despatch of the Secretary of State, and the adoption of which is the only course that will ensure all the objects there held



held in view, we beg again most earnestly to solicit you Excellency's favourable consideration and support.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Hunter, Arbuthnot &amp; Co.</i>	<i>Henry Barlow.</i>
	<i>Henry Adam &amp; Co.</i>	<i>C. C. Brownrigg.</i>
	<i>F. Barbé, Lortan &amp; Co.</i>	<i>Lemière, Gouges &amp; Co.</i>
	<i>R. Jack &amp; Co.</i>	<i>Chapman &amp; Barclay.</i>

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 27 October 1846.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs me to acquaint you, that he has received your address of the 19th instant, and to return to you his best thanks for the kindly spirit in which you have assured him that you have received and communicated to other parties concerned, the admonitory notice which his Excellency felt it his duty recently to address to you, and communicated in all sincerity, his Excellency asserts, with the same kindly feeling by him.

The Governor does not doubt that your reply under acknowledgment would have manifested the continued prevalence of this feeling more distinctly than it appears to him to do, had you borne more clearly in mind, while inditing it, the various official documents to which your attention has been called by his Excellency, throughout the whole period to which your statement refers.

Had, for instance, the rejection by the Secretary of State of the second clause of Ordinance No. 21 of 1843, been present to your minds you would hardly, as he conceives, have charged him with having been "in vain forewarned of the consequences, and urged to apply efficacious means for preventing the breach of engagement on the part of the labourers," protested against. The clause directed to be cancelled by the Secretary of State having been manifestly passed with his Excellency's free-will and concurrence.

Neither would his Excellency have been charged with merely "conceiving himself bound by superior authority" in cases in which he was urged by you to assume the initiative; had but a common attention been paid to the communications recently received from India, laid by his Excellency before the Council, and imparted to each of you, or to various pointed instructions received from Her Majesty's Minister from time to time, to which equal publicity has been given.

Least of all should his Excellency have found you expressing a hope "that his Excellency will no longer stand an inactive spectator" upon your concerns, had you adverted to the testimony borne by the Secretary of State towards the close of his 38th despatch (with the matter of which you are conversant, or have had every opportunity afforded you of becoming so); to that borne by the Court of Directors and Indian Government in the documents above referred to; or to the copy of a despatch recently read by his Excellency to most of the gentlemen now addressing him, pointing to many more in which his Excellency had been busily advocating your interests with the Home Government, compromised, as he thought and still thinks, to considerable extent, by the immigrants deserting field labour and early returning home; and further suggesting modes of meeting the heavy expense of introduction, and prospective return of numbers at the public charge.

With regard to an expression employed by his Excellency in his admonitory notice, of the extent of application of which the parties addressing him conceive some apprehensions, his Excellency has not the slightest hesitation in assuring you, that when he says, "Government can do nothing in the matter but counsel," he restricts it purely to the matter in hand, that being, as earlier announced, "the so loudly complained of daily increase of wages."

HIS Excellency desires me, in conclusion, to state, that it is gratifying to him to receive the assurance, that his suggestions have not been misconstrued in the quarters where they were intended to be of service, and that his Excellency trusts these parties will continue to entertain a belief, that if the local Government should still find itself debarred from adopting measures pressed upon it for their presumed relief, it is not because "the complaints of difficulties and losses so long made light of continue to be so;" and, on the other hand, that the tendering of its acquiescence should this be found to be within its competency, is not because "these have at the eleventh hour been discovered to be well founded."

I have, &c.

To Messrs. Hunter, Arbuthnot & Co.  
H. Adam & Co.  
F. Barbé, Lortan & Co.  
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Geo. F. Dick,*  
Colonial Secretary.



— No. 39.—

No. 39.  
Earl Grey  
to Governor  
Sir W. M. Gomm,  
26 January 1847.

(No. 86.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B., dated Downing-street, 26 January 1847.

Pages 282 and 288.

I HAVE received your despatches (Nos. 190 and 205), of 28th September and 2d November last, the former enclosing an admonitory notice, which had been addressed by you to the employers of labour, the latter a communication which had been made to you on their behalf in consequence of it, and your reply to that communication.

— No. 40.—

(No. 216.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B. to Earl Grey.

No. 40.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm  
to Earl Grey,  
7 November 1847.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 7 November 1846.

I SUBMIT a further representation from parties recently addressing me, reported in despatch (No. 205.) of the 2d instant, further developing their views and demands for the protection of their interests at the present juncture.

The sugar produce of the island has been progressively increased by 20,000,000 of pounds annually since the revival of immigration under its present form. The reports received from stipendiary magistrates herewith submitted, are samples of the general character of these reports, and that forwarded in despatch (No. 199.) of the 27th ultimo, is to the same tenor, and very decidedly so; the general rate of wages prevailing is also noted in the enclosure to my despatch (No. 190.) and more especially in the enclosure, numbered 6, of despatch (No. 163.) of 29th August, all very uncorroborative, I submit, of the memorialists' "Statements of failure of Immigration throughout the last unfortunate years."

But, however difficult the parties might find it to make good their assertions in the face of such facts, they express strong apprehensions, as your Lordship will perceive, with regard to the results of measures recently adopted at home, and look for their resource in the emergency, to immigration without limit, with proportionate lowering of wages as a consequence.

I know not how far Her Majesty's Government may consider it expedient or compulsory upon it, under the circumstances, to depart from the great principles laid down in Mr. Gladstone's 38th despatch, and acted upon to considerable extent in the colony since the direction of immigration became vested entirely in the hands of Government; but a very general expectation seems to prevail among parties interested, that a license will be accorded to them, in return for the competition raised, to stock the island at their desire with labour from abroad, and to an amount that shall perforce bring down the rate of wages to such a standard as they may presume to be necessary to enable them to compete successfully in the sugar market with the foreign slave colonies.

But this is a great and a solemn question; apart from considerations of profit and loss, into which I do not feel myself called to enter, while unfurnished with instructions from Her Majesty's Government in the matter.

I, in the mean time, expose what are the expectations formed by the local interests, and to what source they look for rescue from the difficulties they anticipate.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure

## Enclosure 1, in No. 40.

To the Honourable *G. F. Dick, Esq.*

Sir,

Port Louis, 30 October 1846.

Encl. 1, in No. 40.

WE have had the honour to receive your letter of the 27th instant, conveying to us his Excellency the Governor's acknowledgment of our address of the 19th instant.

We desire not to intrude further on his Excellency at present, but must beg to submit to him, that we were solicitous to establish the real position of the island in regard to labour, and how it has been arrived at, and to gain attention thereto, in the hopes of eliciting, through his Excellency's conviction of their propriety and necessity, the prompt adoption by the local and Home Governments respectively, of the means calculated to place agricultural operations on a safe and satisfactory footing, rather than to trace to its separate sources the failure of an immigration from which such different results were expected, and should have been obtained; a task which its invidious and unprofitable nature, as well as our limited knowledge of the chain of communication throughout the last unfortunate years between the two Governments, and consequently of the time and degree in which their representations and directions acted and re-acted on each other, would deter us from unnecessarily attempting.

We will conclude by begging you to lay before his Excellency our respectful assurance, that in our address we intended direct reference to his despatch kindly communicated to some among us, and that we should be deeply disappointed if we were found on this, or any other occasion, unmindful of, or ungrateful for, the desire and efforts his Excellency may manifest to procure an amelioration of the position of affairs; and we trust that we may not have raised such an impression, by expressing our regret, in which we are confident his Excellency shares, that they have not been as yet practically felt on the interests of the island, and that these "still continue compromised."

We have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*Chapman & Barclay.*  
*F. Barbé, Lortan & Co.*  
*Hunter, Arbuthnot & Co.*  
*Hy. Adam & Co.*

*Henry Barlow.*  
*C. C. Brownrigg.*  
*Lemière, Gouges & Co.*

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
6 November 1846.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, received on the 4th instant, and laid before him yesterday.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*Geo. F. Dick,*  
 Colonial Secretary.

Messrs. Hunter, Arbuthnot &amp; Co.

,, H. Adam &amp; Co.

,, F. Barbé &amp; Co.

&amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

## Enclosure 2, in No. 40.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

The Mount, 5 September 1846.

Encl. 2, in No. 40.

1. IN transmitting my Return of engagements for the past month, I have the honour to acquaint you, for his Excellency the Governor's information, that the labourers engaged on the sugar estates at higher wages than 16s. are all sirdars, and that the people engaged at 16s. could not be obtained by their employers at a less rate. The man engaged at 32s. is a fisherman, employed at Poudre d'Or.

2. I have to report a diminution of 10½d. in the average rate of money-wages paid on sugar estates in my section during the past month, as compared with that of July past; this is certainly not very considerable in itself; but coming, as it does, in the very face of the crop, it is so much the more satisfactory.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed)

*H. M. Self,*  
 Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

The Mount, 5 September 1846.

WITH reference to that part of Art. 3 of my letter to you, No. 54, dated the 11th July last, relative to the mutations in labourers, which occurred in my section during the month of June last, wherein I observed, that Mr. FitzPatrick had not, up to that date, sent me any

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duplicates of engagements passed before him ; I have now the honour to report, for his Excellency the Governor's further information, that those documents having been received by me, I find a number of 107 labourers to be added to the surplus mentioned in my letter above referred to, thus showing a balance of 136 more people employed in this section on the 1st of July than on the first of the previous month.

2. With respect to the month of July, the balance is still more favourable for the section. During that month 218 people were discharged, of whom 91 were immediately re-engaged. To that number are to be added—193 fresh hands engaged by myself; 97 engaged by Mr. Kelly; 96 engaged by Mr. FitzPatrick, making a total of 477 persons, and showing a balance of 259 more people employed on the 1st August than on the 1st of July.

3. It may happen that some planters in my section find a difficulty in procuring labourers; but, looking at the facts above stated, these can only form the exception, not the rule, and I can only again repeat, that the mass of those residing under my jurisdiction were not justified in asserting, as they did in their petition, on the subject of which my letter of the 11th of July was written, that it is a fact well known to all "that re-engagements are much more rare and more difficult than they were previously to the promulgation of Ordinance No. 1, of 1846."

I have, &c.  
(signed) *H. M. Self.*

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Savanne, Stipendiary Magistrate's Office,  
5 September 1846.

Sir,

IN compliance with the established regulations, I have the honour to forward you, for his Excellency the Governor's information, a Report on a gang of Indian labourers, introduced by ship "Elizabeth Ainslie," in September of last year, and engaged to the service of Adam & Co., of the Surinam Estate.

	Males.	Females.	Children.
Original number - - -	54	3	2
Re-engaged on Estate - -	43		
Remain on ditto - - -	-	2	1
Dead - - - - -	8		
Gone to India - - - -	1		
Vagrant - - - - -	-	1	1
Certificates delivered - -	2		
	54	3	2

The whole of these men engaged themselves, without hesitation, at a rate of 14s. ; the two which seem exceptions, having gone to a neighbouring estate, where, by mutual consent, they had been employed during their contract.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Geo. F. Elliott,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

Sir,

Mahebourg, 31 October 1846.

1. I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that yesterday I discharged from the service of Mr. De Bissy two gangs of Indian labourers; one consisting of 30 men, 15 women and two boys, introduced into the colony

First gang, of 30 men.

- 25 men re-engaged with Mr. De Bissy.
- 2 men died during the year.
- 1 man returns to India; and
- 2 men remain to complete their time.

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The women did not re-engage; two were absent, sick on the estate, and one in the Civil Hospital, at Grand River, insane. There were three other women, but not engaged; these women had amongst them originally 13 children, all born in India, four of whom have died since their arrival in Mauritius. The woman in the Civil Hospital has one child (a boy) which has been taken charge of by the sirdar of the gang, a married man.

Second gang, of 41 men and three boys.

- 38 men re-engaged with Mr. De Bissy.
- 2 men remain to complete their time.
- 1 man died during the year; and the
- 3 boys re-engaged with Mr. De Bissy.

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The women did not re-engage, and had only two children amongst them.

3. In the distribution of these two gangs, four men are stated as remaining to complete their time; the reason is this, that the engagement of the first gang would not have expired until the 3d of November, and that of the second on the 5th, but Mr. De Bissy seeing a disposition on the part of the men to re-engage in his service, and fearing they might be tampered with, preferred annulling the engagement, being so near the end of it, and re-engaging them at once, which he did, as stated, for 12 months, at 14 s. a month, with the exception of the four men alluded to, who stated that they would take other service in Grand Port, at the expiration of their contract.

6. The whole of these men, women and boys appeared in good health, and well clothed, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with their treatment.

6. It may be well to remark here, that on the 14th instant, a sirdar in the service of Mr. Jamin, in the Savanne, was found in Mr. De Bissy's camp, tampering with these very men, and had offered one 20 rupees to get them to go to the Savanne; they, however, stood firm to their master, and out of 102 men discharged from Mr. De Bissy's service yesterday (without including death or absentees), 96 re-engaged for 12 months, at 14 s. a month, creditable, I think, to both parties.

I have &c.

(signed) *J. Davidson,*  
Stipendiary Magistrate.

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— No. 41. —

(No. 97.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 February 1847.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 216, of the 7th November last, accompanied by a further correspondence with several planters and merchants, in continuation of that which was enclosed in your despatch No. 205, of the 2d November, respecting the effects of Coolie immigration on the sugar produce of the island.

On this subject I consider it to be unnecessary for me to make any further observations in addition to those contained in my former despatches, until I shall be in the receipt of your answer to my communication, No. 38, of the 29th September last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Grey.*

No. 41.

Earl Grey  
to Governor  
Sir *W. M. Gomm*,  
21 February 1847.

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— No. 42. —

(No. 215.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. Gomm*, K.C.B., to Earl Grey.

My Lord,

Mauritius, 7 November 1846.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Quarterly Returns received of labourers in employ, sick and absent from work on estates upon which they are engaged, for September.

No. 42.  
Governor Sir  
W. M. Gomm  
to Earl Grey,  
7 November 1847.

These Returns are extremely, and more than ever defective, notwithstanding the exertions made in the proper quarter to obtain accurate information, owing principally, I apprehend, to causes adverted to in my despatch transmitting similar Returns, No. 163, of 29th August, and preceding ones therein referred to.

The sugar crop is, in the meantime, advancing very successfully; the quantity gathered in within the two months since its commencement greatly exceeding that of the last year up to the same period, the total amount of which crop exceeded 100,000,000 of pounds.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. Gomm*,  
Lieut.-general.

Enclosure

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INDIAN LABOURERS EMPLOYED, ABSENT AND SICK, FROM MARCH 1845 TO SEPTEMBER 1846.

DATES of RETURNS.	Number of Returns received.	Indians Employed.				Absentees of more than a Fortnight.								Absentees under a Fortnight.								Sick.							
		First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				Government Immigration.				First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				Government Immigration.							
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.				
PORT LOUIS:																													
8 March - 1845	16	121	145	7	273	122	359	34	515	2	20	2	11	22	1	8	1	10	7	21	4	32	1	1	1				
30 June - "	13	18	136	1	155	160	321	34	515	-	2	11	22	3	15	1	32	-	6	4	2	30	-	-	-				
30 September - "	12	10	277	3	290	186	379	40	605	-	2	20	19	11	10	28	6	37	-	24	2	29	-	-	-				
31 December - "	8	15	243	22	280	88	166	9	263	2	1	17	19	5	11	12	3	16	1	6	-	6	-	-	-				
31 March - 1846	6	13	238	18	269	54	192	11	257	2	4	20	26	2	7	3	12	3	3	-	6	-	6	-	-				
30 June - "	5	59	133	20	212	99	148	4	251	-	5	15	4	24	9	8	5	5	1	5	2	3	-	-	-				
30 September - "	3	78	56	25	159	-	79	6	85	-	5	4	14	4	5	3	9	1	8	3	1	5	-	-	-				
SOUTH PAMPLEMOUSES:																													
Sugar Estates:																													
8 March - 1845	14	277	138	-	415	525	484	94	1,103	533	16	4	-	20	23	33	1	57	35	4	-	39	58	20	78	18	34		
30 June - "	10	194	65	2	261	486	171	61	718	477	10	1	1	12	18	12	4	30	18	5	4	27	45	14	4	63	25		
30 September - "	16	156	136	-	292	582	485	107	1,174	690	19	27	46	27	46	41	1	77	19	13	-	18	25	20	2	47	31		
31 December - "	13	147	77	-	224	498	334	113	945	549	7	16	-	23	13	41	3	55	11	6	-	11	24	9	3	36	24		
31 March - 1846	11	129	59	-	188	379	243	83	705	446	9	9	-	18	7	6	3	16	19	6	9	-	15	13	9	3	26		
30 June - "	9	133	48	1	182	349	164	63	576	471	5	3	-	8	21	18	2	41	15	6	4	-	10	12	8	2	22		
30 September - "	5	72	15	1	88	135	123	20	278	271	2	1	-	3	1	14	2	17	18	3	2	-	5	9	13	1	23		
Other Estates:																													
8 March - 1845	23	86	83	12	181	163	216	21	400	235	8	11	-	19	13	7	-	20	14	3	-	3	4	2	2	1	7		
30 June - "	18	65	47	2	114	79	214	54	347	93	4	6	-	10	6	17	2	25	3	1	-	1	3	9	-	12	6		
30 September - "	23	75	30	1	106	115	216	62	393	257	8	7	-	15	10	18	3	31	11	2	1	3	2	14	-	16	21		
31 December - "	24	87	55	-	142	162	202	74	438	248	3	3	-	6	4	12	1	17	10	3	-	3	12	4	-	16	28		
31 March - 1846	15	68	5	-	73	103	84	20	207	139	2	-	-	2	2	2	4	4	2	3	-	2	3	1	-	-	4		
30 June - "	12	31	9	-	40	78	22	15	115	100	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	11	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	1		
30 September - "	10	24	8	2	34	100	18	16	134	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	3	-		
NORTH PAMPLEMOUSES:																													
Sugar Estates:																													
8 March - 1845	24	295	285	97	677	1,106	760	486	2,352	1,492	14	27	3	44	131	129	48	308	77	5	11	4	20	40	23	18	78	56	144
30 June - "	25	414	386	175	975	1,101	628	377	2,106	1,647	27	32	21	80	67	116	35	218	103	33	20	13	66	37	33	14	84	62	28
30 September - "	26	548	369	112	1,029	1,259	490	269	2,018	1,943	45	39	10	94	136	126	26	288	109	33	12	6	51	100	14	22	136	101	35
31 December - "	26	788	405	34	1,227	1,206	356	295	1,857	1,737	57	37	3	97	57	71	50	178	111	39	15	1	55	44	18	13	75	72	19
31 March - 1846	25	588	307	8	903	1,362	597	252	2,211	1,936	58	47	2	107	66	69	30	165	122	39	16	1	56	80	28	12	120	110	17
30 June - "	22	490	261	4	755	1,229	471	177	1,877	2,293	32	7	1	40	45	132	40	217	185	27	8	-	35	34	19	10	63	64	15
30 September - "	14	309	178	6	493	683	363	141	1,167	1,924	20	9	1	30	68	96	7	171	116	18	7	-	25	22	13	7	42	127	18

(continued)

COMPARATIVE Statement of Indian Labourers Employed, Absent and Sick, from March 1845 to September 1846—continued.

DATES of RETURNS.	Number of Returns received.	Indians Employed.				Absentees of more than a Fortnight.				Absentees under a Fortnight.				Sick.			
		First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.			
		Government Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.			
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
NORTH PANPLENOUSES—continued.																	
Other Estates:																	
8 March - 1845	31	17	50	1	68	4	5	9	18	10							
30 June - "	33	16	37	1	54	30	16	5	51	1							
30 September - "	36	13	43	1	57	37	19	6	62	3							
31 December - "	36	35	44	5	84	19	14	2	35	4							
31 March - 1846	26	47	37	-	84	27	17	4	48	6							
30 June - "	25	16	38	1	55	11	17	3	31	39							
30 September - "	18	12	25	1	38	21	16	-	37	4							
RIVIERE DU REMPART:																	
Sugar Estates:																	
8 March - 1845	36	619	517	5	1,141	1,894	2,367	275	4,536	942	53	71	-	124	149	174	23
30 June - "	32	480	389	3	872	1,415	1,588	299	3,232	1,163	52	61	2	115	79	151	37
30 September - "	38	602	498	-	1,082	1,643	1,983	368	3,935	1,730	51	64	-	115	60	196	59
31 December - "	41	642	496	4	1,144	1,851	1,922	283	4,066	2,104	28	78	4	110	86	155	22
31 March - 1846	41	579	473	3	1,055	1,656	1,885	353	3,695	1,758	24	93	-	117	113	291	29
30 June - "	30	434	287	5	726	1,627	1,454	329	3,310	1,412	24	21	-	45	53	127	22
30 September - "	24	339	262	2	603	1,103	1,132	244	2,479	1,265	19	19	-	36	50	73	27
Other Estates:																	
8 March - 1845	42	36	93	1	130	45	52	36	133	62	3	17	-	20	3	2	16
30 June - "	35	58	73	-	131	134	65	55	254	35	10	9	-	19	16	4	10
30 September - "	38	39	90	4	133	57	46	3	106	86	2	12	-	14	11	1	-
31 December - "	34	32	72	-	104	23	46	64	133	41	1	1	-	3	3	1	-
31 March - 1846	43	36	77	-	113	48	60	34	142	46	4	12	-	16	5	2	2
30 June - "	41	47	40	1	88	45	17	29	91	44	4	1	-	2	2	1	-
30 September - "	59	33	75	3	111	31	60	4	95	5	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
FLACQ:																	
Sugar Estates:																	
8 March - 1845	39	350	277	-	627	1,463	2,309	633	4,304	1,600	6	15	-	23	78	151	58
30 June - "	39	348	235	-	583	1,470	2,054	553	4,077	1,739	11	34	-	45	141	193	74
30 September - "	40	323	230	4	557	1,453	1,846	518	3,819	2,492	13	18	-	31	156	159	76
31 December - "	40	397	260	13	679	1,447	1,810	556	3,618	2,660	30	16	-	46	76	118	46
31 March - 1846	39	314	329	49	692	1,251	1,296	625	3,173	2,495	14	30	2	55	84	116	6
30 June - "	36	367	334	43	744	1,335	1,334	570	3,139	2,385	26	47	12	80	43	39	29
30 September - "	35	501	366	32	910	1,348	1,123	479	2,650	2,657	48	36	-	84	45	53	38

Other Estates:	8 March - 1845	18	59	115	11	185	34	49	27	110	18	10	2	-	12	2	17	3	21	7	3	-	-	3	2	-	3	5	1	4	10	-	14	3	-	4	7	-	
	30 June - "	15	31	23	-	54	33	24	30	87	1	-	3	-	3	5	1	5	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	3	6	2	2	-	2	4	-	2	6	2	
	30 September - "	18	34	39	2	75	66	59	41	166	19	3	3	-	5	23	10	2	35	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	3	6	2	2	1	-	3	1	8	10	1		
	31 December - "	18	74	61	7	142	51	48	36	135	11	3	8	-	11	10	15	3	38	-	4	2	-	6	1	-	1	3	3	2	-	5	5	2	3	10	1		
	31 March - 1846	20	55	36	-	91	57	73	73	202	95	2	1	3	6	9	3	11	1	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	1	5	6	2	3	-	5	2	3	7	12	5	
	30 June - "	20	47	54	14	115	73	30	41	144	54	-	-	-	-	21	1	1	23	-	1	3	-	4	1	-	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	4	1	6	11	2	
	30 September - "	20	35	55	-	90	49	71	60	180	60	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	2	1	4	-	5	1	-	9	14	2	1	2	-	3	4	2	8	14	5	
GRAND PORT:																																							
Sugar Estates:	8 March - 1845	22	380	478	3	861	891	1,331	238	2,460	382	36	27	-	63	44	56	40	140	11	5	6	1	12	64	71	1	136	10	9	15	-	24	26	46	8	80	45	
	30 June - "	15	199	247	1	447	841	717	156	1,714	342	7	10	-	17	33	16	53	102	10	3	16	-	19	40	22	6	68	6	8	8	-	16	29	32	6	67	18	
	30 September - "	19	252	331	3	486	931	583	190	1,704	601	8	7	-	15	33	44	4	81	27	7	3	-	10	72	33	8	113	37	9	7	-	16	36	25	19	80	43	
	31 December - "	21	322	265	4	591	1,054	762	192	2,008	992	14	17	-	31	20	31	5	56	21	11	19	-	30	87	67	14	168	41	8	6	-	14	44	41	10	95	52	
	31 March - 1846	20	281	223	2	506	1,079	944	218	2,241	1,019	16	9	-	25	33	51	3	87	49	14	16	-	30	93	52	16	161	63	12	9	-	21	41	34	7	82	65	
	30 June - "	15	284	100	1	385	891	618	231	1,740	609	13	2	-	15	9	11	6	26	46	16	12	-	28	45	22	13	80	44	9	4	-	13	32	25	13	70	27	
	30 September - "	8	134	84	-	218	420	158	40	618	687	1	-	-	1	6	8	2	16	37	4	3	-	7	25	7	-	32	41	4	3	-	7	11	3	1	15	23	
Other Estates:	8 March - 1845	16	41	45	-	86	122	72	16	209	73	2	1	-	3	7	11	3	21	-	5	4	-	9	1	3	-	4	-	7	5	-	12	8	5	-	13	-	
	30 June - "	4	18	17	-	35	66	13	8	87	14	2	2	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	2	1	7	1	
	30 September - "	12	28	49	-	77	128	142	10	280	24	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	12	12	24	3		
	31 December - "	7	14	15	-	29	70	42	9	121	29	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	3	6	-	9	2		
	31 March - 1846	8	11	31	-	42	89	20	10	119	50	3	4	-	7	1	3	-	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	4	
	30 June - "	9	16	43	-	59	97	81	17	195	58	-	5	-	1	1	7	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	5	4	
	30 September - "	5	35	-	-	35	31	40	1	72	86	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	5	4	
SAVANNAH:																																							
Sugar Estates:	8 March - 1845	21	158	111	-	275	548	788	406	1,784	896	2	13	-	15	26	88	5	119	39	6	9	-	15	29	67	2	98	29	9	6	15	30	15	37	13	65	44	
	30 June - "	18	176	121	17	314	482	440	389	1,311	939	12	3	-	14	22	66	5	93	50	11	7	-	18	67	90	8	165	50	16	9	-	25	48	31	39	118	70	
	30 September - "	22	189	274	6	469	737	737	344	1,813	1,031	8	8	-	16	55	55	11	121	66	19	17	-	36	98	93	21	212	109	9	13	-	22	48	40	19	107	34	
	31 December - "	19	484	236	105	825	561	771	260	1,592	1,111	27	22	-	7	56	43	28	9	80	28	10	-	52	50	43	19	112	46	23	5	11	39	19	32	15	66	53	
	31 March - 1846	22	212	113	12	337	583	1,007	286	1,676	1,149	15	2	1	18	31	48	14	93	38	13	7	-	20	36	63	25	124	58	9	4	-	13	27	49	15	91	64	
	30 June - "	13	138	60	6	204	323	400	265	1,008	696	2	2	-	4	2	19	14	35	27	6	3	-	9	19	30	16	65	39	6	4	-	10	19	27	18	64	34	
	30 September - "	11	180	50	25	255	302	330	106	738	443	1	4	-	5	10	15	4	29	37	4	4	-	8	31	25	3	59	24	5	4	-	9	7	8	3	18	16	
Other Estates:	8 March - 1845	31	46	58	9	113	40	111	7	158	92	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	18	1	3	1	5	4	4	-	8	3	
	30 June - "	28	29	30	2	61	117	84	25	226	5	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	5	3	-	-	1	9	2	-	11	5	
	30 September - "	32	50	52	14	116	100	59	14	178	64	4	4	-	8	3	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	12	-	-	13	5	3	-	-	3	12	-	12	5		
	31 December - "	34	81	35	6	81	129	98	8	285	20	4	5	1	10	1	5	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	-	7	2	2	2	-	6	6	1	13	2		
	31 March - 1846	26	59	42	4	105	79	58	21	154	50	4	1	-	6	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	5	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	4	4	2	1	7	1	
	30 June - "	19	32	19	-	51	95	62	1	168	11	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	5	2	1	7	4	
	30 September - "	11	6	13	-	19	43	33	1	76	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	-	
325.																																							(continued)

(continued)



COMPARATIVE Statement of Indian Labourers Employed, Absent and Sick, from March 1845 to September 1846—continued.

DATES of RETURNS.	Indians Employed.										Absentees of more than a Fortnight.										Absentees under a Fortnight.										Sick.									
	First Immigration.					Bounty Immigration.					Government Immigration.	First Immigration.					Bounty Immigration.					Government Immigration.	First Immigration.					Bounty Immigration.					Government Immigration.							
	Bengal.				Total.	Bengal.				Total.		Bengal.				Total.	Bengal.				Total.		Bengal.				Total.	Bengal.				Total.								
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.			Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.			Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.									
BLACK RIVER:																																								
Sugar Estates:																																								
8 March - 1845	53	27	62	142	85	34	333	452	116	1	1	1	2	4	2	12	18	15	1	1	1	5	2	1	5	2	1	8												
30 June - "	30	17	45	92	81	48	334	463	111	1	1	1	1	2	4	13	19	14	1	1	1	2	2	4	12	5	15	32												
30 September - "	7	47	22	45	114	75	326	546	127	1	1	1	2	3	7	12	18	1	1	1	20	4	24	9	23	7	11	23												
31 December - "	7	48	42	45	135	123	325	534	87	1	5	1	6	3	1	10	14	2	1	1	1	2	12	9	23	3	4	19												
1846	6	41	68	39	148	90	298	476	53	1	17	1	19	6	2	17	25	1	1	2	2	7	10	5	6	2	9	26												
30 June - "	6	34	24	33	91	86	77	283	446	76	1	3	2	5	3	16	19	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	11	17	4	16												
30 September - "	6	24	17	29	70	85	300	451	63	1	1	1	2	4	3	6	13	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	4	3	2	17												
Other Estates:																																								
8 March - 1845	161	113	7	281	65	139	4	208	6	11	5	16	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	6												
30 June - "	34	48	81	136	57	99	5	156	15	1	6	7	1	5	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1												
30 September - "	58	119	131	16	266	219	177	5	401	87	11	18	15	13	1	7	1	1	1	1	6	11	9	3	12	1	23	1												
31 December - "	46	93	108	16	217	169	147	9	325	64	1	6	3	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	5	4	2	1	13												
1846	40	84	69	30	183	121	93	13	227	47	3	1	5	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	5	1	6	3	1	4	5	6												
30 June - "	41	94	109	8	211	77	127	2	206	28	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	6	6	1	3	1	4	1	7												
30 September - "	39	95	90	17	202	244	147	6	397	102	7	7	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	8	12	3	3	4	1	17												
PLAINES WILHEMS:																																								
Sugar Estates:																																								
8 March - 1845	315	298	46	659	777	678	458	1,913	83	21	32	9	62	67	27	30	134	5	17	23	2	42	52	29	48	129	38	18												
30 June - "	23	274	43	615	1,187	843	457	2,487	186	42	43	10	95	135	42	25	202	7	16	25	1	42	88	75	49	212	51	14												
30 September - "	23	250	39	550	1,086	792	510	2,328	338	62	31	10	103	136	53	25	214	17	10	14	53	77	86	37	22	145	50	8												
31 December - "	23	273	305	1	599	917	468	2,204	462	40	25	1	66	71	52	31	154	25	11	12	2	25	49	38	55	142	28	6												
1846	22	189	256	32	466	1,030	756	2,028	523	18	20	3	41	141	26	17	100	37	10	18	2	30	58	40	81	119	34	7												
30 June - "	22	238	285	53	576	882	739	1,766	724	54	33	6	93	48	35	17	100	37	11	19	2	32	65	38	8	111	52	8												
30 September - "	21	163	339	53	535	978	708	1,600	534	13	39	2	54	78	58	18	154	35	6	18	2	36	69	36	5	110	36	5												
Other Estates:																																								
8 March - 1845	76	185	5	231	80	134	39	253	40	8	14	17	1	11	2	14	1	1	2	16	18	1	18	6	1	1	4	2												
30 June - "	59	136	5	190	68	96	34	198	6	4	21	25	2	19	40	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	14	3	16	6	3												
30 September - "	59	128	1	185	107	169	57	333	26	5	19	34	25	25	21	71	8	1	1	6	1	7	6	3	2	17	9	5												
31 December - "	64	99	12	205	134	134	48	366	94	22	25	1	48	14	8	7	29	14	1	1	1	9	2	4	2	11	6	3												
1846	62	160	16	242	129	137	30	346	46	15	13	2	30	25	14	4	4	16	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	9	7	1												
30 June - "	64	156	20	246	123	104	28	306	53	10	18	3	38	20	3	27	13	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	1	9	6	1												
30 September - "	58	108	30	214	101	145	23	309	20	8	20	4	31	7	4	11	1	1	1	6	1	6	7	3	1	11	6	1												

MOCA:		Sugar Estates:		Other Estates:		Totals:		Sugar Estates:		Other Estates:		GRAND TOTAL:	
8 March -	1845	2	10	34	44	35	3	38	14	2	2	2	2
30 June -	"	3	18	37	50	37	3	30	14	1	1	1	3
30 September	"	6	15	46	61	49	20	70	14	4	1	1	5
30 December	"	5	10	49	59	48	29	83	3	4	1	1	4
31 March -	1846	5	8	51	59	63	16	84	3	3	2	2	1
30 June -	"	5	12	32	44	56	15	74	6	1	1	1	3
30 September	"	5	16	44	60	64	25	91	1	1	1	1	3
Other Estates:													
8 March -	1845	20	16	25	41	15	35	52	16	1	1	1	1
30 June -	"	8	9	8	9	-	12	12	1	1	1	1	1
30 September	"	16	35	35	44	21	29	57	5	1	1	1	1
31 December	"	11	18	24	43	34	17	61	-	1	1	1	1
31 March -	1846	13	21	57	78	84	13	47	-	1	1	1	1
30 June -	"	14	28	29	58	56	47	107	14	4	1	1	1
30 September	"	14	39	39	80	38	33	73	8	5	1	1	1
Totals:													
Sugar Estates:													
8 March -	1845	183	2,457	2,165	4,941	7,393	8,649	3,921	18,892	6,058	153	192	12
30 June -	"	171	2,128	1,795	4,809	7,090	6,491	2,557	16,138	6,608	163	184	34
30 September	"	194	2,382	2,047	5,077	7,750	7,063	2,574	17,407	8,966	210	195	21
31 December	"	195	3,111	2,446	226	5,483	6,726	2,498	16,892	9,705	207	216	16
31 March -	1846	191	2,340	1,879	4,354	7,495	6,832	2,381	16,688	9,388	158	238	9
30 June -	"	188	2,180	1,431	3,707	6,878	5,172	2,086	13,936	8,672	156	119	21
30 September	"	129	1,738	1,375	3,241	5,018	4,023	1,451	10,492	7,845	106	110	3
Other Estates:													
8 March -	1845	313	659	882	1,589	690	1,172	194	2,056	554	58	63	-
30 June -	"	247	333	588	1,839	744	944	245	1,933	171	21	63	-
30 September	"	312	431	874	1,347	1,036	1,275	245	2,556	523	30	83	-
31 December	"	282	507	871	1,446	829	914	259	2,002	513	36	70	-
31 March -	1846	259	480	742	1,290	741	743	206	1,689	481	41	58	-
30 June -	"	250	443	630	1,138	754	705	144	1,603	401	20	43	-
30 September	"	237	433	462	982	657	682	119	1,458	366	15	34	-
GRAND TOTAL:													
8 March -	1845	486	3,116	3,047	6,430	8,012	9,831	3,115	20,948	6,612	211	254	12
30 June -	"	418	2,461	2,383	5,148	7,334	7,435	2,903	18,071	6,779	184	247	34
30 September	"	506	2,813	2,921	5,985	8,786	8,358	2,819	19,963	9,489	240	278	22
31 December	"	477	3,618	3,017	6,929	8,947	7,840	2,757	18,694	10,318	243	286	22
31 March -	1846	460	2,890	2,631	6,644	8,286	7,674	2,657	18,377	9,669	199	237	18
30 June -	"	408	2,573	2,061	5,345	7,432	6,877	2,350	15,539	9,073	176	181	25
30 September	"	366	2,171	1,837	4,223	5,675	4,705	1,570	11,950	8,211	121	144	15

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LABOURERS EMPLOYED, ABSENT, AND SICK, FROM MARCH 1845 TO SEPTEMBER 1846.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Returns received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.							
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Totals.		
PORT LOUIS:																											
8 March - 1845	16	245	504	41	258	32	47	10	1,137	21	10	1	1	1	1	1	33	7	12	1	14	7	16	23	4	7	51
30 June - "	13	178	457	35	70	31	19	38	828	6	26	1	4	1	1	2	41	5	3	4	3	4	30	2	1	37	
30 September - "	12	196	656	43	76	6	26	23	1,026	12	39	3	1	1	3	2	55	5	54	6	1	6	35	2	1	45	
31 December - "	8	106	409	31	21	7	1	3	578	6	28	1	1	1	1	1	35	2	12	1	1	1	10	2	1	12	
31 March - 1846	6	67	430	29	28	1	1	1	555	6	27	5	1	1	1	1	38	13	13	1	1	4	11	1	1	12	
30 June - "	5	158	281	24	26	3	1	1	493	5	24	4	1	1	1	1	33	2	10	1	1	4	5	1	1	10	
30 September - "	3	78	135	31	13	1	1	1	257	5	10	4	1	1	1	1	19	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	6	
SOUTH PAFFLEMOUSERS:																											
Sugar Estates:																											
8 March - 1845	14	1,335	632	94	177	7	1	1	2,235	69	37	1	4	1	1	1	111	111	24	11	8	9	83	46	8	9	147
30 June - "	10	1,157	236	63	136	21	15	1	1,618	61	13	1	1	1	1	1	75	88	19	8	14	46	6	1	2	56	
30 September - "	16	1,428	621	107	194	13	15	1	2,378	65	73	4	2	1	1	1	144	61	33	2	4	93	18	6	2	119	
31 December - "	13	1,194	411	113	180	4	5	1	1,907	31	57	1	1	1	1	1	93	53	15	3	8	58	20	7	6	91	
31 March - "	11	954	302	83	134	4	4	1	1,477	35	15	3	1	1	1	1	54	28	18	3	5	35	10	9	3	57	
30 June - "	9	963	212	64	163	2	1	1	1,394	41	21	2	1	1	1	1	65	36	12	2	4	35	9	3	3	50	
30 September - "	5	478	135	21	61	1	1	1	698	21	15	2	1	1	1	1	39	32	15	1	2	14	5	1	1	21	
Other Estates:																											
8 March - 1846	23	484	299	33	95	6	4	6	927	35	18	1	1	1	1	1	53	4	5	1	2	23	15	1	2	44	
30 June - "	18	237	261	56	71	1	5	3	634	13	23	2	3	3	1	1	38	9	10	3	1	10	16	3	1	29	
30 September - "	23	447	246	63	73	3	5	3	840	29	25	3	3	1	1	1	61	25	15	5	1	23	8	5	2	36	
31 December - "	24	497	267	74	101	3	1	3	935	17	15	1	1	1	1	1	34	43	4	4	6	26	7	4	2	39	
31 March - 1846	15	310	89	20	61	6	1	6	492	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	1	1	1	18	4	1	1	26	
30 June - "	12	209	31	15	37	4	2	14	312	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	7	1	1	7	10	1	1	11		
30 September - "	10	194	26	15	63	4	1	12	318	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	1	1	7	1	1	1	9		
NORTH PAFFLEMOUSERS:																											
Sugar Estates:																											
8 March - 1845	24	2,893	1,045	583	584	1	40	1	5,146	222	156	51	1	1	1	1	443	101	34	22	15	244	58	33	15	321	
30 June - "	25	3,182	1,014	552	574	1	49	1	5,352	197	148	56	3	1	1	1	428	132	53	27	3	239	39	29	7	310	
30 September - "	26	3,750	859	381	657	4	25	3	5,678	280	165	36	2	1	1	1	515	234	26	28	2	214	31	23	10	278	
31 December - "	26	3,731	761	339	649	8	34	3	5,500	225	108	53	5	1	1	1	414	155	33	14	18	167	23	19	13	324	
31 March - 1846	23	3,866	904	260	585	1	2	2	5,637	246	116	32	2	1	1	1	413	239	44	13	22	184	30	11	16	241	
30 June - "	22	4,012	732	181	556	1	1	1	5,485	262	139	41	3	1	1	1	445	125	37	10	10	214	28	7	9	267	
30 September - "	18	2,916	541	147	407	1	1	1	4,014	204	105	6	2	1	1	1	322	167	20	7	10	167	25	5	10	227	

[illegible]

(continued)

COMPARATIVE Statement of Labourers Employed, Absent and Sick, from March 1845 to September 1846—continued.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Returns received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.					
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creeks.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannes.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creeks.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannes.	Totals.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creeks.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannes.	Totals.
GRAND POOR:																									
Sugar Estates:																									
8 March - 1845	22	1,653	1,809	241	338	43	33	7	4,024	91	83	46	1	3	24	1	243	79	77	3	16	3	80	61	163
30 June - "	15	1,382	964	157	121	9	19	-	2,653	50	26	53	4	1	16	3	145	48	38	6	18	4	55	40	102
30 September - "	19	1,890	866	193	207	6	5	5	3,167	69	55	4	1	-	-	-	139	116	94	8	13	-	89	41	163
31 December - "	21	2,368	1,027	196	216	5	3	1	3,816	55	48	5	-	-	-	-	108	139	86	14	12	1	104	47	167
31 March - 1846	20	2,379	1,167	220	206	3	-	5	3,980	98	60	3	6	-	-	-	168	170	68	16	15	1	118	43	175
30 June - "	16	1,784	718	232	119	-	-	-	2,853	68	13	6	1	-	-	-	88	105	34	13	4	-	68	29	116
30 September - "	8	1,241	242	40	66	-	-	-	1,589	44	8	2	2	-	-	-	56	70	10	1	2	-	38	6	46
Other Estates:																									
8 March - 1845	16	236	117	15	18	24	1	-	411	9	12	3	-	3	-	-	27	6	7	-	-	-	15	10	27
30 June - "	4	98	30	8	4	1	-	2	143	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	9
30 September - "	12	196	191	10	21	14	1	2	434	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	14	30
31 December - "	7	113	57	9	4	-	-	-	183	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	8	6	14
31 March - 1846	8	150	51	10	9	6	-	-	226	1	7	-	-	1	-	-	12	1	2	-	-	-	6	1	7
30 June - "	9	171	124	17	12	4	-	2	330	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	2	-	-	-	7	1	9
30 September - "	5	152	40	1	1	6	-	2	203	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	-	-	7	1	8
SAVANNE:																									
Sugar Estates:																									
8 March - 1845	21	1,600	894	411	362	1	20	84	3,372	67	191	5	6	-	-	-	183	64	76	2	10	-	68	43	173
30 June - "	18	1,597	561	406	425	1	19	80	3,089	84	68	5	4	-	-	-	183	128	97	8	10	-	134	40	250
30 September - "	22	1,962	1,011	350	492	-	1	77	3,683	129	63	11	2	-	-	-	206	226	110	21	12	-	91	53	184
31 December - "	19	2,156	1,007	365	569	1	3	75	4,176	98	50	16	8	-	-	-	175	118	53	39	27	-	95	37	176
31 March - 1846	23	1,944	1,120	298	470	1	2	15	3,850	84	50	15	5	-	-	-	156	107	70	25	40	-	100	53	188
30th June - "	13	1,157	460	291	281	10	2	6	2,207	31	21	14	-	-	-	-	66	64	33	16	11	-	59	31	119
30 September - "	11	925	380	131	241	8	2	5	1,692	48	19	4	2	-	-	-	73	59	29	3	8	-	28	12	49
Other Estates:																									
8 March - 1845	31	178	169	16	171	28	2	-	564	7	1	3	-	1	-	-	3	21	6	-	-	-	8	7	23
30 June - "	28	151	114	27	118	10	-	-	420	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	1	-	-	-	10	2	12
30 September - "	32	214	111	28	157	9	-	-	519	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	13	16	5	3	-	-	20	-	22
31 December - "	34	189	133	14	180	9	-	-	525	7	10	1	-	-	-	-	16	10	10	1	-	-	10	4	25
31 March - 1846	26	188	96	25	182	8	-	-	499	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	6	1	1	-	-	10	4	20
30 June - "	20	138	61	1	145	5	-	-	370	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	7	3	15
30 September - "	13	53	46	1	86	4	-	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	8

## BLACK RIVER:

## Sugar Estates:

8 March -	1845	6	254	61	395	141	21	-	8	875	20	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	1	15	1	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	23
30 June -	"	6	292	65	379	64	14	-	2	748	17	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	1	8	23	5	17	3	1	-	-	-	-	49
30 September -	"	7	249	167	371	116	11	-	-	914	20	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	24	11	8	16	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	38
31 December -	"	7	221	165	370	70	11	-	-	837	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	29	15	4	21	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
6 31 March -	1846	6	184	156	337	70	11	-	-	758	7	19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	6	8	19	1	4	18	9	-	-	-	-	42
6 30 June -	"	6	196	101	316	90	-	4	-	707	3	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	4	4	11	7	3	11	3	-	-	-	-	24
6 30 September -	"	6	172	83	329	111	1	3	-	699	5	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	6	13	1	9	3	13	5	-	-	-	25

## Other Estates:

8 March -	1845	46	233	253	11	187	25	9	19	728	12	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
30 June -	"	34	190	180	7	91	23	4	12	437	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
30 September -	"	58	425	308	21	194	27	3	13	991	22	24	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	24	17	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
31 December -	"	46	326	255	25	100	21	2	10	789	4	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	13	23	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
31 March -	1846	40	258	162	43	82	21	-	6	568	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
30 June -	"	42	199	236	10	92	31	1	11	580	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
30 September -	"	41	441	237	23	121	18	2	14	856	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31

## PLAINES WILHEMS:

## Sugar Estates:

8 March -	1845	19	1,175	976	504	220	18	-	11	2,904	93	59	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	81	52	50	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
30 June -	"	23	1,647	1,141	509	303	21	57	11	3,680	184	85	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	125	100	50	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
30 September -	"	23	1,614	1,053	549	329	15	62	11	3,640	215	84	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	386	146	51	75	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188
31 December -	"	23	1,652	1,124	489	294	15	69	11	3,645	136	77	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	88	50	57	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124
31 March -	1846	22	1,741	1,012	264	234	13	63	9	3,336	196	46	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	102	58	28	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
30 June -	"	22	1,844	1,024	198	263	14	21	9	3,373	139	68	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	128	57	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
30 September -	"	21	1,675	1,042	152	260	16	6	10	3,161	126	97	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	111	54	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105

## Other Estates:

8 March -	1845	69	196	289	39	83	28	7	8	650	8	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
30 June -	"	59	123	232	29	75	8	15	2	494	17	29	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
30 September -	"	69	189	297	58	68	16	19	1	643	38	44	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	18	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
31 December -	"	64	177	348	60	62	13	15	6	781	50	38	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	19	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
31 March -	1846	62	163	297	36	68	10	-	1	665	56	27	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	20	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
30 June -	"	63	149	312	48	98	36	12	5	760	43	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
30 September -	"	60	103	293	53	95	32	1	2	679	7	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15

## MOZA:

## Sugar Estates:

8 March -	1845	2	59	37	-	13	-	-	-	109	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
30 June -	"	3	54	39	1	6	1	4	-	105	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
30 September -	"	6	78	66	1	10	-	4	2	161	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
31 December -	"	5	61	78	6	24	-	4	-	173	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
31 March -	1846	5	80	67	5	19	-	-	-	173	8	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
30 June -	"	7	74	47	3	19	-	5	-	148	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
30 September -	"	7	81	69	2	23	-	1	-	176	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

(continued)

COMPARATIVE Statement of Labourers Employed, Absent, and Sick, from March 1845 to September 1846—continued.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Returns received.	Labourers Employed.						Absentees of more than a Fortnight.						Absentees under a Fortnight.						Sick.						
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Creoles.	Malagasy.	Chinese.	Johannese.	Total.	
MOKA—continued.																										
Other Estates																										
8 March - 1845	20	47	60	2	26	5	8	-	148	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
30 June - "	8	2	20	-	9	3	-	-	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
30 September - "	16	35	64	7	27	2	-	3	138	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
31 December - "	11	52	41	-	24	4	1	10	132	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
8 March - 1846	13	55	69	1	24	8	1	3	161	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
30 June - "	16	98	76	5	37	9	1	3	229	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
30 September - "	16	85	65	11	18	11	-	1	191	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
TOTALS:																										
Sugar Estates:																										
8 March - 1845	183	15,837	10,814	3,140	3,178	118	263	114	33,464	1,019	854	229	26	19	77	4	2,228	692	531	116	95	2	25	8	1,469	16
30 June - "	171	15,226	8,266	2,843	2,946	89	278	99	30,362	1,053	785	276	30	1	86	2	2,233	825	567	154	101	6	29	5	1,688	31
30 September - "	194	19,228	9,214	2,783	3,449	66	221	104	35,065	1,436	839	231	16	4	52	3	2,581	1,196	525	165	93	1	43	5	2,027	22
31 December - "	195	20,484	8,872	2,724	3,466	52	201	104	35,903	1,141	708	190	21	4	82	3	2,149	934	452	166	128	2	7	2	1,691	9
8 March - 1846	191	19,223	8,711	2,496	3,002	61	133	35	33,651	1,197	848	130	31	4	72	3	2,265	1,016	494	160	160	2	4	2	1,838	7
30 June - "	164	17,480	6,603	2,232	2,589	47	83	17	28,051	919	500	167	18	-	15	1	1,630	794	290	118	83	3	5	1	1,294	3
30 September - "	134	14,601	5,398	1,579	2,126	57	59	34	23,854	809	429	107	26	-	8	2	1,381	759	292	68	58	3	2	-	1,182	1
Other Estates:																										
8 March - 1845	313	1,903	2,054	242	1,117	156	81	36	5,589	112	122	24	6	9	2	-	279	51	50	4	27	2	3	1	138	1
30 June - "	247	1,248	1,532	263	669	80	45	60	3,697	75	115	37	12	2	16	2	259	29	32	5	11	1	-	1	77	1
30 September - "	312	1,984	2,139	287	838	92	54	47	5,441	150	172	80	11	1	15	2	381	88	91	7	5	1	3	2	197	2
31 December - "	282	1,849	1,785	327	674	73	18	37	4,763	102	127	20	6	1	16	3	375	92	36	5	14	1	-	2	150	1
8 March - 1846	259	1,702	1,484	274	663	64	1	23	4,211	113	69	18	6	2	1	3	232	62	33	4	15	1	-	-	115	1
30 June - "	253	1,598	1,337	209	646	96	16	43	3,944	97	67	9	2	-	1	-	176	41	28	4	9	-	1	-	83	1
30 September - "	250	1,456	1,146	206	570	87	4	45	3,512	87	50	16	2	-	-	-	105	41	33	13	8	3	-	1	99	1
GRAND TOTAL:																										
8 March - 1845	496	17,740	12,868	3,382	4,295	274	344	160	39,053	1,131	976	257	32	28	79	4	2,507	743	581	120	122	4	28	9	1,607	11
30 June - "	418	17,074	9,818	3,106	3,615	169	318	159	34,259	1,128	900	313	42	3	102	5	2,492	854	599	159	113	6	29	6	1,765	3
30 September - "	506	21,212	11,353	3,070	4,287	168	275	151	40,506	1,586	1,011	261	27	5	87	6	2,963	1,284	616	173	98	1	46	7	2,324	23
31 December - "	477	22,333	10,637	3,051	4,140	125	219	141	40,666	1,343	835	210	26	5	98	6	2,494	1,026	488	171	142	3	7	4	1,841	5
8 March - 1846	450	20,225	10,195	2,770	3,665	125	124	58	37,862	1,390	937	149	37	6	73	6	2,497	1,078	527	164	175	3	4	2	1,953	4
30 June - "	417	19,078	7,940	2,441	3,288	143	99	59	32,993	1,016	567	176	20	16	1	-	1,796	835	318	132	93	3	6	1	1,377	7
30 September - "	384	16,067	6,543	1,785	2,696	144	63	79	27,366	846	478	133	28	-	8	3	1,485	800	325	81	66	6	2	1	1,281	3





## GENERAL STATEMENT of Indian Labourers Employed, Absent, and Sick, on 30 September 1846.

STRICTS.	Indians Employed.				Absentees of more than a Fortnight.								Absentees under a Fortnight.								Sick.			
	First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.				First Immigration.				Bounty Immigration.			
	Government Immigration.				Government Immigration.				Government Immigration.				Government Immigration.				Government Immigration.				Government Immigration.			
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Number of Returns received.																								
gar Estates:																								
Bengal	72	16	1	88	135	123	20	278	271															
Madras	309	178	6	493	683	363	141	1,187	1,924															
Bombay	339	202	2	603	1,103	1,132	244	2,479	1,265															
Total	601	396	32	919	1,248	1,123	479	2,850	2,687															
rt - - -	134	84	-	218	420	158	40	618	687															
- - -	180	50	25	255	302	330	106	788	443															
er - - -	24	17	29	70	85	66	300	451	63															
ilthens -	163	339	33	535	978	703	119	1,800	534															
- - -	16	44	-	60	64	25	2	91	1															
TOTAL - -	1,738	1,375	128	3,241	5,018	4,023	1,451	10,492	7,845															
er Estates:																								
Bengal	78	56	25	159	-	-	79	6	85															
Madras	24	8	2	34	100	18	16	134	70															
Bombay	12	25	1	38	21	16	-	37	4															
Total	33	75	3	111	31	60	4	95	5															
- - -	35	55	-	90	49	71	60	180	60															
t - - -	35	-	-	35	31	40	1	72	86															
- - -	6	13	-	19	42	33	1	76	5															
ir - - -	95	90	17	202	244	147	6	397	102															
ilthens -	76	106	30	214	101	185	23	309	26															
- - -	39	32	9	80	38	33	2	73	8															
TOTAL - -	433	462	87	982	657	692	119	1,459	366															
nd Total - -	2,171	1,837	215	4,223	5,675	4,705	1,570	11,950	8,211															

— No. 43. —

(No. 99.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B.

Sir,

Downing-street, 23 February 1847.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, the copies of two letters dated respectively the 16th December and 10th January last, which I have received from Mr. Barclay, in which are submitted for the consideration and approval of Her Majesty's Government, the draft of certain Additions and Alterations suggested by the Mauritius Association in reference to the "Hheads of an Ordinance for promoting Immigration into Mauritius," which were communicated to you in my despatch of the 29th September last, No. 38.

Although it is not improbable that before this despatch can reach you, an Ordinance in conformity with the views expressed in the above-mentioned despatch will have been already passed, I nevertheless deem it advisable to communicate to you the opinion which I have formed on the several suggestions contained in the draft now submitted by the Mauritius Association, with a view to assist you in passing a supplementary Ordinance, if necessary, in amendment of the previous one on the subject, or perhaps (as the course more conducive to future convenience) repealing the previous Ordinance, and re-enacting it with the requisite modifications.

I concur in the alterations suggested in clause 1, 3 and 9 of the Association's draft.

The provisions suggested in clauses 2 and 4 of the Association's draft, appear to me to be unnecessary, the objects of the former having been provided for by the original "Hheads of Ordinance," and of the latter by the existing law.

Clause 6, of the Association's draft, answers to clause 4 of the "Hheads of Ordinance." I shall have occasion to advert to some portion of the subject of this clause in connexion with clauses 12 and 15; but I have to observe here, that the provisions for registering contracts omitted from it, is an essential part of the proposed law; and that the stamp on renewals ought to be not less than half that on original contracts, as otherwise too great an advantage would be given to the original employer.

I do not concur in the suggestion in clause 7 of the Association's draft. To make a distinction between the amount of stamp-duty to be imposed on agreements according to the nature of the employment, would, I think, be wrong in principle and most inconvenient in practice. Every hiring would, of course, under such a regulation, be made nominally for sugar cultivation, and it would be impossible to ascertain whether it had or had not been adhered to, or to define, in cases of mixed employment, what proportion of labour in sugar cultivation should bring the case within the lesser stamp-duty.

The only distinction which can be practically taken is that between hirings under yearly contracts and other hirings, and the payment would be less in the case of the former, because the tax would be more easily collected, and for no other reason.

I concur in the propriety of the provision in clause 8 of the Association's draft. But the fine of 5*s.* should only be imposed in case of lending certificates for any fraudulent purpose.

Clause 9 of the Association's draft, is adopted from clause 8 of the "Hheads of an Ordinance." But in their letter of the 10th January, the Association strongly object to the retention of such a clause in any shape, and on the whole, considering the great inconvenience which might arise from the labourers taking advantage of the clause in time of crop, I acquiesce in the objection.

Clause 10, of the Association's draft answers to clause 7 of the "Hheads of Ordinance." The alterations appear to render the clause needlessly stringent. The fine is nearly the amount of the labourer's money-wages; the deduction of each day's wilful absence from industrial residence, is unnecessarily minute; and the imposition of punishment "at the discretion of the magistrate" is highly objectionable.

With respect to clause 12, it is to be presumed (though the clause is too generally worded) that this clause is only intended to apply to immigrants during their

No. 43.

Earl Grey to  
Governor Sir W.  
M. Gomm.

23 February 1847.

16 December.  
10 January.

Page 143.

industrial residence; but, even with this qualification, it is very objectionable. Taken in conjunction with clause 6, it imposes, within its sphere of operation, upon every planter employing an immigrant for any period of time, however short, a stamp-duty of 20 s. or a fine of 5s. a day. It renders it necessary for every immigrant to procure a permit of residence at a cost of 40 s. immediately on the expiration of his contract of service (as otherwise he cannot be lawfully harboured by any one), and this though he may expect to be re-engaged in the course of a few days. And it imposes on those who harbour immigrants without a stamped contract or permit of residence, the duty—without giving them any means—of ascertaining whether those immigrants are of the class to which the present law is applicable, a provision which must work almost equal hardship upon the immigrants and on those who receive them into their houses.

I have strong objections to clause 13 of the Association's draft. I am aware of no sufficient ground for wholly prohibiting the paid agency of sirdars in hiring Indians; and the interference with this agency would seem likely to involve a great inconvenience to the Indians.

With respect to clause 14 of the Association's draft, I am of opinion, that the punishment provided for should not be left to the discretion of the magistrate.

In reference to clause 15 of the Association's draft, it will be convenient to notice as a whole, the changes which the Mauritius Association propose to make by the 5th, 6th and 11th and the present clause of their draft Ordinance, in the scale of taxation proposed by me. The two scales are exhibited with sufficient accuracy in the annexed Table.

YEARLY TAX UPON	HEADS OF ORDINANCE.	MAURITIUS ASSOCIATION.
Immigrants employed by a planter under a yearly contract of service, or -	40 s. per annum -	20 s. per annum.
If a re-engagement with a former master	20 s. per annum -	5 s. per annum.
Immigrants employed as domestics, &c.	5 s. per month -	2 s. 6 d. per month.
Unemployed immigrants - - -	60 s. per annum -	30 s. per annum.
		40 s. per annum.
Commutation for industrial residence to be paid before leaving the island -	20 s. per annum -	4 s. per month.
		48 s. per annum.

The Association, therefore, would largely decrease all the payments which, under the "Heads of an Ordinance," would be levied on immigrant labour in the colony; to this I can have no objection; indeed, in my despatch transmitting to you the heads of the proposed Ordinance, I intimated my expectation that such a reduction of the proposed scale of payments might probably be found expedient, and I expressly left this question open to your consideration and that of the Council. But the Association propose as largely to increase the charge to be imposed on Indians departing from the colony without having completed their industrial residence; and I consider this increase (2 l. 8 s. per annum) to be much too great. It seems fair, however, that the payments exacted from a labourer leaving the colony without any industrial residence, should amount at least to the original cost of his passage from India (8 l. 10 s.), which would involve a payment at the rate of 1 l. 10 s. per annum; and to this extent I should not object to your altering the "Heads of an Ordinance," which impose only a payment of 1 l.

I have already observed, that any distinction to the advantage or disadvantage of emigrants employed under contracts, otherwise than on sugar estates, appears uncalled for; and I have to add, that the substitution of an annual permit of residence for a monthly tax, though probably it would facilitate collection, is yet objectionable, as imposing an exorbitant payment on immigrants who may be unemployed for short periods of time. It will, perhaps, be convenient that the collection of the payment should be annual; but its amount should be proportioned to the time during which the immigrant has not been employed under yearly contract. It may, however, be advisable to give the immigrants the option of paying in advance for the annual permit, or of paying the monthly tax. The concluding provision for the return of sick immigrants is plainly beneficial.

I have now made you acquainted with the extent to which I am enabled to adopt

adopt the views of the Mauritius Association on this subject ; and it will be for yourself and the Council to judge whether it will be expedient to introduce into your legislation, the proposed additions and modifications. It is doubtless highly desirable that the system to be adopted should be brought at the earliest possible period into a form in which it can be established and adhered to, so that all parties may learn to understand it, and to count upon it as a system of regulations which will be steadily and permanently maintained.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Grey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 43.

Mauritius Association, 26, Austin Friars, London,  
16 December 1846.

Sir,

ON behalf of the Mauritius Association I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a copy of Earl Grey's despatch of the 29th September last, to Lieutenant-general Sir W. Gomm, accompanied by a Copy of "Heads of Ordinance" for promoting immigration into the island of Mauritius, and the Industry of Immigrants. Encl. 1, in No. 43.

The association regret that his Lordship cannot concur in the opinions they so firmly adhere to with respect to engagements exceeding 12 months, but they entertain a very grateful sense of his general intentions towards the colony ; and I beg to state that I share, in common with every member of the Association, a high consideration of his Lordship's kindness in recognizing them as a medium of communication to consider those great improvements which he desires to accomplish, and it will ever be their earnest wish to place their practical knowledge at the service of his Lordship.

They rejoice that Lord Grey has taken so deep an interest in the welfare of the colony, and cannot but anticipate the most happy results from his combined talents and energy. They may venture to remark, that the field is not small, or unworthy the attention of an enlightened statesman ; for although the island is apparently insignificant upon the great map of the world, it gives occupation to upwards of 50,000 labourers, and employment to 50,000 tons of British shipping for exports only, besides a large amount of tonnage for the importation of rice, grain, &c., from India and other parts ; and is, moreover, from its peculiar position, likely to offer the earliest and most powerful test of the competition of free with slave labour.

The Association entertain a confident hope, that under active and efficient government, the island will stand that test, and successfully compete with its opponents if supplied with an abundance of cheap labour—that its productive powers may be considerably increased, so that in time the island may become of greater importance to Great Britain and Hindostan for the interchange of commodities.

The committee of the Association have given their utmost consideration to the "Heads of Ordinance" submitted by Earl Grey, and are happy to express their satisfaction at the spirit of justice which pervades them ; they are a most important step towards an improvement in the system of labour, the want of which, under proper and wholesome regulations, has so long repressed and discouraged the exertions of the planters.

The Association had prepared certain observations on the "Heads of Ordinance" to submit to his Lordship, but finding they assumed a length that might be inconvenient, they have thought it more advisable to prepare a Draft of Suggestions, with explanations appended thereto, and throughout which they have strictly adhered to the principles laid down by his Lordship, and which are herewith enclosed ; but in adopting this plan, the Association most earnestly desire that his Lordship may not imagine that any motive beyond that of convenience to his Lordship has actuated them, as nothing is further from their wishes or intentions.

Whilst, if they should be fortunate enough to receive the approbation of his Lordship, they might be forwarded by him to the Mauritius, and be permitted, upon passing the Legislative Council, to act at once as law, pending the ultimate sanction of the Imperial Government.

The Association hope that you will permit them to express a conviction, that, concurrently with a new Ordinance, it will be indispensably necessary to have a vagrant law, for the future control of all immigrants who have or may become idle and dissolute.

The defective state of the police is also seriously felt, but it is a source of gratification to know that his Lordship has already adopted most energetic measures for placing it on a more efficient footing.

The Association trust, that Earl Grey will take into consideration the propriety of revising the magisterial duties, and probably the appointment of extra magistrates for Port Louis and the other districts of the island, with special powers of decision on questions arising out of the proposed Ordinance and Vagrancy Act.

The Association, in offering their suggestions, have kept steadily in view the actual measures proposed by the Government, and have restricted themselves specially to them ; but they wish it to be understood and recorded, that it is their anxious wish that the principles of free trade, in respect to labour, should be greatly extended, and that speedily. They beg leave to refer to Lord Littleton's letter to Mr. M'Gregor, per 28 March 1846 ; in that letter will be seen the reason which first prompted severe restrictions on immigration ; and secondly, the grounds on which Her Majesty's Government receded from them in favour of certain com-

munities ; thus the continent and islands of America, the Azores, Madeira, the Canaries and Cape de Verde Islands, have special privileges accorded to their inhabitants.

The Association consider that the same privileges may be safely awarded to British subjects, natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, than whom no people in the world are more alive to their own interests, or more competent to understand the nature and effect of any engagement that may be proposed to them.

The Association are strongly impressed, that our native British subjects of India should be as free to come to Mauritius, a neighbouring colony, and to go when and where they may think proper, to find a market for their labour, as the natives of Ireland are free to come to England ; and there is but little doubt that it must come to that result in the course of time, and the sooner it can be effected, the better for all concerned, it is a matter of vitality as respects the colony, and no ordinary cause should be allowed to intervene.

The Association, if permitted, would gladly press this matter further ; but they feel they have already trespassed much upon your time, and hope the great importance of the matter touched upon will be admitted as their best apology.

I have, &c.

B. Hawes, jun., Esq. M.P.  
Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,  
Downing-street.

(signed) D. Barclay, Chairman.

Mauritius Association, 26, Austin Friars, London.  
16 December 1846.

**DRAFT of SUGGESTIONS and ADDITIONS**, offered by the Mauritius Association upon the "Heads of Ordinance" proposed by Earl Grey for promoting the Industry of Immigrants in the Island of Mauritius, and most respectfully submitted by them for his Lordship's consideration and approval.

THE present Ordinance to be applicable only to immigrants introduced into the colony at the public expense ; viz. since the 23d January 1843, or who may be introduced after the promulgation of this Ordinance.

No. 1. That a register shall be made of all immigrants who have been introduced into the island at the public expense, since 23d January 1843, and such register to be filled up from time to time with the names of newly arrived immigrants, and also with such other particulars as are hereby required to be recorded.

No. 2. That all contracts of service existing previously to the promulgation of this Ordinance, shall continue in full force until the expiration of each one respectively.

No. 3. That all immigrants who shall have arrived in the colony previously to the promulgation of this Ordinance, shall have his time reckoned from the period of his arrival, as a portion of his industrial residence.

No. 4. That no contracts of service shall, in any case, exceed 12 months.

No. 5. That industrial residence in the colony shall be held and considered to be five years under a contract of service, or as may be hereafter provided.

No. 6. That all contracts of service shall be made before a magistrate, and upon a paper bearing a stamp ; the stamp upon an original contract to be charged 20s., and that upon the renewal of an expired contract of 12 months service, 5s. But all re-engagements under contracts made prior to the promulgation of this Ordinance, shall be considered as re-engagements under the provisions of this clause, and be only subject to the stamp-duty of 5s.

No. 7. That all contracts of service entered into with domestic servants, mechanics, artisans and others not employed on a sugar estate, shall be on a paper bearing a stamp of 30 s. per annum, or 2s. 6d. for each month they are engaged for hire.

No. 8. That every immigrant shall be furnished by his employer with a copy of his stamped contract of service, which he shall keep, and if he lend the same to another immigrant for any purpose whatever, the lender and the borrower shall be fined 5s. each for every such offence.

No. 9. That by giving one month's notice, either an immigrant, or a planter to whom he is under a stamped contract of service, shall have the right of appearing before a magistrate and cancelling such contract ; provided however, if it shall be done at the desire of the immigrant, he shall be required to pay to his employer a proportion of the stamp-duty paid by him on the contract, equal to the proportion of the time for which it was made remaining unexpired.

No. 10. Every registered immigrant under an agreement to work for any planter, who shall absent himself from his work, to forfeit his claim to wages and rations, and further the sum of 3s. per week, or 6d. per day to his master, during the time of his absence, such absence also, if it shall last more than one week, it shall be made known to the registrar ; and if he continue absent 14 days without legal cause, he shall be punished at the discretion of the magistrate. That each day's wilful absence on the part of an immigrant shall be deducted from the term of his industrial residence.

No. 11. That every such registered immigrant, during the term of his five years' industrial residence, to be required (in the event of his not being under a written engagement to work for some planter) to pay for an annual permit of residence, the sum of 40s., such annual payment being imposed to make up to the colony for the loss of labour, in consideration of which he had received a free passage. That no portion of the time during which any registered

registered immigrant shall have been in the island to reckon as part of the five years' industrial residence required from him, unless while he shall have been either working under a stamped agreement for some planter, or have regularly paid for his permit of residence.

No. 12. That any person or persons having any immigrant in his or their employment without a paper bearing a stamp, shall be liable to a penalty of 5s. per day for every day he may have been in his or their service. And any person or persons wilfully harbouring an immigrant without a stamped contract or permit of residence, shall pay a like penalty, or be, in default of payment, subjected to one week's hard labour.

No. 13. That sirdars, commanders or others who shall receive any gratuity, to induce an immigrant to engage with a person he or they may select for hire, shall be fined 10s. for each labourer so hired; and the sirdars or others, 5s. for each individual so hired; and in default of payment, either party to be subjected to 14 days' hard labour.

No. 14. That all frivolous and vexatious complaints, either on the part of the immigrant or the employer, shall be punished according to the discretion of the magistrates and to the circumstances of the case.

No. 15. That all immigrants whose names shall appear on the register to be required, before leaving the island, to obtain a passport from the officer by whom such register shall be appointed to be kept, if an immigrant proposing to leave the island shall have completed five years' industrial residence, the passport so delivered shall give him a right to a free passage back to India; but if he shall not have completed five years of such residence, or paid for an annual permit of residence, he shall not have a right to a free passage; and further, before receiving a passport he shall be required to pay the sum of 4s. for each month that may be wanting to make up the term of his residence. But every immigrant sick, or who from other causes has been incapacitated to labour, shall be entitled to a passport and a free passage on an order from a magistrate, to be given on satisfactory proof thereof.

No. 16. That all monies received under this Ordinance, whether from permits of residence, the stamp on contracts, or from fines imposed, to be applicable to immigration purposes, except such fines as are herein otherwise provided.

EXPLANATIONS offered by the "Mauritius Association" for the alterations suggested by them in the following Clauses of Earl Grey's Heads of Ordinance, of 29 September 1846.

Earl Grey's 1st Clause.—Register to be kept.

Mauritius Association, 1st Clause.—The Association have, in their Draft of Suggestions, specified the date when the first introduction of immigrants at the public expense commenced, from which period the proposed registration should take place. Register from January 1843.

Earl Grey's 2d Clause.—Payment to complete industrial residence and secure passport and free passage.

Mauritius Association, 15th Clause.—The Association deem the payment of "Twenty shillings" inadequate to defray the expenses of the colony for bringing labourers from India, and therefore unjust towards it, inasmuch as the average cost of introduction of an immigrant, exclusive of women and children, is at present 8l. 10s. Passport and Free Passage.

Earl Grey's 3d Clause.—Monthly tax on immigrants not under written engagements.

Mauritius Association, 11th Clause.—As the Association apprehend serious difficulties in the collection of a monthly tax of 5s. as proposed, they have suggested in the place thereof an annual permit of residence, on payment in advance of 40s. which would in every way meet the merits of the case, be readily collected, and be a most effective check in favour of the police.

Earl Grey's 4th Clause.—Stamp-duty on contracts of service.

Mauritius Association, 6th Clause.—The Association are of opinion, that the proposed stamp-duty is much too high for the purposes of revenue, and have therefore suggested a reduction to be made upon original contracts of 20s., and upon renewals of expired contracts of 15s., thus making them respectively 20s. and 5s. Stamps on Contracts.

The Association even deem the sum of 20s., as suggested by them, higher than is necessary for the wants of immigration; but they have so fixed it under a confident hope, that at no very distant period the export duty on sugars will be given up, and if then it should be found that the deficiency caused by its removal affects the immigration fund, the value of the stamp upon contracts might easily be increased.

Finding no provision under clause 4 to check the hiring of immigrants, who have been introduced into the colony specially for the cultivation of sugar plantations, as domestic servants, mechanics, artisans, &c., the Association have introduced a clause to that effect, and affixed what they consider to be but a fair value of stamp-duty on all such contracts of service. See Clause 7, Mauritius Association Suggestions.

Earl Grey's 5th Clause.—Employing an immigrant without a stamped agreement.

Mauritius Association, 12th Clause.—The Association have but one opinion of the necessity that exists for a severe check being imposed to prevent the employment of

of immigrants without a stamped contract or "permit of residence," and have therefore fixed the penalty for such offence at 5 s. per day, and a similar penalty upon any person harbouring an immigrant under such circumstances; and further, with a view to arrest the sad practice of enticing men from their employers through the agency of sirdars and commanders, the Association have suggested for such an offence a penalty of 10 s. on the employer of a man so hired, and upon the sirdar, &c. a penalty of 5 s. for each individual so hired.

Earl Grey's 6th Clause.—Industrial residence not to reckon, unless an immigrant is under a stamped agreement, or has paid the monthly tax.

Mauritius Association, 11th Clause.—The Association have substituted an annual permit of residence for a monthly tax (*See* "Explanation upon Earl Grey's 3d Clause").

Earl Grey's 7th Clause.—Penalty for absence from work.

Mauritius Association, 10th Clause.—The Association consider the penalty proposed to be inflicted upon an immigrant for absence from work totally inadequate, as compared with the high wages paid in the colony, and have therefore suggested the sum of sixpence per day, or three shillings per week, as more likely to act as a corrective to absenteeism.

Earl Grey's 8th Clause—Requires no observation.

Earl Grey's 9th Clause—Requires no observation.

Earl Grey's 10th Clause.—Monies received under this Ordinance to be applicable to immigration purposes.

Mauritius Association, 16th Clause.—The Association have introduced, after the words "immigration purposes," "except such fines as are herein otherwise provided for, by which the fines payable to the master become sanctioned."

Enclosure 2, in No. 43.

Mauritius Association, 26, Austin Friars, London,  
10 January 1847.

Sir,  
Encl. 2, in No. 43. WITH reference to the Draft of Suggestions upon Lord Grey's "Heads of Ordinance," enclosed to you in a letter of the 16th ultimo from the Mauritius Association, I have now to acquaint you, by direction of the Board, that whilst the Committee appointed to examine Lord Grey's valuable paper had it under their consideration, they were deprived of the great practical experience of the Deputy-Chairman, Hugh Hunter, who, from severe illness, was unable to give any attention whatever to the proceedings, and that it is only within the last few days that he has been equal to the fatigue of looking into what has been, in reference to those "Heads of Ordinance," submitted to his Lordship. Having carefully examined the Draft of Suggestions, he approves them generally, with the exception of no notice having been taken of "Clause 9" of Lord Grey, that clause being pregnant, in his opinion, with extreme danger to the interests of the planters, who would be placed quite at the mercy of the immigrants at the most critical period of the year. This opinion, founded upon an accurate knowledge of the Indian character, is powerfully supported by the agent and correspondent of Messrs. Barclay, Brothers & Co., Edward Chapman, Esq., just arrived from the island, who has most urgently entreated the Association to represent at once to the Colonial Office the injurious effect that must follow the adoption of such a clause as that referred to.

With a view that such representations should immediately be made known to Lord Grey, the Association think they cannot pursue a better course than forward you a copy of the remarks submitted to them on that important clause by Mr. Chapman, and which will be found herewith, accompanied by an additional clause, suggested by that gentleman, for the future abolition of "rations" in all cases after an immigrant shall have been resident in the colony 12 months; which clause the Association thinks well deserving Lord Grey's early notice.

Permit me, in conclusion, to request, on behalf of the Association, that you will be pleased to bring these important questions before his Lordship, and to express a hope that they will receive his favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,  
(signed) John T. Rowlandson, Secy.

B. Hawes, Esq., M. P.,  
Downing-street.

An immigrant having it in his power to cancel his contract of service by giving one month's notice, is not in reality engaged for more than one month, nor is it necessary to enlarge upon the consequences which would inevitably follow the liberty thus given him. Imagine only a large estate employing 400 to 500 men, with its crop about to commence, and that some dispute arises with the manager (as will sometimes occur), or by the malevolent influence of a chief sirdar bribed to tempt the men to leave, by the hope and expectation of a rise in wages during crop time—I say, imagine that from either of these causes, or any other, the whole band giving the month's notice, and thus at once abandoning the property at the commencement of the crop, without a labourer left upon it. It may be supposed in England that this would never occur, but in the present state of the colony, the law would no sooner be promulgated than it would be put into practice, and those who are conversant with the habits of Indians will at once see the probability, nay, almost the certainty, if one band gave the month's notice, of the whole force of the estate following their example.

I trust, then, that the Association will reconsider this clause, which is sufficient to annul every other advantage held out by the Secretary of State; and required, I shall be prepared to explain verbally much more than I have now written.

#### PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CLAUSE.

"That it shall be incumbent upon all parties employing immigrants, during their first year's residence in the colony, to provide them with rations and clothing as is now customary, in consideration of their inexperience and comparative helplessness; but during subsequent years, that the Indians should provide for themselves, receiving of course a larger amount of money-wages."

It is universally admitted, that the system hitherto forced upon the colony of Mauritius, of finding, clothing, housing, &c. &c. and finally paying extravagant rates of wages to the labourers, has well nigh brought the colony to ruin. It has resulted in the abandonment of agricultural labour by more than half of the whole number of immigrants introduced at a vast outlay.

(signed) *Edw. Chapman.*





















